

GENERAL NEWS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 20.—A Post Tiffin, Ohio, special says the investigation of the great Baltimore & Ohio wreck of January 4 has drawn to an end finally, and to-morrow morning a verdict will be rendered by Coroner Sepper. The verdict is a very lengthy document, of which the following is a synopsis...

NAMES ARE UNKNOWN,

came to their death by a collision on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, one half mile west of the village of Republic, on the 4th day of January, 1887, at two o'clock a. m. He also finds that freight engine No. 923 was in an unsafe and unseviceable condition, and that the officials of the road has been notified of this fact, but still allowed it to be used.

DIED ON THE TRACK

at the point of collision. The conductor of the freight, E. F. Fletcher, failed in his duty for not flagging the limited express, for he knew the engine had died ten minutes before the express was due. The brakes on the express were inferior and ineffective, for they failed to diminish the speed of forty-three miles an hour more than one-half in a distance of 1,000 feet.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE

on the part of the officials and managers of the Chicago division of the B. & O. Railroad of Garrett, Ind., and through the gross negligence of conductor L. H. Fletcher; in failing to signal the express train, and through gross negligence on the part of the owners, managers and officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company for using on said express train inferior and ineffective brakes; also for using an improper, dangerous and unlawful manner of lighting and heating the cars of said express.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The council of war met again Saturday. Officers of the reserve are forbidden to leave the country.

French officers are buying horses in Spain.

ODESSA, Feb. 20.—An extensive plot has been discovered for a Polish rising in the event of a Russo-Austrian or Russo-German war. Many imperial officials are implicated. Twenty persons have been arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The adjustment of such local and through rates as was reached by the general freight agents of the Western Traffic Association lines, was to-day settled by the managers of these roads, who met for this purpose. This much effected, the remainder of the time was given over to the problem of how best to harmonize the interests of the several lines in the different sections so that the Kansas City, St. Paul and Council Bluffs through rates should not clash.

INTER-STATE LAW

and the necessary steps to be taken to meet its requirements. The session opened by the reading of a paper prepared by N. Green Curtis, general director of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The tenor of his article was that the law was susceptible of a liberal interpretation, and if so taken would not seriously interfere with the operation of the Pacific roads.

After the reading of the paper the meeting agreed that nothing could be done toward regulating tariffs, as under a strict construction of the law, either through or local business would have to be sacrificed. It was decided that a committee be appointed to go before the commission as soon as members are named and ask them to make such exceptions as will allow the roads to carry both classes of traffic, without loss, and without division to water or foreign routes.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—The Rex procession this afternoon was a brilliant affair, embracing a series of humorous and burlesque tableaux. First came a detachment of mounted Amazons in rich costumes, then followed twenty cars, each containing tableaux. The first division was illustrative of music and the various popular songs. Following the Rex procession came the Independent Order of the Moon, in travesty on the prominent features of the characteristics of this Yankee nation. There was the usual crowd on the streets. Following after the Proteus procession was the reception of the King and Queen at the Exposition Palace. Thousands of their loyal subjects were present, from all parts of the country.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The tobacco workers and cigarette makers' assemblies. Knights of Labor, of this city, have decided not to obey the order of the General Assembly of the Knights. The order was adopted in October of last year, and provides that all persons engaged in the cigar trade who are Knights and members of the International Cigarmakers' Union shall at once withdraw from the union. This is the old feud between the union and the Knights in regard to the use of labels of the two organizations. The union claims that the admission of the Progressive Cigarmakers to the Knights has injured their trade in this city, as it allows the sale of foreign, in opposition to home made goods.

OROVILLE, Cal., Feb. 22.—A cyclone passed near here last night, and for a distance of six miles carried everything before it, destroying fences and cabins. The breadth was about forty feet. It was the first ever reported west of the Rocky Mountains.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Advices from Zanzibar state that Portuguese men of war, by order of the governor of Mozambique, have seized the Sultan's steamer *Kilwa* at Tungi, and towed her to Mozambique.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Industrial Labor Conference called by the meeting held in Indianapolis last September was to have met in the Music Hall to-day at noon. At that hour (local time) the doors were yet closed and not over half a hundred delegates stood on the stairs awaiting admission and within the great hall was silent and tenantless. Placards were placed in the aisles with the names of States on them as guides for seating of delegates. Two United States flags crossed in front of the speakers' desk formed the sole attempt at decoration. Half an hour later two directors appeared with two long strips of muslin with flag designs printed on them, and proceeded in a leisurely manner to stretch them across the stage. Before this was accomplished the doors were opened and the delegates to this first convention of the new party began to take their seats.

NOVEL FEATURE

of the delegation is the presence of ten lady delegates. They took seats, not in a bunch, but among the men of their proper States, and appeared to be entirely at home in this new business.

At 1 o'clock B. S. Heath, of Chicago, chairman of the executive committee, called the convention to order. At that time there were about 300 delegates seated and a very sparse attendance of spectators. Heath said it was customary and proper on such occasions as this to begin by invoking divine blessing.

A voice—1 object. Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of the Baptist church of this city, offered a brief prayer.

The secretary called the roll of States and received the reports of the condition of the representation of the

VARIOUS STATES.

California, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, the Carolinas and Vermont were not represented. Illinois reported 65 delegates present.

Heath named Richard Trevelick temporary chairman, and he was unanimously elected president.

Trevelick in assuming the chair counseled courtesy, good will and good business methods. He then said that he was in doubt concerning the propriety of accepting this honor, but at the last moment felt it his duty to obey the wishes of the delegates. He wanted to say he was with them in obedience to law, but not to defy the law.

Committees were ordered appointed comprised of one from each State, on permanent organization, rules and order of business.

At 3 p.m. the convention adjourned till 7 p.m.

At the evening session the number of delegates was

MUCH SMALLER

than at the afternoon, owing to the absence of many who were engaged in committee meetings. There were about 200 visitors in the dress circle, and the vast auditorium of the Music Hall seemed almost empty.

A letter was read from J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, regretting his inability to be present. He suggested that the platform should chiefly relate to land, money and transportation. He favored the election of senators of the United States by direct vote of the people of the States. He begged the convention to not put any new startling principles in the platform. In conclusion he said: "Go ahead, strike hard. Thy people shall be my people. Thy God shall be my God."

The rule was suspended to allow the reading of the resolution favoring eight hours as a day's work in all gov-

ernment, State and municipal employment.

OFFICERS.

The committee on permanent organization reported for President, A. J. Streater, of Illinois; for Vice-President, Richard F. Trevelick, of Michigan, and the report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Streater went to the chair without the help of an escort, the suggestion of one being refused by the chair, who said workmen should seem to ape the follies of effete aristocracy.

Streater began his address by saying, "Gentlemen of the convention." A lady delegate asked "what about the ladies?" to which he responded, "and ladies of the convention, particularly the lady from Wisconsin." Having thus started he proceeded to say, the object of this convention was to organize a party for the common good of the whole people, to guard the weak against the strong. He wished it understood that this party was not a

PARTY OF ANARCHY,

though it was a fact that anarchists were not much heard of until there was an undue number of millionaires. Now it was the duty of this party to guard equally against the exactions of one class and the robberies of the other. [Applause.] His address was devoted largely to advice in regard to the things to be avoided in making a platform, and against the blandishments of politicians after the party has been organized and started into political notice.

The committee on rules and resolutions reported and their report was adopted.

A memorial was sent to the committee on resolutions. Quite a number of resolutions were offered and sent to the same committee without reading.

By general request Mrs. Martin Todd, of Michigan, addressed the convention. She began by saying that if the words of Mr.

JAMES G. BLAINE,

as spoken in Pennsylvania last September, were true, there was no cause for this convention. He said that the workman "had prosperity behind him and prosperity before him," but she said that the words of General Logan contradicted this in a manner. Blaine, when excusing himself for not speaking his workmen's speech a year longer, said, "The people do not elect senators and President, and therefore I must make my speeches to those that do." Taking this as a text, Mrs. Todd went on to say that the workman, even with the ballot in his hand, had not been electing the officers of this government for years. He had been disfranchised by the machinations of grinding monopolists and by the gross evils of the wage system of the country. She pointed out the remedy for all this—a perfect union into one party of all classes of

LABORING MEN.

Hitherto the factious had split into pieces, every workman's effort at union. Organization alone would give power. Recurring to the evils of the present time, she said plunder was now obtained through special legislation, through counties, through officials, through the militia, through Pinkertons. "What shall I call them?" she asked. [Cries of assassins!] "Murderers!" "Murdering thieves!" "I leave the saying of bad words to gentlemen," said the speaker. She thought Henry George did not go far enough; that he did not see the evil of the money system. She declared that under it the working man might be a slave on free land. Mrs. Todd closed with a fervent appeal for immediate and harmonious organization. She was heard with intense gratification and given a rousing vote of thanks. After a long and noisy discussion about the opening of the hall to citizens, the convention at 10:45 adjourned until to-morrow morning.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The results in 70 election districts are known. In twenty-two districts new elections will be necessary; in twelve the contest will be between socialists and septennists; in one between the new German liberals and the septennists; in one between the centrists and democrats; in one between the socialists and the new German liberals, and in one between the new German liberals and the conservatives.

Among the candidates re-elected are four centrists and twenty national liberals and five socialists, two imperialists, four conservatives, one Guelph, one new German liberal and twelve Alsatiens, including Herren Kable and Antoniat. Other candidates of the protester party who were renominated have

BEEN RE-ELECTED.

Herr Richter is the only new German liberal yet re-elected.

11 a. m.—From present calculations Bismarck will barely obtain a majority for his septennate bill. He required 40 votes; he has already won 20. The remainder are almost certain; it is also certain that the government will not obtain a majority sufficient to adopt the monopoly bills.

Herr Windthorst has been re-elected. The Progressists are demoralized; they have met with unexpected defeat, and have already lost 17 seats. They have only gained one seat.

THE SOCIALISTS

have lost seven and gained three. The total Socialist vote shows an increase of 500,000. The National Liberals have gained nearly as many seats as they have lost.

2 p. m.—At this hour these results are known: The candidates elected include seventeen conservatives, five imperialists, forty-three national liberals, fourteen centrists, forty-three national liberals, four new German liberals, six socialists and fourteen poles and Alsatiens. In thirty districts new elections will be required.

So far one hundred [and three candidates have been

DEFINITELY ELECTED,

comprising sixty-six septennists and thirty opponents of the government. The socialists have carried the first and second divisions of Hamburg and Altona and Nuremberg. They have lost Flauchau, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Schneeberg and Zwick.

8 p. m.—The results in two hundred election districts are now known. The candidates elected comprise 29 conservatives, 14 imperialists, 25 centrists, 67 national liberals, 4 new German liberals, 6 Socialists, 15 Alsatiens and 4 Poles.

New elections will be necessary in thirty-four districts. The national liberals will probably elect 90 members. All the democrats have been defeated in southern Germany. A reliable government majority is assured.

Supplementary elections will be held on March 3d. Herr Bennigsen, the national liberal leader, is elected.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The second annual banquet of the Michigan Club was held in Princess Rink in this city to-night. Covers were laid for 1,500, and several hundred more occupied seats in the gallery. Flags and varicolored streamers covered the walls and ceiling and pictures of past and present Republican leaders were hung around the walls. On the south wall were the words, "The glory of the nation depends greatly on its power to enforce respect from others." Facing it at the other end of the hall was: "Protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad." Behind the speakers' table were the pictures of Lincoln, Garfield and Senator Zach Chandler draped with flags and streamers. Opposite the stand was the picture of

SENATOR LOGAN

over the words, "Faithful in every duty, true in every trust, he will ever live in our affectionate remembrance. His name is linked with fame that is undying." Blaine and Sherman faced each other from opposite ends of the hall. The names of States and statesmen appeared in bunting on every band.

A little after eight Senator T. W. Palmer called the meeting to order and Rev. D. Drexford prayed. During the banquet a brass band played patriotic and other airs. After an hour spent at the table Senator Palmer called order and called out the Arion Quartette who sang "Michigan, My Michigan."

Senator Palmer touchingly referred to the presence last year of Senator Logan, who was "such a man as the reputation of the party attracts and develops," and in silence a toast to his memory was drunk in

CLEAR WATER.

The chairman then spoke of the influence of the club in the past year and the need of keeping at work. Taking the motto of the old German general, "Forward," he called on the party in the State to respond and fight. His reference to the need of fighting for pensions called forth applause.

The quartette sang "The Vacant Chair."

Governor Luce was then introduced and welcomed the guests of the evening in the name of Republicanism of Michigan. The first toast of the evening was "Washington, the Unionist" to which Congressman C. A. Boutelle of Maine responded.

In his introduction Senator Palmer referred to Blaine and immediately the handkerchiefs were in the air and

APPLAUSE HEARTY

and long-continued was evoked. After referring to the connection of Maine and Michigan, Mr. Boutelle spoke of Washington's belief in a strong government, which is just what the Republican party gives. He appealed to the young men to stick to the banner gloriously carried by Lincoln, Garfield, Logan, Blaine and Chandler, and under which Washington would have marched in support of good government. He closed with a review of the history of the Republican party, ending amid great applause.

Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, spoke of "Washington, the Virginian." The club arose to their feet and gave him three cheers, "Dixie" being played in greeting. Calling attention to the northwestern territory as Virginia's contribution to the principle of Virginia, he spoke of the

ADVANCE MADE

by the country in the last century. Washington experienced one revolution, we have had a thousand. In political and domestic economy, so much happens that it is useless to talk of the past. Jefferson Davis talking secession to-day amounts to no more than an Italian organ grinder playing "Dixie." The children of the South are being educated to believe that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest sages. "The South to-day," he said, "could not be drawn out of the Union if you should try. There is a growing feeling that the Republican party is the party for the South, because knowing its principles it is not afraid to support them. The South

will be Republican because the South is progressive, while the Democracy is negative and obstructive. The

NEW SOUTH

is dawning, and its development was spoken of at some length. The so called Jeffersonian principle was derided. Mr. Wise asked that no bitterness be allowed to stop the tide of the South towards Republicanism. He closed with a tribute to Washington and the flag he loved.

After three cheers for the speaker the club dispersed to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Numerous letters were received by the committee, but they were not read owing to the lateness of the hour.

ROME, Feb. 23.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt at Nice at six this morning. Houses rocked, walls cracked and in some cases frail tenements were thrown to the ground. The people rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the street praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are leaving. Many persons were injured by falling debris. Much alarm was felt lest there be a recurrence of the shocks. The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a few days ago witnessing the festivities which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. Shocks were also felt at Montecatini and Monaco, at which place they were so severe that rocks were detached from cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far as Genoa.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Further dispatchs concerning the earthquakes in the south of Europe this morning state that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at 6 o'clock; the first shock was of 15 seconds duration and the second of 12 seconds; the movement was from west to east. At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour; the first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute; the second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at the place rushed to the sea shore for safety. Nobody was injured. At Avignon three shocks were experienced between 6 and 8 o'clock; the first shock was very severe and awakened everybody in the place; several shocks were felt at Geneva at 6 o'clock.

A later dispatch says two houses were thrown down at Nice and eleven persons killed.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Stock markets are very firm on the result of the German election.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The newspapers of this city are turbulent over the result of the election in Alsace-Lorraine. They say Germany is not able to obtain the hearts of the inhabitants of the annexed province.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The *National Zeitung*, commenting on the election, says foreigners will now see how mistaken they were in regard to the vote on the army bill in the Reichstag last January as expressing German public opinion.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—It was an hour after the time for convening this morning when the chair called about one-half of the delegates of the National Labor Convention to order. The other half was either busy at committee work or was disinclined to early work. On mention of Mr. Severance (Wisconsin) the rules were suspended. Crocker (Kansas) was permitted to explain the Oklahoma movement and to present a preamble and resolution in regard to that matter. Crocker proceeded to read the preamble reciting the action of Congress with reference to acquiring of that group its grant to the railroad company and its subsequent forfeiture, and deciding that this land is now in possession of a vast cattle syndicate by the undue influence of United States courts, and other officers. He closed by resolution severely censuring the action of the present administration and demanded the passage of the pending which he was chosen at the general election in November last. The opinion refuses the injunction on ground of jurisdiction, thus in effect declaring that the case must be decided by the general assembly.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The will of Edward A. Stanley, wholesale fruit dealer, proved to-day in the Probate Court, is a remarkable document. It disposes of over half a million dollars in less than half a dozen lines.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1894.—I hereby give all real estate and personal property which I may be possessed, to my brother, Frank W. Stanley, and my sister, Hatie E. Stanley, my executrix without bonds.

EDWARD A. STANLEY

OKLAHOMA BILL,

and if this Congress does not pass this bill, then requesting the President to convene Congress in extra session to pass it. Mr. Crocker went on to speak of the wrongs of Oklahoma colonists; his point was that the railroad corporation and cattle syndicate were holding possession of that country by the power of military mob. He pictured the peaceful purposes of the settlers anxious to get homes and the gross outrages inflicted on them.

BERLIN, Feb. 23, 1 p. m.—At 10 o'clock, the results in 321 districts are known. The candidates elected