The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1880. VOLUME XXVIII.—NUMBER 143.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has issued a proposal to buy $11,000,000 of 5 or 6 per cent bonds, without naming any price; the offers to be opened next Wednesday.

THE WELLSBURG *Herald* is disposed to complain of the slow movement of litigation which has been removed thither from this county for settlement, and says "if there is anything a Wheeling lawyer is remarkable for, it is his tediousness in the examination of witnesses."

THE Parkersburg *Journal* is opposed to the nomination of General Grant for a third term, on the ground of his non availability and because it does not believe such men as Sherman, Blaine, Washburne, Garfield, Conkling and Howe have less claims upon the first term than Gen. Grant has upon the third. It thinks, however, that we are mistaken in supposing that three-fourths of the Republicans of this State are not for Grant and that our opposition may possibly be based on a stronger sentiment than opposition to the third term. The *Journal* would probably find it difficult to prove either of its last propositions, but in view of our agreement on the main question we are not disposed to take issue on minor details.

JUDGE ROBERT S. BROWN, of Jackson county, is set down by the Kanawha *Gazette* as the probable coming man for the Greenback nomination for Congress in the Third District of this State. This would be equivalent to witholding what a British parliamentarian would call a "vote of confidence" from the gifted Walker, who, according to the grapevine dispatcher, professes a leadership which enables him to offer the Greenback party of the Third District, body and breeches, to the highest and best bidder. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and it may be that the Greenback brethren have come to the conclusion that the best way to keep Walker from trading them off in the end, is to trade him off in the beginning.

LAST week's reports from the other side indicate that there is little new to be said concerning the situation in Ireland. The distress in several districts is appalling. It is estimated that over 300,000 people are slowly starving. Relief funds so far collected are wholly inadequate to meet the pressing necessities of the peasantry. This country contributed largely, and the good work still goes on. The munificent charity of the New York *Herald*, it is to be hoped, will give a new impulse to the relief movement in the United States.

As to political troubles, it is reported that in the west of Ireland the land agitation is still carried on with unabated vigor. It seems to be the general feeling that a peasant proprietary is the only final and thorough settlement of the problem attainable. The Land League is daily extending its operations. New branches are forming in various parts of the country. Old established tenant organizations are seeking affiliation with the young and vigorous body. The clergy in the west are generally in sympathy with the Land League.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BELLAIRE.

Two car-loads of very heavy hogsheads of tobacco came in on the Narrow Gauge Saturday, on their way to Louisville—perhaps to come back as genuine Kentucky leaf.

The Mission Mite Society of Gravel Hill meets at the residence of John Kirkpatrick, Tuesday evening. All are cordially invited.

Joseph McClain, a Belmont street grocer, is selling out his stock to quit the business. He will go back to Flushing.

Teachers' examination at Glencoe, Saturday, called Professor Duff out there.

The coal miners at Bellaire are at work, but only mining enough coal to allow the banks to supply their city trade. No coal is allowed to be sent away. Some of the banks give notice of their intention to employ miners who do not belong to the union, and notify the sheriff that he will be expected to protect them.

The Hi Henry Minstrels, who performed in Zilch's Hall Saturday evening, sent their band around some of our streets in the afternoon.

George Henry, the superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh shop here, will probably leave there soon to superintend the corresponding part of the Bellaire and Southwestern road.

The drill of Company D, announced for Saturday night, was postponed till Monday night. A man had been employed to clean up the guns and put them in order, so the boys will find them all ready for them. At this time also, it will be definitely settled whether Miss Von Blumen will walk in Bellaire for the benefit of the Company. It is likely she will walk in Zilch's Hall next Friday and Saturday. Others will probably be induced to walk with her. Mr. Hahn, the agent of Miss Von Blumen, was in town Saturday, looking at the halls and talking the matter up.

Miss Ella Higgins, of Bridgeport, who has been visiting Miss Alice Kinsey, left for home Saturday.

Rev. Gaston, at the regular Sunday morning service, announced that he had concluded it his duty to remain here, and that his fear of the congregation's dissatisfaction seemed to be ill founded.

A brakeman had his legs cut off while attempting to board a freight train at Lovejoy's, near the cattle pens of the B. & O. R. R., Saturday night.

A man, evidently a tramp, was found floating on a cake of ice in the river Sunday morning. He had gotten a ride at the expense of cold and exhaustion. He was hauled in and taken to the lock-up to recover.

R. C. F.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Arrived: Steamships Vandalia, from Hamburg; State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Maine, from Bremen; City of Chester, from Liverpool.

LONDON, February 7.—The steamships Republic, Columbia and Guy Mannering, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Arrived: Steamers Alsatia, London; Maas, Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, February 8.—Arrived: Germania and City of Montreal, New York; British Crown, Philadelphia, and Moravian, Baltimore.

J. F. DAVIS, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold in one year fourteen thousand boxes of "Sellers' Liver Pills." Try them.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Preparing for the Ohio Republican Convention.

The Monroe Doctrine and the Isthmus Canal.

Fuss in the Camp of the Georgia Democracy.

Electioneering Stories told on Sherman.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Speaker Gowgill, of Ohio, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio Legislature are in town. They called on the President and Secretary Sherman to-day, and had some conversation as to the proper time of holding the Convention. The prevailing sentiment among Ohio Republicans in Washington is that the Convention should be called to meet about the middle of March.

VETERAN COUNTERFEITER JUGGED.

A notorious and dangerous counterfeiter has been arrested near Jackson, Miss., by Government detectives. For forty years he has been counterfeiting bank bills and Government money. He is reported to have operated extensively in Confederate money until the genuine became of no value, when he turned his attention to greenbacks. There is much rejoicing in Government circles that he is finally bagged.

GOING SLOW.

Neither house was in session to-day, and but few important committees were in session. It is remarked that at no previous February has Washington been as dull as now. It is attributed to the disinclination of either party to take aggressive steps. The Democrats are especially inclined to moderation, and, being in the majority, they can shape legislation and adjournments to suit their notions. At present, being on the eve of a Presidential campaign, they are principally employed in doing nothing.

GRANT'S FRIEND'S PLEASED.

Tom Keogh, Secretary of the Republican Committee, is in town. He is on the war path against Sherman, and is supposed to be for Grant. He says the Republicans of North Carolina are holding mass meetings in opposition to Sherman, and that a double delegation will, in all probability, be sent to Chicago. This, together with several other things which the Grant men here have heard lately, has encouraged them greatly, and they confidently predict the nomination of the ex-President at Chicago.

So far as can be judged by the attitude of Grant's friends here, he means to make a contest to the end of the chapter.

IDLE STORIES.

The stories that Secretary Sherman is filling the South with special Treasury agents to work in his interests for the Presidency are utterly untrue. The records of the Treasury show that there has been but one appointed in six months. The law allows for but twenty-five, and if there are more appointed there is no appropriation for them.

The Secretary is a good deal amused at the stories which he sees in the papers in reference to his use of officers to promote his own interests. The quota of Treasury officials has not been increased on his account, and can not be, as only a certain number are appropriated for, and there are no funds to pay an additional number, even were the Secretary inclined to appoint them.

GEORGIA'S CHAMPIONS IN THE RING.

All the bitterness of Georgia politics seems to be coming to a head in Washington over the disposition of a comparatively petty Federal office. The nomination of one Simmons as Census Supervisor is the bone of contention, and the State's delegation in Congress is divided into two hostile camps on the question. Senator Gordon leads the opposition to Simmons' confirmation, and in so doing represents the regular Democracy of Georgia, while Ben Hill and Alex. Stephens stoutly defend the nominee, Republican though he is, and thus champion anew the cause of the independent wing. The two latter are supported by Felton and probably by Spear, while Gordon is backed up by all the remaining members of the delegation. The controversy grows daily more bitter, and charges of falsehood are already freely made on both sides. Everything indicates that Gordon's party are likely to succeed in securing an adverse report upon Simmon's nomination from the Census Committee, and its consequent rejection. However it ends, this fight can hardly fail to widen the breach between the two wings of the Georgia Democracy.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The House Committee charged with the inquiry into oceanic canal communication held a secret session to-day, and, the belief is, took decisive action on several important provisions. The Committee are in accord, and their action is believed to have been unanimous. The President said this afternoon that he felt strenghtened in his own judgment by the action of the committee, which had been communicated to him, and told a gentleman that the country might look for prompt and decisive Executive action. Indeed, it is intimated that very vigorous steps have already been taken looking to the assertion of American rights on the Isthmus. Though no vote has yet been taken, the the assertion may be safely made that the Committee will report in favor of the broadest affirmation of the Monroe Doctrine. The statement is reiterated here that a tripartite convention has been proposed between England France and Germany that may lead to serious complications with the United States. The report is discredited in diplomatic circles, but is repeated on private information received here from posted parties in Europe.

FUN IN THE FOG BANK.

There are indications that the rather dull monotony that has marked the proceedings of the present session of Congress will not continue much longer. There are several subjects almost ready to be submitted or reported back, which will enliven debate and relieve the routine. In the Senate, contrary to the general expectation, decided opposition is manifested to any action looking to the assertion of American policy with regard to interoceanic communication. The Gordon resolution will come up early next week for consideration, and the indications are that the very animated discussion which has begun in the Democratic caucus will be continued. The House Committee on Commerce are nearly ready to submit their Inter-State Commerce bill, and this will enliven matters in that end of the Capitol.

Next Monday or Tuesday the Senate Committee on the Census will report back adversely a number of nominations for Census Supervisors, and this will lead to a partisan dispute in the executive session. The Republican Senators will, as a rule, sustain the nominations of the President, and endeavor to have them confirmed. There are several of these nominations that will be bitterly contested. The fight over Simmons, of Georgia, before the committee, must be settled in executive session.

MINING MATTERS.

Troubles at Pittsburgh—Employment of Belgian Miners.

PITTSBURGH, February 7.—From present indications it appears certain that the only idle coal region in the immediate vicinity of the city (the Pan Handle pits) will resume operations next week, and that the days of uncomfortable scarcity of coal are about ended. At a meeting of miners to-day at Walker's mines, on the Pan Handle Road, a resolution was adopted whereby the diggers agreed to cut loose from all alliance with prominent strikers and go to work on Monday at a compromise of three and a half cents, an advance of half a cent on the old rates. A prominent railroad man of the Pan Handle states that of the nineteen pits on the road, work was going on in thirteen, and that the other six, preparations were being made, so that all would be in by Monday or Tuesday.

Information is also had to the effect that Secretary Jones has made his head-quarters at Mansfield, and is doing what he can to stem the tide that is so strongly setting against him and other ultra supporters of four cents or no work. A little strike is reported at Hebras Elfin, Wild Station, Pine Creek. The men are out for four cents. Advices from Sharpsville, in the Shenango Valley, are that the miners still stand shoulder to shoulder, but the furnacemen say that they can get anthracite coal, and will not pay any more advance for coal here. The average rise in the past six months has been about 73 per cent on the price of running. The operators offered a sliding scale, based on the selling price of coal at Sharpsville, but the miners demanded a scale based on the price of pig-iron. Why this should be so no reasonable man can see, as nearly two-thirds of the coal mined in this district is shipped to the Erie docks for sale. The basis now is seventy cents per ton in four-foot coal, proportionately larger for smaller veins. An ordinary miner can take out from four to five tons with the assistance of a boy, thus earning from $2 80 to $3 50 per day, if he will work.

The coke-region strike continues. This morning a conference of the coke manufacturers was held with Mr. Rosenberg, the representative of the firm of Peter Wright & Co., who proposed to fill the places of the striking operatives with Belgians, who would pay their own way to the mines. The result of the conference was an agreement to employ five hundred Belgians, who agree to work for less than the present wages, and who will bring their families with them and pay all expenses. They are prepared to contract for one year or more. While this conclusion has been reached by the manufacturers, it is questionable whether the experiment will succeed. The importation of laborers in large bodies has never met the expectations of those who resorted to such measures, and it is hardly probable that any better success will be met with in the present case. The coke district miners ask an advance from thirty to forty cents per wagon, and the drawers also demand an increase, but they base their demand on the fact that the price of coke has been enhanced from eighty-five cents to $3 and $3 25 per ton on cars on the ovens.

THE WORST OF CRIMES.

A Woman Outraged and Shot by Her Nephew.

LONDONDERRY, N. H., February 8.—A fearful tragedy was enacted near this place yesterday, in which Mrs. Sarah, aged 33, wife of E. O. Dillingham, a respectable farmer, was the victim, and a nephew of the husband, Frank Dillingham, aged 20, was the criminal. Frank went to live with his uncle last April, and yesterday Mr. Dillingham went to Manchester, leaving his nephew at work near the house. During the afternoon Wm. Wallace, brother of Mrs. Dillingham, called to see his sister, and found the doors locked and curtains drawn down, and supposing her to be asleep he returned home.

Soon after Frank called at the country store of D. Barnes, only about forty rods from the place of the tragedy, and called for Frank Barnes, who came to the door, and young Dillingham said: "I have shot Aunt Sarah." He was immediately taken into custody by persons in and about the store, who took him to Dillingham's house. Upon entering a fearful spectacle met their gaze. Mrs. Dillingham was lying on the floor in the front room on her back, with several garments thrown over her head and body. Upon examination they found a rope drawn tightly around her neck. Her clothing was disarranged, and her face purple from the severe choking produced by the rope. A bullet wound was discovered at the base of the skull, the bullet having passed through the brain.

Physicians were immediately summoned, who pronounced the case fatal, and death is momentarily expected. Frank says he was cleaning the revolver which was accidentally discharged, but does not attempt to account for the rope around her neck or for the disordered condition of her underclothing. He says he went into the woods back of the house and tried to shoot himself with the same revolver, but failed through lack of courage or some other cause, though an ugly bullet hole was made in his forehead, the bullet penetrating his skull.

Mrs. Dillingham, the victim of the terrible affair, is a comely, modest appearing young woman, and very highly respected. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that the unfortunate woman was ravished either before or after the shooting and choking, and that her assailant then seeing the tearful crime he had committed hastily fastened the door, pulled down the curtains and retired to the forest in the rear of the house with the intention of ending his miserable existence. His wound is not thought to be fatal.

Heavy Freight Traffic.

BOSTON, February 8.—A Concord, N. H., dispatch says: The freight traffic southward through Concord last week was the heaviest ever known. It was caused by shipments of grain and flour from Chicago and lumber from Canada, which was taken over an ice bridge at Montreal. Notwithstanding the storm and light business of Tuesday the Northern roads brought down for Boston 1,000 cars during the six days. The amount of wheat is estimated at 450,000.

That Sensitive Bank Cashier.

CINCINNATI, O., February 8.—W. S. Marshall, Cashier of the Middletown National Bank, who left mysteriously a few days ago, has been traced to Milwaukee. It now appears that Miss Langdon, with whom his name has been coupled in the scandal, went with him to Chicago. She has returned, and says she did so on his advice, and that nothing criminal passed between them.

PRESIDENTIAL POINTS.

Interview With Governor Foster, of Ohio.

Why He Prefers Secretary Sherman

Thinks the Nominee of the Chicago Convention

Will be the Next President of the United States.

COLUMBUS, O., February 7.—The correspondent of the *Commercial* has succeeded in obtaining from Governor Foster a very full expression of his views on the now all absorbing topic, "The Presidency." The Governor has evaded as far as possible giving an open expression on the subject until the present time. It will be observed that in Governor Foster, Secretary Sherman has a strong supporter, and Senator Blaine a firm friend and admirer. The interview will be read with interest by all, giving, as it does, a clear statement of his views and the reasons for them.

Correspondent—Governor, are you willing to permit me to print your preferences for the Republican nomination to the Presidency?

Governor Foster—I suppose that my preference for Secretary Sherman was known of all men.

Correspondent—Why is it, Governor, that you support Secretary Sherman; is it because he is an Ohio man?

Governor Foster—I support him, not because he is an Ohio man, but because, all things considered, I believe he will prove to be the most available candidate that the Republican party can name.

Correspondent—Why is he more available than General Grant or Senator Blaine?

Governor—Because the first question that is likely to be more prominently discussed will be, which of the candidates will, all things considered, make the best President.

For twenty-five years John Sherman has been in public life. From the date of his entrance into Congress he has been a conspicuous leader. He was the candidate of his party for Speaker at the beginning of his third term, and came very near being elected, and was the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the leader in the House.

When transferred to the Senate he at once took high rank as a Senator, and was for many years Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. He is not brilliant in the sense that Blaine or Conkling are, but he is painstaking, watchful, vigilant, industrious, level-headed and safe.

He has probably exercised more influence on the legislation of the country, and is the author of more important legislation than any other one man during his service in Congress. As Secretary of the Treasury he has never had an equal. In saying this I do not mean to disparage his predecessors. None of them had the advantage of his long legislative experience, which was of a kind that specially fitted him for the duties of the position of Secretary of the Treasury. I do not speak of him as the manager of the great financial operations of the government merely, but as an administrative officer as well. He is as great in the latter as in the former capacity.

It is fashionable in some quarters to credit his great success in bringing about resumption, and the grand achievement of refunding the public debt, to the very favorable conditions then existing, over which he had no control. But after making due allowance for all the aid that favorable financial conditions gave him, the fact remains that his unwavering courage, his wise foresight, his ability to make the most of these favorable conditions, and wonderful grasp of the situation, had much to do with his amazing success. Every intelligent man must concede financial ability of the highest order to the man who conceived and successfully consummated the great work of resumption and refunding of the public debt.

The Governor (warming up in his enthusiasm for the great Secretary) said: A grateful people honored its greatest General for his success in putting down rebellion, though his enemies insisted that favorable conditions enabled him to succeed; yet the common verdict of his countrymen gave him high credit, and they will forever appreciate his great service. So now, I think, the people are ready to honor the man who brought them out of their financial difficulties, and started them on the highway of prosperity and they will take but little heed of the grumblers at his heels, who are ascribing his success to the benefactions of a kind Providence.

Correspondent—What have you to say of Grant and Blaine and their candidacy? The people are desirous of learning all they can upon the subject.

Governor Foster—I have no unkind words to say of General Grant or Senator Blaine. Of General Grant's candidacy I fear that the very strong attachment of the people to the unwritten law that forbids a third term of the Presidency would greatly injure him. Nothing can overcome this but a deep feeling that the exigency demands him at the helm.

Correspondent—And you think that exigency does not exist at the present time?

Governor Foster—No, sir; I can not see that it does.

Correspondent—Now, Governor, what of Senator Blaine, the man from way down East—Jim Blaine, of Maine?

Governor Foster—I have the highest regard for Senator Blaine. I have a greater personal affection for him than any other public man I ever knew. I admire his dash, courage and energy, and I have no doubt whatever of his ability to make a most acceptable President. It would afford me great personal pleasure to support him. But just now I think the public mind prefers the solid qualities attributed to Secretary Sherman, and therefore I think him the most available candidate that can be named.

Correspondent—What of Sherman's recent utterances? Do you not think that his recommendations favoring the retirement of the greenbacks will injure his prospects, especially here in the West?

Governor Foster—There you make a very common mistake. Sherman does not favor the retirement of greenbacks below $300,000,000. He favors the withdrawal of their legal tender quality for the reason that, in his opinion, and the opinion of well informed people generally, the Supreme Court will, as soon as they reach the case, declare their legal-tender feature unconstitutional; that this decision might be made at a time when it would occasion a shock to the business of the country, and that if done by Congress this shock would be avoided. The greenback, with the legal-tender feature eliminated, being redeemable in gold, would be just as valuable as before. It can be made receivable for all public dues, and can be held by the banks as a part or all of their reserve.

The views of the President and Secretary are not in harmony, and in the public mind the Secretary is credited with favoring the retirement of the greenback, when in fact this is the President's position, while the foregoing is the Secretary's position, as I understand it.

Correspondent—Do you not think the many repeated assertions of the Democratic papers that he has grown rich out of his official position would injure his candidacy?

Governor Foster—No, sir; not in the least. Their absolute falsity is known, or could be known, to every man who chooses to inform himself. I wouldn't give, said the Governor, $200,000 for all the money and property that John Sherman is possessed of, and I think I am well informed upon this point. No public man of our time has been so shamefully abused and villified as he has been by his political opponents; and yet to-day no man who has any care for his reputation will repeat these slanders, and the common verdict of his fellow citizens is that he has not only acquitted himself with great credit, with his integrity unquestioned, but that he has been eminently wise in administering the great trust reposed in him.

Correspondent—In his letter indorsing Secretary Sherman, General Garfield refers to differences of opinion between the views of the Secretary with those of other gentlemen of the Republican party. To what differences does he refer?

Governor Foster—I do not know. He does not mean to say that the Secretary is at disagreement with his party on essential points. I presume General Garfield himself is not in full accord with the Secretary on every phase of the financial question. I know that I am not myself. For the present I would let "well enough alone," and would not tinker with the questions of finance or taxation. I think we can safely risk the shock of the Supreme Court decision referred to.

In a general conversation the Governor stated that if there was any one thing he was confident of, it was that the Republican candidate nominated by the Chicago Convention would be elected, whether his name was Grant, Washburne, Blaine or Sherman.

CHICAGO.

Tumble in Pork—Business Matters.

CHICAGO, February 7.—To-day was another field day in the local market for pork. The price declined 42½ cents per barrel, or 3½ per cent. Parties who are carrying the property seem to have become impressed with the fact of extraordinarily big stocks, and the "long" are to some extent pinched for money to protect their contracts. Hence the drops.

There has been a gradual tendency to ease in the local money market for the week, loanable funds being in large supply, and the offerings of paper below the wishes of our discount-houses, and parties in good standing found no difficulty in getting their wants supplied at 7a8 per cent. per annum on tip-top collaterals. On call, with Governments as security, the "needful" was obtained at 6 per cent. Business in mercantile departments has been healthy and fairly active for the season, and deposits during the week show an increase over those of the preceding week. Paper falling due has in most instances been paid promptly, and when extensions or renewals were asked the banks granted the favors cheerfully.

The amount of currency sent to the farming districts has been fair to live stock but light to grain sections. Our elevators are nearly filled, but are being stored with a little grain daily. There is still room for a little more, and there is considerable storage room on vessels in the river not yet contracted for.

This week's clearings of the Chicago Banks foot up a total of $39,025,173 60, being an increase of $16,167,707 82 over those of the corresponding week last year, and of $13,702,712 57 over those of last week.

From November 1 to date, Chicago packers have slaughtered and salted 2,039,000 hogs against 2,604,483 for the corresponding time last season.

On the 1st inst. there were ninety-one lumber yards in this city, containing 403,981,000 feet of lumber and timber, 171,495,000 shingles, 44,710,165 lath, 2,041,351 feet of pickets and 326,736 cedar posts.

The visible supply of grain in the States and Canada on the dates named was: January 31, 51,301,000 bushels; January 24, 51,284,000 bushels; January 17, 51,139,000 bushels; January 10, 51,018,000 bushels.

On 'Change there has been a fairly active movement in grain and provision circles, but trading has been mainly of a speculative character, and prices have been irregular and generally weak.

During the week the receipts and shipments of the articles named sum up: Receipts—Flour, 29,535 barrels; grain, 1,101,158 bushels; hogs, 149,827 head. Shipments—Flour, 28,005 barrels; grain, 783,471 bushels; pork, 4,387 barrels; lard, 3,405,489 pounds; cut meats, 20,650,779 pounds.

RIOTERS INDICTED

For Tarring Jim Young at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—Quite a sensation was created here to-day by the announcement that the Grand Jury had indicted nine prominent young men of this place for participating in the tarring of Jim Young about two months ago. Young was charged with abusing his wife, and one dark night in November last, while on his way home, he was seized by a body of masked men, who, after hoodwinking him, hurried him off to the coal-tar pump at the Gasworks. Here they saturated him with warm coal-tar from head to foot, and beat and bruised him considerably in the bargain. The perpetrators then allowed their victim to depart. When he arrived home the coal-tar had cooled and solidified, incasing his body in a solid coat, almost as hard as iron. Turpentine, benzine and scrubbing-brushes were used, and the entire night spent in trying to relieve him. It was a wonder that he could live through such a siege. The New York illustrated papers came out with cuts of the tarring, and the disgraceful affair was the town talk for weeks. About twenty-five men, it is said, had a hand in the matter; but their names were not known until they came before the Grand Jury this week. If they are found guilty they will be heavily fined and imprisoned, it is thought. A few knowing ones assert, however, that the Grand Jury missed it badly and got the "wrong pigs by the ear." The trial is looked forward to with great interest.

Highway Robbery.

LAWRENCE, MASS., February 8.—John Kennedy, an athlete of considerable note, and William Barry, both belonging in Lowell, were arrested last evening for highway robbery. Both had been drinking. Kennedy has been a player of some note and has also appeared in several wrestling matches.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

For sale by Laughlin Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Wheeling W. Va.

A TRIAL of Piso's Cure will convince you that it is a good remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis and Asthma.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Increase of the German Army.

Religious Discussion in the German Diet.

Chili and the Argentine Confederation at Outs.

FRANCE.

LONDON, February 7.—A dispatch from Paris says: Jules Cazot, Minister of Justice, in an interview with the committee on the subject of the amnesty bill, stated that the Government objected to it as reopening the question settled last year as to the enactment of the partial amnesty law. They reserve to themselves, however, the right of individual pardons, and would furnish a copy of the depositions against them to any persons condemned by default who might apply for it, though such favor is contrary to usage. The number of persons still excluded from clemency is 806. Of these, 543 were condemned in person and 263 by default, including Paul de Rochefort.

Cassagnac has written a letter to Gambetta, thanking him for the justice rendered to the memory of the former's father in the Chamber while announcing his death.

PARIS, February 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Perier read the committee's report on the General Amnesty Bill. The report advocates its absolute rejection. Debate on the bill has been fixed for Thursday next, until which time the Chamber adjourned.

It was reported in the lobbies of the Chamber that Admiral Jaureguibbery, Minister of Marine, had resigned.

Mace, Chief of Police, has sent in his resignation, explaining that it would be impossible for him to conscientiously retain his post while the present organization of the police is adhered to. He particularly complains of long delays which occur between the commission of crime and transmission of details to him by the Judges d'Instruction. To such unnecessary delay he attributes the escape of the assassin Walder.

Paul de Cassagnac resigned as Deputy for Condom, and presents himself as a candidate for Mirandein, the place of his father, recently deceased.

GERMANY.

LONDON, February 7.—A dispatch from Berlin says: The appeal of the Bavarian Ultramontanes, imploring the King not to consent to the augmentation of the army, forecasts the attitude of the Center party toward the Army Bill, in the hope to compel Bismarck to make concessions on the Church question. This hope may prove fallacious, as the Government is almost certain to have the requisite majority without the Ultramontanes. Even provincial Progressist's organs begin to acknowledge the necessity for an increase of the army.

BERLIN, February 7.—The Lower House of the Diet to-day resumed the debate on public worship estimates. Herr Jadozgevski complained of the harsh application of the May laws in the Province of Posen. Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Worship, replied that the Government never intended rendering the care of souls in vacant parishes a complete impossibility. The Ministry throughout believed that the exercise of certain offices by clergymen of neighboring parishes was not illegal. Legal authorities not always taking this view, the necessity for remedying the inconvenience became apparent, and the Government ordered inquiry into each particular case. Replying to Herr Clotz, Herr Von Puttkammer said the Government will execute the ecclesiastical laws so long as they remain on the statute book. Herr Schorlemer objected to the item for Old Catholic Bishops. Herr Von Puttkammer said this arrangement was sanctioned by special law and royal decree, and no ground exists for altering it. The item was voted

LONDON, February 8.—A Berlin special reports that a disgraceful scene occurred in the Lower House of the Diet yesterday, during the debate on public worship estimates, caused by some of the members of the Centre party laughing loudly while an Imperial order regarding an old Catholic Bishop was being read.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 8.—The Commission on the revision of the metal tariff, reported to the Council of State recommending the importation of pig iron free of duty, and an imposition duty of thirty-five copecks on assorted iron; fifty copecks on sheet iron; one rouble on machines, and thirty copeeks on agricultural implements per pound.

General Loris Melikoff, Governor of Charkoff, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, February 7.—In the Lower House of the Reicharath to-day, Herr Menger submmitted an interpellation describing as a menace to internal peace the petition presented to the Minister of Worship by the four Bohemian Bishops asking for the restoration of the confessional and clerical influence in the schools. Herr Menger asks the Government what steps they intend taking to ward off such attacks on the peace of the State.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Febuary 8.—The *Times* has the following from the Candahar reports, of the second and more bloody struggle between rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked the Cabulis' stationed there unawares, and inflicted a heavy loss before the Cabulis' could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants, and when this was done, the Heritis' were defeated with great slaughter.

CHILI HAS HER COAT OFF.

LIMA, January 13.—A rupture is expected between Chili and the Argentine Confederation. Chili was to call for fifty thousand men and heavy bounties were offering the Argentines. It was said that Chili had purchased the Italian iron-clads Roma and Venicia.

"ASHES TO ASHES."

Cremation of Dolly Hartman.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 7.—The remains of Miss Dolly Hartman, accompanied by her parents, three brothers, the Rev. Mr. Vetterbergi, and Miss Moninger, were brought here from Pittsburgh on the 11 o'clock A. M. train to-day. The remains, inclosed in a handsome mahogany casket were taken in a hearse to the crematory on Gallows Hill, about a mile and a half distant from here, everything being in readiness. The body was dressed in a fine white dress, with a collar of lilies of the valley around her neck. The features were slightly shrunken, but looked very beautiful and as though she was asleep. Her beautiful brown hair was removed, and after a short service, consisting of reading and sprinkling of ashes, the body, at 11:44 A. M., was placed in the retort. There was at first a slight odor, which did not, however, last long. As the body only weighed eighty pounds, it was not expected the incineration would take over two hours. The family returned to Pittsburgh in the afternoon, where the ashes will be sent to them. Each person present was admitted to the crematory to witness the burning.

MASONIC EMBLEMS

Found at the Base of Cleopatra's Needle—Letter from Commander Gorringe, Giving the First Clear and Comprehensive Account of the Wonderful Discoveries.

NEW YORK, February 7.—A special cable dispatch gives descriptions of the finding of Masonic emblems at the base of Cleopatra's Needle, in Alexander, Egypt, by Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe. This officer is a Freemason, and his attention was first drawn to a Masonic square, cut out of an immense block of granite. The square bears upon the interior base three degrees, corresponding to the three first Masonic grades. Under the square are three steps corresponding to the degree of Apprentice, Companion and Master. The three steps are disposed as follows: That corresponding to the Apprentice Degree is made of one stone; the other two steps, corresponding to the degrees of Companion and Master, are formed of a single stone, indicating the intimate union between those two degrees. The step typifying the Companion Degree is much smaller than that corresponding to the Apprentice Degree, and considerably smaller than that emblematic of the Master Degree, as it anciently required less time to attain Science than to serve Apprenticeship.

Outside of the square a block was found having four faces, most beautifully and accurately dressed. The block is Masonic beyond doubt. It is the smooth ashlar. It is marked "Loga," which in Sanskrit means the world to be rectangular in form. A block was found indented toward the west, chipped as if by design. This is a rough ashlar. Instead of being situated toward the east, whence the light comes—which is a symbol of intelligence—the rough stone is toward the west, where darkness, the symbol of ignorance, reigns. This stone represents Apprenticeship, and is emblematic of human imperfection.

There are also further proofs in the Masonic arrangements of the base of the Needle, showing that the ancients possessed degrees higher than those of the Apprentice. The lower step is formed of eighteen blocks, and among these was found the cubic stone, and another of peculiar formation, and of the purest and most brilliant whiteness. This stone is evidently an emblem of purity. The stones of the foundation are, with a solitary exception, laid in white mortar, and finely dressed. The smooth ashlar is laid in beautiful yellow cement. The stones are of different colors, and are joined with cement, indicating the union of all Masons.

The ancient monuments of Egypt have never been carefully examined from a Masonic stand-point, and it is most likely that if excavations were made about the bases of some of the fallen obelisks such excavations would be crowned with most important results. In the letter concerning the discovery, addressed by Commander Gorringe to the Egyptian *Gazette*, he says:

"The two steps below the pedestal are hewn out of blocks of very hard yellowish limestone, containing crystals and fossils. The other is a piece of syenite granite, having all of its sides carefully dressed, and its angles right angles. It is forty-two inches square, and stood in the east angle of the foundation, immediately under the east angle of the pedestal, and was laid with a yellowish cement. The steps are in six pieces, which were fastened together and bound to the foundation with iron dogs, surrounded with lead. Three blocks were found inclosed by the two upper steps. Two are of hard limestone. The foundation was laid in white mortar. The lower step is formed of eighteen pieces of hard limestone, the pieces being fastened together in the same manner as those forming the upper steps. The space included by these eighteen pieces contained several blocks of hard limestone and one piece of softer limestone of exceptional purity and freedom from spots. This piece stood immediately under the block of syenite granite, above mentioned, on another piece of syenite granite in the tier next below.

"Adhering to the upper surface of the hard limestone block adjoining this piece there is an iron trowel, very much oxidized, but retaining its form sufficiently well to be recognized at a glance. The block of granite on which the piece of softer limestone stood extended across the foundation. The upper part is cut to form a perfect square. The long section of the square was nearly parallel with the southeast side of the foundation, and lay close to the pieces that formed it. The outer edges of the square measure 102.51-100 inches. The long section is 17½ inches, the short section 10¼ inches thick. The surfaces of the square are polished, and there is a molding at the angle formed by its inner side with the lower part of the blocks in the same tier touching the short section and the west angle.

"In the foundation there was another block of syenite granite, differing from all other pieces in the foundation and steps, in having the upper surface very irregular, the sides not parallel, and the angles different. The forms and positions of the three blocks of syenite granite leave no doubt as to their purpose and meaning. The piece of soft limestone, differing as it does from all other pieces of the foundation in thickness, and being of such exceptional purity, must have been intended as an emblem. The trowel may have been accidentally left where it was found, but the presumption is strongly in favor of its having been placed there and it is well to state that it is the last of the emblems discovered up to this time.

"Three other Masonic emblems, less noticeable, but equally significant in their forms and positions, were found. One of the sides of the block that formed the east angle of the lower step has a diamond-shaped slot cut into it, without a corresponding aperture in the adjacent block. One of the angles of a block that formed one of the tiers next below the lower step has a spiral cut on each side, so as to represent the capital of an Ionic column. The keystone of the tier next below this has certain marks on the sides that cannot have been accidentally cut by the workmen."

The obelisk was erected 1903 years ago, and all of the emblems must have been placed in the foundation prior to its erection; for, to have placed them there since, the obelisk and pedestal must first have been removed. As it was raining during the whole time while the steps and foundation were being removed, the pieces forming them were (and still are) covered with mud, and probably other marks will be discovered when they have been cleaned and more closely examined. The steps and foundation will be removed and replaced in New York exactly in the same positions in which they were found, each piece having been numbered to correspond with the numbers on a drawing that was made before the pieces were disturbed.

Unless the breath is like a spicy gale,
Unless the teeth gleam like the driven snow,
There is no dazzling smile or tender tale,
Grateful to woman's eye or ear, we know.
The tale would lose its charms—the smile be gaunt,
Till brought within the spell of SOZODONT.

NWFAW

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

HARMONIE-MENNERCHOR MASQUERADE.—The masquerade and street demonstration of the Harmonie-Mennerchor Singing Society this evening promises to be one of the most novel and amusing exhibitions ever given in our midst. The most careful and elaborate preparations have been going on for weeks, and nothing has been left undone that would assure its success. There will be a grand torchlight procession this evening, composed entirely of maskers.

The following is the published programme: Members of the society will meet at their hall Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. At 8:30 o'clock grand march from the hall, up Main street to Tenth, down Tenth street to Market, down Market street to Sixteenth; countermarch, up Market street to Washington Hall, in the following order: Police, with Law and Order party, Kramer's music band, Committee of Arrangements, His Foolish Highness the Prince Carnival, with staff; all other masks.

At the hall at 9 o'clock: Opening by a grand demonstration and march in the following order: Prince Carnival with staff, Police with Law and Order Party, Wheeling Militia, Menagerie, Knights of the Past and Future, Bootblacks and Newsboys in a grand consultation on Strikes, Hypocritical Lawyers, Lecture Quacks and Tramps, Character masks, all other masks.

Revue Quadrille, after speech of His Foolish Highness the Prince; All Fools' Waltz, Law and Order Quadrille, Cold Water Polka, Police Quadrille, Wheeling Park Promenade (Sundays excepted). All unmask at 12 o'clock. Gilmore's Band will be in the