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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street

Death of J. H. Pendleton, Esq.

We record this morning the death of Joseph H. Pendleton, Esq., of this city—a lawyer whose name has been familiar to the people of this part of West Virginia for many years, and who in days gone was considered one of the brightest and ablest practitioners at this bar He was also widely known at one time as one of the founders and as the first editor of this journal, having been identified with it from its start in 1852 up to the fall of 1856.

Mr. Pendleton was a native of Louisa county, Virginia, where he was born on the 10th of January, 1827, and came to this part of the country as a student at Bethany College, where he graduated in 1847 as the Valedictorian of his class. He afterwards studied law under Judge Brockenborough at Lexington, Virginia, and graduated at that school. He married at Bethany Miss Margaret C. Ewing, daughter of the late Albert G. Ewing, formerly of this city, who survives him, and settled first as a lawer at Wellsburg, but removed here two or three years afterwards. His abilities were so marked that he soon acquired an influential practice, and constantly appeared in many of the most important cases. At the breaking out of the war he espoused the Confederate cause, and went South with his family, remaining in old Virginia until after the surrender of Lee in the spring of 1865, at which time he came back and again settled in Brooke county, remaining there, however, only for three or four years, after which he returned to this city and resumed his profession.

Mr. Pendleton posessed some remarkable characteristics, prominent among which was his off-hand readiness, coupled with unusual correctness, in giving a legal opinion. He had almost an instinctive familiarity with legal principles, and no man was quicker to see the bearing of a point of any kind on any phase of a legal proposition. Had he chosen to apply himself assiduously to his profession it is not too much to say that he would have acquired an unlimited practice, and been justly esteemed as one of the very foremost men in the profession in this State. He was decidedly an intellectual man, fond of a high order of literature, and was one of the best read historians we know of.

Although Mr. Pendleton's death came upon his family unexpectedly, yesterday, yet he had been ailing for weeks past, and most of the time had been confined to his bed. He will be buried to-morrow at Greenwood Cemetery from his late residence on Twelfth street.

A Railroad Survey by the State.

The *Register* is apparently hard pushed for an argument on behalf of railroad surveys at the expense of the State. Because we doubt whether there is any warrant in the Constitution for appropriations for such a purpose it comes at us with inquiries as to where we find any warrant for a Capitol building, an Insane Asylum and other public buildings and public institutions of the State.

We take it for granted that there is some difference, to say the least, between appropriating money for the support of institutions that were owned by the State at the time when the Constitution went into effect, and that are recognized in the Seventh article of the Constitution, and all sorts of schemes that may be started under cover of projects to develop the State. As to an appropriation on behalf of the Capitol building at Charleston, to which the *Register* refers, we are not aware that we have ever made any argument or appeal in favor of such an appropriation, but if we had we should have rested our position without any misgiving on the common sense fact that a State government is generally expected to be under roof in some part of the territory over which it exercises dominion, and that it must have suitable quarters provided for it at the public expense.

As to the appropriation in aid of immigration to the State, we presume that it would be competent for the Legislature to create the office of Commissioner of Immigration and appropriate a certain amount of money for carrying out the objects of the office. But does such an appropriation stand on the footing of an appropriation for railroad surveys? Is not the *Register* aware that Governor Jacob vetoed certain acts of the Legislature appropriating money in aid of certain public improvements? These vetoes were never reversed by the Legislature, and the practice of making such appropriations was abandoned on the recognized ground of being unconstitutional.

Now we take it that an appropriation of money in the interest of a railroad route is in the nature of an appropriation for one of the so-called public improvements vetoed by Governor Jacob, and that it would be open to the same objections. But aside from this consideration, it is patent to any person that the State is in no condition at this time to make such an appropriation. She is largely in arrears to the schools of the State, both in principal and interest, and has moreover inaugurated a scheme of appropriations to the Capitol building at Charleston. Irrespective of the money to be provided for the continuation of the work on the Capitol building, the Auditor brings the State out in arrears for this year. How are we going to provide the means for surveying railroad routes for roads nobody is willing to build at this time, and which those whom it may concern will survey whenever they are willing to build them. Are we expected to confiscate the balance of the school fund? Is the *Register* willing to raise the State levy in order to make railroad surveys?

Close of the Women's Walking Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—The women's walking match closed to-night with the following score: Howard, 356; Lacasselle, 340; Young, 327; Sherman, 328. The latter was off of the track more than half the time on account of illness.

CONGRESSIONAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES YESTERDAY.

The Senate Discusses the Electoral Count Resolution, Leading Senators Taking Part in the Discussion—Pretty Talk by Cox in the House—Indian Affairs Again.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President reciting the circumstances under which the recent Commission to visit the Ponca Indians was appointed, and transmitting their report, with a minority report by Mr. Allen, together with testimony taken by the Commission, and also enclosing the declaration made by the Ponca Indian Chiefs who visited Washington in December last, in which they express a determination to remain at their present location in the Indian territory. The President reviews the history of the Ponca wrongs, and recommends ample reparation be made, including the allotment of lands in severalty to these Indians in Dakota or in the Indian Territory, and says in conclusion that without inquiring into the particular share of the blame which may attach to any department he feels sufficient responsibility for the wrongs to these Indians to make him anxious that full reparation be made during this administration.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate, a copy of the report of the Ute Commission.

Mr. McPherson, from the the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 for the preparation, equipment and supply of a war vessel to be sent in search of the Arctic expedition steamer Jeannette, and gave notice that he would call up the bill in the morning hour to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds said the Constitution expressly declares that the persons having the highest number of votes shall be President and Vice President, and that neither the Senate, the House, nor the three combined had any power to reverse that declaration of the Constitution. He was willing to take this method of now disposing of or deciding the question. He, however, advocated and moved an amendment striking out the "Hall of the House of Representatives," not because he believed that it made the slightest difference in the present case, but precedent made it history. The time might come, as it had come, when carrying these archives an eighth of a mile through a great crowd that they did not know might be a dangerous exposure of them; that the Constitution made the President of the Senate the custodian of the returns, and the true and only wise place for the count was the place where the President of the Senate officially and rightfully belongs.

Mr. Garland in support of the resolutions remarked that the Vice President, who was President of the Senate, would not be shorn of any power devolved on him by the constitution as he was made presiding officer of the convention and was authorized to announce the result. All controversey on that point and also as to the Georgia vote is avoided in the plan proposed. On the latter point he would say he did not agree with the Senator from Ohio [Thurman] that the vote of Georgia ought not be counted. He had a very grave doubt upon it. He did not think a State should be disfranchised because of the negligence of her officials or any like trivial cause.

Mr. Ingalls advocated the amendment of Mr. Edmunds on three considerations: The first was one of etiquette. As they had emanated in the Senate, the Senate should invite the House to the Senate chamber instead of declaring tha the Senate without the invitation of the House would go to the hall of that body.

On being reminded by Mr. Morgan that the resolutions had been amended so as to make them concurrent, Mr. Ingalls admitted that they were on that account less obnoxious to the criticism just mentioned, and proceeded to the second consideration. This was that it might be advisable for the Senate to retain the power of having the count in the Senate by the officer designated for that purpose by the Constitution, as emergences might arise requiring it to exercise this power. He was one of the tellers to announce the result of the electoral count four years ago. During that count the information was received that on a certain day, while the Senate was on its way to the House, an attack was to be made on the officers of the Senate having charge of the certificates, and in the resulting confusion the papers were to be stolen or destroyed. This may have been merely a rumor, but precautions were taken at the time in order that the threatened attack might not be accomplished. He mentioned the incident to show that circumstances might again arise in which it would not be desirable to expose the certificates to the danger to which Mr. Edmunds had alluded. His third consideration was that if, after the resolutions went to the House, that body should fail to pass them by next Wednesday, the Senate would have committed itself in a way to prevent it from proceeding to count the votes in its own chamber. On the other hand the Senate would be at liberty without the action of the House to proceed to discharge its constitutional duty on the day appointed by the Constitution. He regarded the amendment of Mr. Edmunds as presenting the only practical question involved in the discussion.

Mr. Hill (Ga.), after observing that the election of Garfield and Arthur was conceded, and not the slightest insinuation had been given from any quarter that that result was to be disturbed, proceeded to explain that the meeting of the Georgia electoral college on Wednesday after the first Monday, pursuant to the law of the State, instead of the first Wednesday in December, as directed by an act of Congress, was due solely to a mistake made by the Legislature which passed the law. The Legislature supposed the day designated by it was identical with the one indicated by Congress, and overlooked the fact that the Wednesday after the first Monday in December might be the second Wednesday of the month. In consequence the electoral vote of the State was cast one week later than the appointed day. He said he desired in this connection to deny the insinuation which had been made that the action of the Legislature was due to an intention on their part to hold the State supreme to the Federal aw; no such intentions have ever been entertained. He agreed with the Senator from Ohio [Thurman] that there was no doubt as to the illegality of the vote thus cast. He regarded the act of Congress as mandatory, being designed to secure uniformity in the time of the meeting of Electoral Colleges.

Mr. Jones [Florida] thought that the discussion of the Georgia question premature, but desired to express a dissent from the conclusion of the Senators from Ohio and Georgia [Thurman and Hill] on that point. He said that the Constitutional provision under which the act of Congress was passed, provided that Congress may prescribe a day, and that if it shall undertake to exercise the power of prescribing a day it shall make the day uniform throughout the country. He did not regard this as mandatory either as to time or place of meeting, if for occasions over which human authority could have no control, such as a foreign invasion, a breach of the peace, or the prevalence of an epidemic; where the electors of a State were prevented from meeting at the State capitol, that ought nevertheless be counted by Congress. He thought that in any such a case it would be proper to make an exception, and he would hesitate long before disfranchising a State under any such circumstances.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia: I would ask the Senator this question, admitting that the constitutional provision is only directory, yet if Congress, in pursuance of its power to fix the day, does fix it, is not the law of Congress the supreme law of the land?

Mr. Jones of Florida: If the constitutional provision is only directory, then the law that is made in pursuance of it is only directory, for the law must partake of the nature of the organic provision.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia: Do I understand the Senator to say that a law, because in pursuance of a directory and not a mandatory power, is less supreme than would be a law that is in pursuance of a mandatory power? Is not each law of Congress an equally supreme law?

Mr. Jones replied that the equality of the supremacy of laws did not, in his opinion, affect his argument. A law might be supreme and yet directory. It might be supreme and yet mandatory.

Mr. Morgan remarked that the point now suggested was pending in the Judiciary Committee on the resolution recently adopted directing them to make inquiry on the subject, and would probably be reported on in a day or two. He hoped the Senate would now come to a vote.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senate would come to a vote directly, and that would be when every Senator had had an opportunity to say what he wanted to say. He did not think it necessary for him to go into the question of the validity of Georgia's vote or the plan provided by the resolution proposed to avoid that issue by means of the hypothecating statement which would make the vote of Georgia manifest, but would not count it. He suggested the interpretation of the Constitutional provision in the elaborate argument of Mr. Jones, which he said he thought was one of great force.

A vote being taken, Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected—ayes 22, nays 35; a party vote.

Mr. Eaton said he could not support the resolutions as they left one very important question in doubt, and that was whether the President of the Senate had the right to count the electoral vote. He had hoped to have an opportunity to vote on that question as it was presented by Mr. Morgan's resolution now on the table, declaring no such right existed, but this privilege had been denied here. In order to bring the question squarely before the Senate, he moved to amend that part of the resolutions requiring the tellers of the two houses to make the test of votes as they shall be declared by striking therefrom the words "as they shall be declared" and substituting in lieu therefor the words "as certificates shall be opened by the President of the Senate."

Mr. Eaton said there could be no two opinions about the words proposed to be inserted. They were the words of the Constitution itself. Under this amendment, when the President of the Senate had executed his duty in opening the certificates, the officers appointed for the purpose would count the votes and then hand up the tests to the presiding officer, who would make the declaration of the result. He [Mr. Eaton] did not attach to the amendment any immediate practical consequences, as the election of Garfield and Arthur was conceded by everybody, but he thought the present occasion a fitting one for an expression of the sentiment of this body on the question.

Mr. Thurman opposed the amendment as unnecessary. He said the words, "As they shall shall be declared," had been in use for than half a century and had never been taken by implication to convey the idea that the President of the Senate had the right to count the vote, in the sense of deciding for whom the vote was or was not cast. If he had been the drawer of the original resolution in which these words occurred he would not have retained them, but in view of the interpretation given them by long usage he did not regard their retention as affording any sufficient cause for the apprehension expressed by his friend [Mr. Eaton] that the President of the Senate would ever assume to make the count; he could not vote for the amendment for another reason, and that was that it omitted to make provision for a decision in the disputed case. Suppose two returns should be received from a State; it had happened before, and he had heard it said that somebody now held begus returns from Oregon. How were the tellers to proceed in such a case?

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—After the reading of the President's message the House went into Committee of the Whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, introduced a bill to overcome the ruling of Secretary Sherman adverse to the hoop iron manufacturers, and to restore the specific duty on cotton ties. No action is looked for at present, but this bill is intended to serve notice that every effort will be made in the next Congress to protect the interests of the hoop iron manufacturers.

It amends Section 2,505 of the revised statutes, which fixes the duty at 35 per cent advalorem on manufactured articles, vessels and wares not otherwise provided for, and of boxes, iron ore and other metals, except gold, silver, platina, copper and steel, or metals of which either of those materials is a component or material part by adding the proviso that whenever any such manufactures, &c., would pay a less duty than is imposed on material of chief value entered into the same in form as it had last before entering into such manufacture, &c., then such manufacture, &c. shall pay the same duty as is imposed on the same materials of chief value in said last form.

A message was then read from the President transmitting the report of the Commission appointed to ascertain the facts relative to the removal of the Ponca Indian tribe to the Indian Territory, and to inquire into its present condition, and also the declarations made by the Chiefs of that tribe setting forth the compensation they will accept for their lands, and for the injuries done the tribe by the removal to the Indian Territory. After quoting from the reports of the Secretary of the Interior, Agent Ed Howard, and the Senate Committee, upon the subject, the President says: The report of the Commission appointed by me and the testimony taken by them, add very little to what was already contained in the official reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the report of the Senate Committee touching the injustice done the Ponca Indians by their removal to the Indian Territory. Happily, however, the evidence reported by the Commision and their recommendations point out conclusively the true measure of redress, which the Government of the United States ought now adopt. The Commission in its conclusion omits to state an important fact as to the present condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory, but the evidence they have reported show clearly and conclusively that the Poncas now residing in that territory, 528 in number, are satisfied with their new home; that they are healthy, comfortable and contented, and that they are freely and firmly decided to adhere to their choice announced in their letter of October 25th, 1880, and the declaration of December 17th, 1880, to remain in the Indian Territory and not to return to Dakota. The evidence reported also shows that the fragments of the Ponca tribe, perhaps 150, which are still in Dakota and Nebraska prefer to remain on their reservation. In view of these facts I am confident that the recommendations of the commission, together with the declaration of the chiefs of December last, substantially followed will afford the solution of the Ponca question, which is consistent with the wishes and interest of both branches of the tribe, with the settled Indian policy of the Government, and nearly as practicable with the demands of justice.

Our general Indian policy for the future should embrace the following ideas:

First—Indians should be prepared for citizenship by giving to their young of both sexes that industral and general education which is requisite to enable them to be self supporting and capable of self protection in civilized communities.

Second—Lands should be alloted to Indians in severalty, inalienable for a certain period.

Third—Indians should have a fair compensation for their land not required for individual allotments, the amount to be invested, with suitable safeguards, for their benefit.

Fourth—With these perquisites secured, the Indians should be made citizens and vested with the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

It is therefore recommended that legislation be adopted in regard to the Ponco Indians, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to secure to individual members of the Ponca tribe in severalty sufficient land for their support, inalienable for a term of years or the until restriction as to alienation may be removed by the President. Ample time and opportunity shall be given the members of the tribe to freely choose their allotments, either on their new or old reservation.

A full compensation should be made for lands to be relinquished, and for the losses to them by Sioux depredations and by reason of their removal to Indian Territory; the amount not to be less than the sum named in the declaration of the chiefs made December 17, 1880. In short, nothing should be left undone, to show the Indians that the Government of the United States regards their rights as equally sacred with those of its citizens. The time has come when the policy should be to place the Indians as rapidly as practicable upon the same footing with other permanent inhabitants of this country. I do not undertake to apportion the blame for injustice done the Poncas. Whether the Executive, or Congress or the public is chiefly in fault, is not now the question of practical importance. As the Chief Executive at the time these wrongs was consummated I am deeply sensible that enough of the responsibility for that wrong justly attaches to me to make it my personal duty and earnest desire to do all I can to give to these Indian people that measure of redress which is required alike by justice and humanity.

[Signed] RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 1, 1881.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair, on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill

Speaking to the apportionment bill, Mr. Cox said:

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF SUNSET COX.

The orb of power might be departing from the East, but with its radiance full it was the star of empire holding its Western way for new conquests. Along with it arose above the horizen the Southern Cross to add its symbolic cluster to the constellation. The Federal representation of this country was in every sense Republican in fact, form and spirit. It might be said that with all that popular basis and its results the people of the United States had the same greed for gain, ambition to excel, love of rule, desire for intrigue, and the play of the unruly prejudice, jealousy and passion that had made the history of other nations tragical even to their decline and fall. Still in spite of that demoralization in its worst aspect, the answer might be made, Who shall compete with us in our abundant harvest, our rich balances of trade, our increase in commerce and the expansion of labor, our influx of precious metals and our inexhaustible mines of coal, copper, gold and silver our unexampled exportations and importations, our attractive forces, our stupendous intercommunications, and their incomes and outgoes by rail, canal, lake, river and sea, our inventive faculty, with its miracles of manufacture, and above all, and beyond all, what can rival the star, which as it moves westward from ever renewing centres of restless population, has in a century added 47,000,000 to its active energies? These extraordinary advances in greatness and glory were due to a representative system which struck no name, however humble or dependent, from its roster of nationality. France and Spain might indulge in their revolutions. Russia and Germany might tremble before communistic and nihilistic terrors, and England might boast of her rule in Asia, Africa and Ireland, and proudly echo the praises, perchance, which her poet lavished on her as

> "A land of settled Government,
> A land of just and old renown,
> Where freedom broadens slowly down
> From precedent to precedent."

But she had no popular representation in her parliament founded on the rights of the people. It was left for the people of America, of her colonies a century ago, to erect a monument high and splendid around the temple of liberty, and to guard it with unity and force, which division and variety made by mountain and river and strong passion of hostile armies, could not sever. By it society was assured, protection, stability and progress. In rearing this monument every one had built over against his house as in the days of dismantled Jerusalem, so that by the whole mass of living people of the United States freedom broadened decennially, not "from precedent to precedent," but expanding and strengthening like the boughs of the oak by its inner growth, drawn from the soil, sun and sky into intense robust life, which defied the storms of the centuries.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cox's speech, which was loudly applauded by both sides of the House, and for which he received the congratulations of members, the House, without further action, adjourned.

Trial of Father and Mother for the Murder of their Twin Children.

MARIETTA, O., February 1.—The trial of John Farley and wife, charged with killing their twin children in August last, commenced here to-day, Mrs. Farley being arraigned first. The parties resided in Adams township, this county, and are charged with drowning their children in a tub of water about daylight on the 21st of August. The evidence is all circumstantial, and the defense will probably be that the children were accidentally smothered in bed, although the prosecution have proved that the mother had on several occasions threatened to kill them.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

TIMELY TOPICS TALKED ABOUT BY TELEGRAPH.

Stormy Winds and Chilling Weather—Contagious Diseases Spreading—Accidents to Coasters—Fires and Fatalities—General Gleanings from Points Near and Far.

A TOWN FENCED IN.

Jefferson, Iowa, Quarantined on Account of the Prevalence of Small Pox.

SIOUX CITY, IA., February 2.—For several weeks the small-pox has been raging with great fatality in Jefferson, Union county, Dakota, a settlement distant from this city about twelve miles. A strict quarantine has been enforced against the community and the disease has not spread beyond the settlement, though it has played sad havoc there.

The settlement consists mostly of Canadian French, and when the disease first broke out they, in their ignorance, were unmindful of its contagious character, and funerals were public, and were more or less attended by the whole population, as the settlers are really of a kin. In the way the disease spread rapidly. The towns around the neighborhood quantined against Jefferson, and the people there have been isolated for nearly a month, no mails received from that place and none sent. The railroad authorities have forbidden their trains stopping there.

Elk Point, the county seat of Union county, and this city have largely contributed to the relief of the suffering people, but under the restraint to which they are subjected the settlers have become restive and threatened to break the quarantine and come into this city. The catastophe was overruled by the City Council sending Napoleon Bronilliile, of this city, who has many relatives in the settlement to Jefferson. From him it is learned that there have been over ninety cases in the settlement. Thirty-two have died suddenly, six have recovered so far. At present there are sixty cases under treatment, and it is believed that these will recover, as the disease has literally lost its violence. Mr. Bronilliile reports that whole families have been swept away by the disease, and that in many instances the dead have been left unburied for days through fear as to the inability to obtain help to inter them. At present Elk Point has two physicians in charge of the infected district, and it is believed that the disease is abating, and will be wholly confined within its present bounds. No cases have developed here, though isolated cases are reported in several towns in Southern Dakota. The disease is said to be the black small-pov, and is thought to have been communicated by a party of Russian emigrants who passed through this city to Yankton, Dakota, several weeks ago.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Another Ballot Yesterday, Which Only Served to Show the Lack of a Quorum.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 2.—The fifteenth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Wallace	82
Oliver	80
Grow	54
Hewitt	8
MacVeagh	2
Phillips	2
Baird	1
Agnew	1
Sdowden	1
Curtin	1
George Shiras, Jr.	1
Wolfe	1

A motion to meet every day at 3 o'clock for the purpose of balloting was not agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

The scattering votes were principally from the Oliver men.

The bill to submit to the people the removal of the State Capital from Harrisburg to Philadelphia was reported affirmatively.

The bill for the permanent establishlishment of a Supreme Court at Philadelphia was reported negatively in the Senate.

Gen. Grant to Visit Mexico in March.

NEW YORK, February 2.—General Grant left this city yesterday morning for Washington, where he will remain until the latter part of the week. It has been stated that after spending a few days in Washington he would start for Mexico.

Jesse R. Grant, at No. 48 East Twenty-sixth street, said to-night to a reporter: "My father will return from Washington Saturday and will not visit Mexico before the middle of next month, anyway, and not then unless he deems it the best for the interests of the enterprise of which he is President. He has engagements in this city until February 20. My father has not subscribed $40,000 to the new enterprise. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that he contemplates going to Mexico immediately. If he goes next month, he may go alone, or he may be accompanied by persons interested in the new Mexican scheme."

Alarming Increase of Infectious Diseases in New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—The sudden and alarming increase in the number of small-pox cases reported has caused the Board of Health to take steps looking to an increase of the facilities for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases. Only cases of yellow fever are allowed by the health officer to be removed to the pest hospital at the lower quarantine, and all other cases have to be provided for by the county. The space occupied by the present hospital at Riverside, at the lower end of Randall's Island, is insufficient, and the site is not regarded as being entirely suitable. There are now over sixty cases there, many of them in temporary structures, and the authorities are alarmed at the increase. The cases reported last year averaged only one a month.

Cold Weather at New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Persons who were compelled to be out last night say the storm was the bitterest ever witnessed. The temperature in the city at sunrise this morning was one degree above zero. On the hill in the outskirts of Brooklyn and Harlem the temperature was much colder. At several points the record varied from zero to four degrees below. Travel in the city is improved by the snow-fall, it having filled the ruts and hollows which have long obstructed traffic. The mails are all behind time.

The Steubenville Miners' Strike.

STEUBENVILLE, February 2.—The coal strike in this city still continues. Borland's and Alicans shafts gave the price, two and a half cents for unscreened, and the men have gone to work. Six other shafts have refused to accede to the demands. Coal is very scarce, and prices have largely advanced.

Burned to Death.

BOSTON, February 3.—Johanna Callahan, and son William, were burned to death in their dwelling house, at Dorchester.

THE SMOKY CITY.

Cold Snap—Fatal Collision of Steamboats—Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, February 2.—To-day was the coldest of the season, the thermometer registering 8 degrees below zero in the city, and in the suburbs from 15 to 26 degrees below. All the trains are more or less delayed by the snow and cold, but so far no accidents have been reported.

The towboat Joseph W. Gould collided with and sunk the propeller Stella McCloskey in the Ohio river about noon today, drowning a fireman named Salts. The engineer and the balance of the crew were rescued. No damage resulted to the Gould.

The low grade division of coal miners of the Allegheny Valley railroad, numbering 4,000, who have been on a strike demanding an increase of 10 cents a ton on screened coal and 6 per cent on unscreened, have gone in, the operators conceeding the advance.

Frightful Coasting Accident.

NEW YORK, February 2.—While coasting at College Point, Long Island, Charles Barngut and two daughters and three other young women, started down a hill with such a speed that before the sled could be stopped it ran off the wharf and plunged into Flushing Bay, carrying the riders with it. The party broke through the ice, but were rescued. It is thought that two of the women will die from the shock and cold. Miss Barngut was terribly cut about the body by the floating ice. Shortly after the accident another sleigh, carrying several young men and boys, ran off into the bay at the same place. The coasters were rescued but almost perished.

Result of a Foolish Marriage.

DECATUR, ILL., February 2.—John A. Hornstein, a German, aged 57, two years ago, in St. Louis, married Emma Wetzel, aged 17. They lived in St. Louis and at Wellington, Kansas, but it was not a happy union. Hornstein was jealous of his young wife. She could not live with him and returned to the home of her parents here. Hornstein came after her, armed with a revolver and butcher knife. He attempted to kill her, but was prevented by two men. He then fled to the cellar, shot himself, and finally cut his throat with an old saw and died.

Troubles Never Come Singly.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Chas. L. Blood, who was Mrs. Christiancy's agent in this city to recover from her alleged lover, Mr. Giro, the letters she wrote him, is in jail under an order of arrest granted by Justice Pratt last summer. The order was issued in the suit of Henry Walker and Orville Harmon against Blood and James Veliere. The suit was for $10,000 damages, for alleged swindle in connection with a sale to the plaintiff of some exclusive rights for the sale and use of oxygenized air, of which Blood claimed to be the inventor.

The Strike of Stove Moulders.

NEW ALBANY, IND., February 2.—The stove moulders of this city went on a strike for an advance in wages on a scale of 15 per cent. This strike is in accord with the stove moulders' strike at St. Louis, where a demand for an advance of thirty per cent is made. The proprietors here refused to accede to the advance asked for and as the result the foundries are idle. It is understood that Louisville moulders, who belong to the same Union, strike today.

The Health of Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Information from St. Martin's Convent, the retreat of Archbishop Purcell, is that that venerable prelate has suffered a stroke of paralysis, which has entirely deprived him of the use of his left side and rendered him well nigh helpless. His mind has not been effected and if anything is clearer and keener than before the affliction. The great age of the prelate precludes the idea of recovery from the attack.

Steubenville's New Railway.

STEUBENVILLE, February 2.—The citizens of this place last night held a meeting on the proposed Steubenville and Carrolton narrow guage to connect with the Connotton Valley. Committees were appointed on survey and to confer with the managers of the Connotton Valley. There was a good attendance and the outlook is very encouraging. It is thought the road will go through.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—The British Charge having asked the Porte to state how much it would conceede to Greece, the Porte replied: It is impossible to define in advance the maximums concessions it disposed to make since they could only be established through the approaching negotiations. Germany and Austria support this view.

Another Stage Robbery.

GALVESTON, February 2.—A *News* San Antonio special says: On the night of the first the east-bound stage on the San Antonio & El Paso line was stopped by two masked men and the mail bags robbed of valuable packages and the driver's watch taken. It is thought that they are the same men who robbed the Loredo & Eagle Pass Line.

Arms for Irish Republicans.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Considerable of a flurry exists among Irishmen and particularly members of the Toledo Land League, over the discovery that Irish agents have purchased and shipped to New York six hundred muskets with ammunition and fixtures. The arms are those used in arming the great railroad riots of 1877, and were formerly purchased by the Fenians in that movement.

A New Kind of a R. R. Blockade.

AUSTIN, NEV., February 2.—The sheriff of Danders county levied on three freight and one passenger trains at Battle Mountain to satisfy a judgment of $24,000, for delinquent taxes for 1880, due from the Central Pacific Railroad Company. As fast as the trains came in they were tied up by the sheriff.

Guarding Gladstone.

LONDON, February 3.—Gladstone's residence on Driving street is guarded by police night and day, in view of a possible Fenian attack. Gladstone was followed at a distance by the police when going to the Commons to-day.

Steamboat Ashore at Steubenville.

STEUBENVILLE, February 2.—The steamboat Scotia, bound up the river, is aground at this port with ice gorged under her. She has been trying to get off since 3 o'clock this morning, but so far without success.

Scooba Scooped.

MOBILE, February 2.—The town of Scooba, on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $35,000. Insured $7,500.

CHAT FROM THE CAPITAL.

Gossip and News at the Seat of the General Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a Senate resolution adopted January 27th, to-day transmitted to the Senate a copy of the report of the Ute Commission, and copies of all correspondence between the Interior Department and the Ute Commission, and between the Department and the Governor of Colorado, concerning the Ute Indians since the 15th of January, 1880.

Secretary Schurz in his letter of transmittal says: I am informed that during the debate on the severalty bill in the Senate, on the 25 ult., the remark was made that the Interior Department had voluntarily and wifully withheld the report of the Ute Commission from the knowledge of the Senate. I beg to say in this communication that the report was not called for by the Senate until the 27th of January. On the 28th and 29th ult. the criticism was repeated, while the Senate resolution calling for the report did not reach the department until the 28th. The volume of the report will convince the Senate that it was impossible to make the necessary copies, with all the available force the department has for such purpose, in less time than has been consumed on it. I did not transmit the report without a call from the Senate, for the simple reason that it contains nothing concerning the statement of the Utes on severalty except what was contained in the letter addressed by me to Hon. R. Coke, dated the 19th ult., which was communicated by him to the Senate. In a debate on the first day of the discussion on the pending bill and statement of the Ute commission as to the delays which prevented them from proceeding with the allotment of lands to the different bands of Utes in compliance with the Act of June 15, 1880.

It is probable that a whaling vessel will be purchased by the Government instead of detaching a man-of-war to make a cruise in search of the exploring steamer Jannette.

The trustees of the Peabody educational fund met to-day. There were present R. C. Winthrop, Theoddre Tyman, President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Surgeon-General Barnes, Chief-Justice Waite, Gen. Grant, and Messrs. Fish, Aiken, Riggs, Wetmore, Whipple, Jackson and Manning.

Remarks and resolutions on the death of Dr. Sears, late general agent of the fund, were read, and it was resolved to pay the salary of that officer to his family until his successor be appointed.

DOINGS AT DETROIT.

Sensational Suicide—A Murderer Gets His Deserts—Fatal Accident.

DETROIT, February 2.—Two women, pretending to hail from Detroit, visited Ann Arbor last evening and stopped at a hotel. During the evening they were visited by a student in the pharmacy department of the State University, and the three remained in the parlor until it was quite late, engaged in playing cards. Toward midnight high words were heard between the parties, and one woman, giving her name as Mrs. V. H. Leighton, charged the student, whose name is Henry A. Fairbanks, of Petrolia, Ontorio, with being her husband, but being too proud to acknowledge the fact. Fairbanks put his hand in his pocket as if to draw a revolver, when the women fled from the room. A moment after a shot was heard, and the attaches of the hotel running in found Fairbanks lying on the floor shot in the head. He died in a few moments.

At the inquest to-day the fact of predetermined suicide seemed to be established, as a letter taken from his pocket addressed to a lawyer in Ann Arbor asking him to request a person named, living in Petrolio, to break the news to his father. The woman Leighton refused to say anything except that the deceased was her husband.

The air line mail train jumped the track at Barrom Lake, east of Niles, Mich., this morning. Major Joss, of Centreville, Mich., was killed, and a number of passengers badly injured. Conductor Wood had his arm broken and was otherwise severely hurt.

The second trial of George W. Brurt, for killing Marting Vannetter, near Fowlersville, this State, October 18, 1867, which has been in progress in the Circuit Court for Livingston county for two weeks was given to the jury this morning, who were out two hours and brought in a veridict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Nearly one hundred witnesses from various parts of the State have testified at this trial, which has cost Livingston county $5,000. The verdict gives general satisfaction. Burt disappeared shortly after the first trial, and was only recently discovered and rearrested. He was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

BELLAIRE.

Bellaire thermometers marked as low as 15° below zero Wednesday morning. Singularly enough, the general reports from the hills was of a higher temperature than in town.

The old colored brass band has been reorganized, and a teacher engaged, and as soon as a room is procured practice will begin.

Ice is being cut from the creek again.

The ground hog certainly saw his shadow here Wednesday, if he was not frozen fast in his hole.

The Pittsburgh papers have been very late getting here lately, the trains delaying for connections.

The Fourth ward school house doors are not opened until the ringing of the second bell, and some of the smaller children have hard work to keep warm if they do not time their arrival just right.

The school house clock froze up Tuesday, snow drifted in above, then melted and froze solid in the teeth of the wheels below.

The congregational meeting at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening will not probably decide who is to be the next pastor, as a large number of the members think they are not yet ready to make a choice. Some want to hear Mr. Lucocck, who preached last Sunday, again. He was much liked and stands a good chance with a fair show.

The accumulated snow along the curbs is in excellent shape to flood the streets and sidewalks in case of a sudden thaw. Some of the worst places have been cleaned out.

The population of Gravel Hill seems to be cumulating, as Mr. Brierly would say.

The Alumni Literary Society meet at O. O. Crotty's Thursday evening. The Shakespeare Society met at Mr. Gallaher's Tuesday. R. C. F.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a *test* which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1 00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back Lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by Edward Bocking and C. Moenkemoeller, Wheeling, W. Va.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENTARY SCENES AND INCIDENTS YESTERDAY.

Bolt of the Home Rulers—Speaker Brand Sits Down on the Obstructionists—Gladstone Cheered—Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in Ireland, Etc.

LONDON, February 2.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Speaker, Right Hon. H. B. W. Brand, relieved the Deputy Speaker, Right Hon. Dr. Lyon Playfair, who had occupied the chair during the night. On assuming the chair the Speaker positively refused to allow the debate to proceed, and said the persistent, wilful and purposeless obstruction practiced by the Home Rule party justified him in putting into effect the standing order. An amendment to continue the debate was lost by a division of 19 for, to 164 against. This practically ended the debate, and the Speaker put the question that leave be granted to bring in the bill. Before a vote could be had an extraordinary scene occurred. The Home Rulers, headed by their leaders, arose in a body and left the House, excitedly shouting "Privilege! privilege!" There being no longer any opposition, leave to introduce the Coercion Bill was granted without a division.

Mr. Gladstone then moved a second reading of the bill for twelve o'clock, and also gave notice that he should move a resolution calculated to prevent the recurrence of the obstruction tactics which had so wasted the time and patience of the House in the present debate.

The Speaker's speech stopping the obstruction was as follows: During forty-one hours the House has been occupied by repeated motions for adjournment supported by small majorities. In opposition to the sense of the House, a crises has arisen which demands the prompt interposition of the Chair and the House. The measure recommended as urgent in Her Majesty's speech a month ago is being arrested by an inconsiderable minority. It is necessary to vindicate the credit and authority of the House. I am satisfied I shall best carry out its will and may rely upon its support if I decline to call upon any more members to speak, and immediately proceed to put the several questions to vote. It will be necessary for the House to assume more efficient control over its debates, or entrust greater authority to the Chair.

The speaker was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Gladstone announced