The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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WASHINGTON.

VARIORUM FROM THE NATIONAL SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Office Seekers' Raid Not Yet a Thing of the Past—No Extra Session to be Called—Refunding of the Debt—Cabinet Chat, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The fatigues to which Senators are subjected by the rush for office and the labors of the extra session, is telling on the health of some of them. Mahone is about used up. He told a friend to-day that he felt very badly and should be in bed instead of in the Senate. Senator Edmunds is away on sick leave. Senator Williams is not well, and has left the city. Senator Cameron left town to-day to be absent a few days. He has been in very poor health for some time, and rest is absolutely necessary for his future well being. He is not strong like his father, and the office seekers have swarmed around him, making life almost a burden.

A DISAPPOINTED POSTMISTRESS.

Miss Van Lew, whom Grant retained in the Richmond, Va., Postoffice during his term on account of services to the Union during the war, has failed in her effort to secure a reappointment. In a card published to-day she says:

"In your paper of last evening I find in an article headed 'White House Callers' the following paragraph: 'A nomination having been made for the Richmond Postoffice Miss Van Lew comes no more. It seems as if another land mark had gone.' The purpose of my visit was to see the President. I was never permitted an interview, hence my repeated visits. I thought I had won a right in times of peril to courtesy and recognition there. The war, which enriched many loyalists North, impoverished our family. Only the most absolute need from the great depression of my property caused me to ask for the Richmond Postoffice, and with my record I believe if the question was left to the Nation it would be decided in my favor.

"ELIZABETH L. VAN LEW."

There is reported to be a

COOLNESS IN THE CABINET

about the Robertson nomination. Postmaster General James sides with Conkling, Platt and Arthur. Other members of the Cabinet think this nomination very ill-advised and indiscreet. It seems that James knew nothing of it until the nomination was sent in. Little that is reliable can be learned about this, but there is a coolness in Cabinet circles which may not pass away speedily. Conkling's policy with the nomination seems to be to keep it tied up in committee until the December session. This will give all parties an opportunity to reflect.

A METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

President Garfield has approved the plans submitted by Lieutenant Greeley, United States Army, for the establishment of a meteorological station at Lady Franklin Bay. A proper detail of officers and men will be made by the War Department in a few days. Lieutenant Greeley will be placed in command.

BLAINE WILL BUILD.

Secretary Blaine has purchased the entire square of ground on Scott Circle, excepting only the plat on which Senator Don Cameron is building his residence, and will erect thereon a block of handsome houses.

MORE EAGLE AND LESS OWL.

Col. Ingersoll makes the following prediction about the present Secretary of State: "At last," says he, "we have the right sort of a man at the head of the State Department. I predict for the next four years there will be more eagle and less owl in its management than there has been in times gone by."

A PERPLEXING QUESTION SETTLED.

The extra session question was finally settled to-day, and in the manner foreshadowed in these dispatches. President Garfield has been against it all the time, but invited counsel, listened to what was said, and did not say much himself. Secretary Blaine is the only member of the cabinet who has adhered to the opinion from the first that an extra session would be a good thing for the party, the administration and the country. The other members of the cabinet hoped that the cup might pass. President Garfield's judgment has been against it, and his opinion has been confirmed by the multitude of protests from the business centres of the country. The business sentiment of the country seemed unanimously against a called session.

This morning Secretary Windom and the President had a consultation, and it was agreed to at once that there was to be no extra session. Thus the country will have a happy relief from a summer season of law-makers gabbling about finance. It is possible, however, that Congress may be called to meet in October, but this will depend upon the success of Secretary Windom in

REFUNDING THE DEBT

with the somewhat limited means at his command. There are $105,000,000 of fours yet unissued which can be put into the market in round lots and sold to the highest bidder. They will bring a large premium.

It is estimated that for the ten months ending December 31, 1881, the surplus revenue will be about $100,000,000, and there is little doubt that $50,000,000 of the available cash now in the Treasury can be safely applied to the redemption of maturing bonds, which would enable the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel during the present calendar year about $150,000,000 of the maturing bonds, not counting the unissued four per cents. The amount of cash in the Treasury that may be used to redeem bonds is placed at the discretion of the Secretary by a section of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act passed at the recent session of Congress, and which was incorporated in the bill on the motion of Senator Bayard. That section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds. There is a plan, however, to avoid issuing the remaining four per cents, as these are long bonds, and it is desirable to avoid having a large amount of debt run so long. There is a law authorizing temporary loans under which $150,000,000 can be borrowed.

A JOURNALIST'S PAT TAKE.

The President has decided to appoint Edwin H. Nevin, the editor of the Philadelphia *Evening News*, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. The only interesting fact touching the appointment is that Nevin is "another Ohio man," having been born at Portsmouth in that State.

AMONG PHILADELPHIA THIEVES.

A Bellaire Man's Experience With Pickpockets and Councilmen There.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—J. W. King, a merchant tailor of Bellaire, O., has had a peculiar experience in buying back his own property from thieves of this city. Mr. King, after a day in the cloth stores making purchases, took his daughter to the Museum Theatre. While taking the air in the lobby between acts, two men inquired the time, and Mr. King read that of his $100 gold watch to their satisfaction. While moving out after the play, his daughter on his arm, Mr. King became the centre of a throng of half a dozen men, who jostled him more than was comfortable or necessary. One man, particularly, who was recognized as one of those who had asked to be told the time, as before related, brushed close up against Mr. King, and moved backward and forward several times. On reaching the street, Mr. King felt his watch-chain dangling, and became aware that his watch was gone. The thieves had simply twitsed the ring loose. Some associations lent the watch a value in Mr. King's eyes in excess of its market price, and he took steps to ascertain its number, hoping thus to be able to trace it. He mentioned the loss to Councilman Hofman, *of the Fourth ward, who* became deeply interested.

In his company Mr. King visited 'Squire McMullin, who, for some reason, he considered the proper person to see under the circumstances, and he advised them to call at certain saloons in Bridge and South streets, which are notorious as thieves' resorts. After half a dozen dives had enjoyed drinks all round at Mr. King's expense, that gentleman saw and recognized the man who had jostled him at the theatre.

"That is the man," he said, pointing him out to Councilman Hofman.

"Oh, no, you are mistaken. That man would not do such a thing," Mr. Hofman said with such seeming sincerity that Mr. King thought he might have made a mistake. This finished their search, as he thought fruitlessly. Next morning, however, Mr. Hofman told him that he had found the watch in a certain pawn shop, in which it had been pledged for $25. He engaged to get it back for $50. The price was steep, but Mr. King agreed to pay it, and agreed meet Mr. Hofman next morning in a certain saloon, where the watch would be turned over on payment of the price. It was stipulated that Mr. King should not bring any third party with him.

On reaching the saloon indicated, Mr. King was informed that he would have to go to Gillispie's saloon, on Sixth street, above Chestnut. Arriving there he found Councilman Hofman, 'Squire McMullen, and several men, whom he had never seen before. Hofman told him that it would take $60 to get the watch back, and, after some demurrer, that price was agreed upon. In a little back room he found a man who produced the watch and returned it to its owner after receiving the $60. He submitted gracefully to treating the house, and during the libation told 'Squire McMullin the price extorted. "It is a——shame. I would have got it for you for $40. Them fellers have just robbed you of $20," said the 'Squire.

Mr. King entertains the opinion that some of the professional friends who sided in the recovery are no better than accessories after the fact to the robbery. His estimate of the character of Fourth ward Councilmen is anything but exalted, in view of the double fleecing.

THE MISSING JEANNETTE.

A Crew Selected for the Search Vessel Mary and Helen.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Jeannette board expect to complete their work by the middle of this week. They are now engaged in arranging the details of the proposed search expedition, and will submit a report of their work to the Secretary of the Navy. The report will recommend the number of officers and men necessary for the expedition, and the detail will be made by the Secretary of the Navy. Lieut. R. M. Barry, of the United States Navy, will be in command, with John Lowe as chief engineer. The men on board, including officers, will not exceed thirty-five, all told. No surplus men, such as newspaper correspondents, chaplains, etc., will be taken on board. The vessel, the Mary and Helen, will start from San Francisco about the 15th of June. She will take out a large supply of provisions and about 400 tons of coal, that she may relieve the Jeannette and such whalers as may be met. The vessel will pass through the Amonkuta strait of the Aluetian Islands, and make its first stop to leave the mail, at Michaelovski in Alaska. At Diomede Island a short stop will also be made. It is expected that Hope Point, 400 miles above Michaelovski, will be reached about the latter part of July or the first of August. The Jeannette was last seen on September 2d, 1880, at a point off Randall's Island, between Herald shoal and Herald Island. To this point the Mary and Helen will direct its course, with the hope of hearing something of the lost Jeannette. In conversation with an officer of the expedition last night, a reporter learned that while the officers and crew were not officially selected they had been practically chosen, and were making preparations to leave this city about the middle of April. None of the officers selected, as far as known, have seen any service in the Arctic region. When the vessel reaches Hope Point a number of guides will be taken aboard. The utmost confidence is expressed in Lieut. Barry, who is regarded by Navy people as a safe and cautious commander. Should the expedition meet with success before the summer is far gone, it will return in the fall. Otherwise the vessel will remain in the Arctic regions all winter and return next spring.

Death of a Noted Irish Leader.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Thos. M. Halpin, aged 58, a widely known Irish leader, died in this city to-day. The deceased was the Secretary of the Irish confederation movement in 1873, and was associated with Darch McGee in the publication of *My Nation*. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1872 to 1876, and published the first directory of Chicago. Among his other adventures he published the Memphis *Bulletin* in conjunction with Admiral Simms, of the Confederate navy, and Col. McClure, of this city.

Advices have been received here to-day from Jay Gould, who has had a conference in Florida with J. C. McMullen, of the Chicago & Alton road, and John Gault, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Wabash and Pacific road. That he is willing that the end of Southwestern railway passenger rate war, if all unlimited tickets sold during the war are cut, be accepted over all of the lines, without reference to the line by which they were sold. As the Wabash probably sold the most it will not be accepted.

Their Irish is Up.

DAYTON, O., March 27.—Much indignation is caused among the Irish in this city by the refusal of General Patrick, of the Dayton Soldier's Home, to permit Redpath to deliver his lecture at the Home.

THE SENATE.

NO AGREEMENT YET ARRIVED AT BY THE PARTIES.

Both as Determined as Ever in the Contest for the Senate Officials—Proceedings of Saturday's Session—Debate on the Engrossing Topic.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Another day has been wasted in the Senate on a profitless discussion. The parties are no nearer agreement than ever. The Democrats are determined to resist an election of officers at the present executive session, so that their friends may remain at the crib until the regular December session, and the Republicans are determined to proceed to the election of officers. In the nature of things, one side or the other will have to back down, unless some mutual agreement can be reached. To reach such agreement an effort is now being made, but without a flattering prospect of success.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Dawes demanded the regular order, being his resolution for the election of Senate officers.

Mr. Pendleton moved to go into executive session. Rejected—Yeas, 29; nays, 29. Mr. Mahone being present and voting with the Republicans.

A motion to lay the motion on the table was lost—Yeas, 28; nays, 29.

Mr. Logan said that during the special session of the Senate of 1853 the officers of the Senate had been elected. He cited this to show that there was a precedent for the position now taken by the Republicans.

Mr. Harris said that was the only precedent that could be found, and called attention to the fact that at that time all the old officers had been re-elected except one, who had been removed for cause.

Mr. Farley inquired of Mr. Logan if he could find any precedent where the dominant party had refused to go into executive session to confirm or act on the nominations made by its own President.

Mr. Logan replied by inquiring whether the gentleman could find a precedent where the minority had ever undertaken to rule the majority.

Mr. Farley replied that at this very session a minority of the Senate had for two weeks filibustered against organization of the Senate committees by the majority.

Mr. Morrill read from a speech made two years ago by the Nestor of the Democratic side, (Mr. Saulsbury) at a time when a change of officers was proposed, advising Republicans to reconcile themselves to their position as a minority, and like Christian gentlemen bear it manfully.

Mr. Butler retorted by quoting from a speech made at the same time by the Nestor of the Republican side (Mr. Anthony), in which he stated he did not think he would ever be found advocating the removal of officers who had performed their duties faithfully and efficiently.

Mr. Call opposed the resolution.

A motion to go into executive session was defeated—yeas 25, nays 27.

Mr. Beck referred to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, that he supported Riddleberger because he belonged to a body of men who opposed that party which had its heel on the necks of the black man in Virginia, and desired to call that Senator's attention to a scene which had taken place in the Virginia Legislature. Mr. Morse, a colored man, who probably could neither read nor write, and who therefore would not be entitled to a vote in Massachusetts, had arisen and made a rather rambling speech, in which he advocated the payment of the State debt, and had then yielded to Riddleberger. That gentleman thereupon had offered a resolution to expel Morse, which was rejected. The man who had sought to expel the ignorant, but honest colored man, was the man who was now championed by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes.)

Mr. Groome—Does it appear whether Riddleberger proposed to expel him because he was a colored man, or because he was in favor of paying the debt?

Mr. Beck—Poor man! I suppose he took a double chance on him. [Laughter.]

The motion to go into Executive session having been defeated Mr. Mahone took the floor to address the Senate. This roused that body, which had been very dull all day, into something like attention.

He was unfortunate, he said, in having been absent from the Senate yesterday when some allusions had been made to Riddleberger and himself. He had been indisposed, and was still too unwell to review the speeches.

Mr. Dawes interrupted, and said if the gentleman would prefer to speak on Monday he would move to adjourn.

The motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated Charles E. Vanpelt Postmaster at Seward, Nebraska; W. C. Brumdage, Surveyor of Customs at Michigan City, Ind; C. H. Smith, Receiver of Public Moneys at Worthington, Minn.

MICHIGAN OUTLAWS.

Prisoners Rescued by a Mob—Woman and Child Driven Out and Their Home Burned.

LANSING, MICH., March 26.—Governor Jerome to-day received a dispatch informing him of an insurrection in Presque Isle county, this State, and calling upon him to order out the militia to quell the disturbance. Presque Isle county is located on the shore of Lake Huron, near the Straits of Mackinaw, which is isolated and largely populated by lumbermen and Polish settlers, who have no regard for the laws or customs of the country. Consequently the greater part of the county is in a state of turmoil the most of the time. Yesterday Sheriff Kitchen and deputies went to the township of Posen, from Rogers City, the county seat. They were armed with warrants for the arrest of ten men, who were charged with threatening to kill a citizen and fire his house. The Sheriff's posse found four of the men in front of the Catholic Church and took them into custody. There immediately issued from the Church a mob, estimated at 350 men, under the command of the Polish priest, named Tybershensky. They rescued the prisoners and then assaulted the Sheriff and his officers. The mob was armed with clubs, and the officers were badly beaten. The ruffians then marched to the house of the complaining witness, and, after driving out his wife and her three-months' old baby, compelling them to take refuge in the snow, set fire to the house, which with its contents was entirely destroyed. Sheriff Kitchen and his posse fled to Rogers City, bringing the news that the mob threatens to march on that town and destroy it.

In reply to the request for troops, Governor Jerome telegraphed the Prosecuting Attorney that he and the Sheriff must exhaust every legal remedy to enforce the law. Troops will not be sent unless there is a further outbreak.

Steedman for Mayor of Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., March 26.—General James B. Steedman was to-day nominated as Democratic candidate for Mayor.

SCARED TO DEATH.

Effects of the Threats of Grand Jurymen Upon a Fourteen-Year-Old Boy.

MUNCIE, IND., March 25.—A very sad and peculiar case of fatal scare has just come to light here. On Tuesday a boy 14-years-old, named Elder, residing a short distance west of here, was taken before the grand jury and questioned closely in reference to some matters concerning which he knew nothing. The usual threats which are put at witnesses who refuse to answer questions scared the boy until he was beside himself. Next day he was stricken down with brain fever, and it is rumored that he died to-night. The affair elicits much sympathy and comment unlimited.

Disastrous Break-Up Out West.

OMAHA, NEB., March 26.—Ice started out of Loup river, in the central portion of this State, this morning, and carried bridges before it till it reached Columbus, on Platte river and Union Pacific railroad, where a gorge flooded Columbus and inundated Benton, seven miles below, reaching there at three o'clock P. M. A tremendous body of water moved down on Schuyler, Rogers and North Bend, which must be doing immense damage, but as the wires are down nothing more can be learned. Several people were drowned at Columbus, and great damage to buildings and live stock. There are apprehensions of more fearful destruction in Lower Platte Valley along the fifty miles before it reaches the Missouri river.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

FLATTOP, W. VA., March 26.—Miss Mary Jane Wiley committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond of water near her home, a day or two ago. There was no apparent cause for the rash act on the part of Miss Wiley. She left home in good health, and seemingly quite cheerful, to visit a neighbor; not returning, some inquiries were made, and it was learned that she had not been to the neighbor's house. Search was then made, and her bonnet, hanging on a bush at the water's edge, furnished a clue to her whereabouts. The pond was dragged, and her body found about the centre of it, in water twelve feet deep.

Electric Time for St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—At precisely noon to-day a time ball was dropped on top of the Jaccard building, corner of Fifth and Olive streets. This is designed to give daily the exact St. Louis time, and is operated by electricity from the Morrison Observatory at Glasgow, Mo., two hundred miles away, by Prof. Prichett, in charge of that institution. The affair was witnessed by a great crowd of people, who seemed to be deeply interested in the experiment.

Resignation of a Prominent Telegraph Man.

CHICAGO, March 26.—There was considerable sensation in telegraph circles to-night, owing to the announcement that Colonel J. S. Wilson had resigned the position of Superintendent of this division of telegraph to take effect the 1st proximo. He is a veteran in the service of the Western Union, having been connected with it for twenty-five years, and having been in the telegraph business thirty-three years.

Brutal Murder of a Child.

CHATHAM, VA., March 26.—A horribly brutal child murder was committed near Pittsylvania C. H. this morning. A man named Dabney Miner has for some time been living a life of open shame with his paramour, Dionetta Dalton, mother of a six-year-old child, of which he was not the father. The little child was taken sick and put filth upon the floor, for which the brute took a leather belt two inches wide and beat it to death. He was arrested to-night.

Senator Carpenter's Estate.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 26.—It is learned that the late Senator Carpenter left no will. Mrs. Carpenter has retained Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, to manage the affairs of her husband's estate. She has given up her residence in Washington and will stay with friends until the remains are forwarded to this city. The family will reside here in the future. Senator Carpenter's estate is estimated to be worth from $125,000 to $150,000.

Union Moulders Barred Out.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Excelsior Manufacturing Company of this city, one of the most extensive stove-making concerns in the West, whose hands struck about three weeks ago because they would not discharge four non-Union men in their employ, announce that hereafter no member of the Moulders' Union will be allowed to work in their shops under any circumstances.

Thirty-One Days Without Food.

IOWA CITY, March 26.—Miss Hallie Deuel completed the thirty-first day of her fast to-night, and is yet good for several days more. It is pronounced by leading physicians the most wonderful case of fasting ever known. Miss Deuel continues to maintain the silence she began three years ago, and converses only by signs.

Horrible Death.

NEWARK, OHIO, March 26.—John Rouch, an employe of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, employed in the yard, caught his foot in a frog while on duty last night, and before he could get loose was run over by the yard engine and injured so that he died this morning. He was a married man, and resided on Clinton street.

No Damage.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 27.—The verdict rendered this evening in the case of James Duffy vs. the Jefferson Iron Works was for defendant. Plaintiff sued to recover $10,000 damage resulting from having his leg crushed in the company's coal mine.

Death from the Kick of a Horse.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., March 26.—Mrs. Hamilton King, of New Rumley, who was kicked by a vicious horse a few days since, has died. Her husband came to a violent death about a year ago by being thrown from the same horse.

Murder in First Degree.

NEW YORK, March 26.—James Walsh, tried for the murder of his sweetheart, Barbara Groenthal, in Brooklyn, in May last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was remanded for sentence.

Death From Injuries.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 26.—Samuel Holland, injured by a fall of clay, Tuesday last, at New Cumberland, died this morning after suffering most intense agony.

Death from Burning.

ERIE, PA., March 27.—Miss Kate Lehan, who was so horribly burned Friday by her clothes catching fire from a stove, died to-day.

THE SPRAGUES.

CATHARINE CALLS FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Bill Thinks She is Entirely too Particular, but He will Have to Comply—A Deluge of Scandal to be Let Loose Upon the Country During Next May.

PROVIDENCE, March 26.—The counsel in the Sprague divorce case met at Kingston at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Parkhurst, counsel for Mrs. Sprague, presented the following petition:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Supreme Court, February Term, 1881.—William Sprague against Catharine C. Sprague.

"The respondent in the above entitled cause respectfully prays that the petitioner may, by special order of the Court, be requested to furnish to the respondent the names and residences of the persons with whom she is alleged in said petition to have been on terms of close and improper intimacy; and also the names and residences of the persons with whom in said petition she is alleged to have committed the crime of adultery, as she cannot safely proceed to the trial of said cause without such information."

The petition was accompanied by an affidavit in support thereof, which was sworn to before Robert Thompson and was filed March 25th.

Judge Potter remarked that the last time he sat in this case the legality of the service of the citation on Mrs. Sprague was questioned. He said that he desired to have that matter settled before taking up any thing else. He said that he doubted whether the service was legal.

Another tedious delay seemed imminent, but Mr. Parkhurst interposed, declaring that in his opinion the service was made in accordance with law.

The return of E. W. Cross, who made the service, was then read. It states that Mr. Cross went to Edgewood on the 28th of January last, and called for Mrs. Sprague. A card was demanded of him, and then word was sent to him by the servant girl that he could deliver his message through that person. Cross sent the girl back to tell Mrs. Sprague that his business was of such a nature that he must see her. She sent down writing material, requesting him to indite his message, but he refused to do so. Then she pleaded a prior business engagement, and refused to see him. He then sent a copy of the citation and one of the divorce petitions to her, and in return received word that she would answer by mail. Cross alleged that Mrs. Sprague was in an adjoining room at one time, and that he heard her talking to the servant about him and his business.

Judge Potter finally ruled that the service was legal. Mrs. Sprague's petition for the bill of particulars was then taken up. Mrs. Sprague's counsel argued that Mrs. Sprague was entitled to what she asked for to protect her from being compromised by testimony which she would then have no opportunity to refute.

The counsel on the other side argued that it would be an unfair disclosure of the Governor's defense against his wife's petition. If there was any danger of what his counsel feared, the Court could and would protect her interests at the time of trial.

The Court decided against the petition, and stated that if a divorce should be granted for non-support or desertion, all the charges of adultery would be eliminated, so as not to stand as a part of the record to reflect on the character of the one against whom the case should be decided. An order for Commissions to take depositions in New York State and the District of Columbia in support of Kate Sprague's petition was then issued to the Court.

The Governor's council said they would take depositions in Baden-Baden, Paris, California, New Jersey, New York State, Illinois, Ohio and Massachusetts.

The time for the trial of the cases was next discussed. It was learned that General Pryor would be engaged April 18th, the day that had been selected. Judge Potter said that in that case the case could not be tried before the last week in May, as the full bench of the Supreme Court would be busy on the regular dockets of Kent, Washington, Newport and Providence counties until then.

The court then adjourned, but not until Judge Potter has informed the counsel that when the case did come to a trial there would be no divergence from the usual course. There would be no arguments nor speeches made.

BOGUS BUTTER.

Facts Developed Before the Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Oleomargarine Investigating Committee of the Assembly continued its labors to-day.

Charles A. Butler was recalled, and testified that some manufacturers made oleomargarine from the fat of offensive meat, and extracted the fat by melting it at a temperature of 120°, which was nearly 100° below the temperature necessary to destroy animal life in fat. He had little faith in legislation as a measure to prevent the sale of an adulterated article for genuine butter, but thought a small license fee and a penalty of $5 for each offense might do something towards suppressing the adulterations. He would compel the grocer who dealt in adulterated articles to display a sign—"Adulterated butter and cheese for sale here."

Walter Carr testified that an immense amount of "lardine," or lard butter, was disposed of in the New York market, and is manufactured principally in Western New York. This article is more easily detected than oleomargarine. Both lardine and oleomargarine have seriously affected the trade and weakened prices. Not one hundredth per cent. of the bogus article manufactured is sold for what it is, and grocers sell it at an enormous profit, for the reason, if they took only a fair profit, customers would suspect the character of the article sold them for butter. Customers, if they knew what they were getting, would not buy it.

Grant's Departure for Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The *Tribune* says: General Grant said to a *Tribune* reporter, "We start to-morrow for Mexico. Our party consists of Senor Pomero, of Mexico; my son Ulysses; my Secretary, Mr. Dawson, from the War Department in Washington, and myself. It is our intention to go through without stopping, because the steamer sails from Galveston on the 2nd. I shall be gone from four to ten weeks on business connected with the railroads."

Senor Pomero, who was next seen, in speaking of the trip, said that Gen. Grant was elected President of the Mexican Southern railroad for two reasons. The first, and perhaps the more important, was a desire to cement more strongly the existing friendly feeling between the two countries, and the other, that it was considered to be in the interest of the company. The railroads are pushing ahead and developing the country very rapidly.

RUSSIAN RUMORS.

Future Policy of the New Czar—Alleged Designs of Nihilists.

PARIS, March 26.—An article on Alexander III., written by a Russian of high position, says the new Czar will strive to maintain good relations with Germany, toward whom his attitude will be sensible, the same as was that of his father, and France will enjoy more marked sympathy. The relations with Austria have the appearance of distrust. In any case a triple alliance will not be seen again. Relations with England will be more cordial, probably, on account of the Czar's warm friendship for the Prince of Wales.

VIENNA, March 26.—The *Presse* says: Austrian Police recently informed the Russian Government that a considerable quantity of dynamite had been landed at Fruill to be forwarded to Russia. The Russian authorities requested the Austrians to allow the dynamite to proceed as far as the frontier. There it was received by persons in the uniform of Russian police. Subsequently another body of officials came to sequestrate the dynamite. It was then discovered that the first comers were disguised Nihilists, who succeeded in smuggling the dynamite into the interior.

THE DEAD CZAR'S FUNERAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 27.—The *remains of Alexander II were deposited in* the Imperial vault in the Church of Petropaulovsky Fortress to-day amid salvos of artillery. The church was densely packed. The catafalque was strewn with flowers and wreaths.

Man Roasted to Death.

MARIETTA, O., March 26.—An old man aged 70 years, named Wheeler Chapman, residing in Fearing township, this county, came to his death in a most fearful manner night before last. He occupied one room in a double log house and a tenant the other room. A boy about 12 years of age was in the habit of sleeping in the room with the old man. In the evening the old man complained of illness, but refused to have a doctor called. The tenant folks retired, leaving him sitting by the fire, with the boy asleep in the room. In the night the boy awoke, being very sick with suffocation. He informed the tenants, and in coming in they found the old man lying with head and arms in the fire and burned to a crisp. The clothing was burned entirely off him. It is supposed that he had a fit, fell forward in the fire and was burned to death. He was burned beyond recognition.

An Era of Exhibitions.

BERLIN, March 26.—Frankfort-on-the-Main, the greatest railway center in southwest Germany, will, it is anticipated, attract an unusual number of visitors during the approaching summer. No fewer than five distinct exhibitions of importance will be held in that city this year. There is to be a Balneological Exhibition, including every kind of appliance for public, private and medicinal bathing. Next, there is to be an exhibition of patents and patters intended to promote the interests and protection of inventors. Further, there will be an exhibition of the German Horticultural Society, and another of all the local industries of Frankfort. Finally, there will be an international exhibition of leather, leather goods, boots, shoes, gloves, harness, and tanning material.

A Lunatic Relying on Faith and Water as a Diet.

CHICAGO, March 26.—This city has also developed a faster in the person of Wm. Cooney, of 95 North Clark street, who came here from Sturgeon Bay, Wis. He claims to be the Holy Ghost, the successor of Christ, and is a remarkably intelligent lunatic. He has fasted twenty-five days, only drinking water during that time, and says he will live on faith and water until Easter (April 17). He has been in an insane asylum at Worcester, Mass., where he indulged in a nine days' fast on one occasion.

The Traffic in Relics.

LONDON, March 27.—A Rome dispatch says the Pope recently ordered the Cardinal Vicar to institute strict inquiry into the sacriligeous traffic in spurious relics. The Cardinal Vicar accordingly addressed a circular to the Catholic administrators throughout the world intimating that no bodies have been taken from the catacombs for thirty years, and warning them against impostors. The entire osteological specimens purporting to be remains of early Christian martyrs, freshly dug from the catacombs in Rome, have been shipped to America.

Peaceful Prospects.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says there is fresh and inspired proof of Russia's policy and desires for internal reform. The Central Asian advance will be arrested, resistance will be made to Panslavism and no corruption permitted in any of the departments. Peaceful relations with the English will be strictly cultivated.

The Prince of Wales and Czar Alexander III. are very great friends.

Gold for America.

HAVRE, March 26.—The steamer Wieland, for New York, takes $400,000 in gold.

LONDON, March 26.—Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold were taken from the open market yesterday for America. Gold has also gone from Paris for the United States.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamer Neckar brought $221,000 in gold.

Gunpowder Plots.

LONDON, March 27.—The government has taken measures to intercept the steamer Australia before she reaches New York, and arrest Coleman, implicated in the Mansion House plot.

MADRID, March 27.—A large petard exploded, Saturdry, at the door of the Carmelite Church, which was considerably damaged.

Seeding Season.

ST. PAUL, March 27.—The *Pioneer Press* will publish a series of interviews to-morrow on the seeding prospects in the Northwest. They will show that the snow is rapidly disappearing, some of the fields now being bare, and that the farmers expect seeding to commence about the middle of April. There is now no apprehension of floods unless there be heavy rains.

Reception to Ex-Secretary Schurz.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Ex-Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, was given a dinner to-night by prominent German citizens of New York. About two hundred guests sat down to the table, and ex-Governor Solomon presided, with the guest of the evening on his right. The toasts and speeches were in German.

How Fanny Helped Him Out.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26.—William Carter broke into Fanny Perry's house and was arrested for burglary. Fanny got a license and went to the jail and married him yesterday, to avoid testifying against him. It is the first case of the kind on record here.

A SLEUTH HOUND,

WHO FOLLOWS HIS PREY ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

A Father's Vengeance—He Hunts Down the Murderers of His Sons and Slays Them One by One—End of a Fearful Vendetta.

DENVER, COL., March 26.—Officers from this State have just returned from Texas with old man Dahlgreen, arrested on a charge of murder, who has a most remarkable history. He lived before the war in the northern part of Tennessee. His home was a pleasant one, and with his wife and two sons he lived very happily on his farm until a quarrel arose between neighbors. The difficulty was patched, but one of the sons—both of whom had grown to man's estate—conceived that he had been wronged, and, one day while he and his brother were passing along the road in a wagon they came up with five men, their neighbors, *and the quarrel broke out afresh. The* young men were courageous and would not be intimidated by their opponents.

Hot words led to blows, and the five men, pulling pistols, fired upon the two Dahlgreen boys and killed them. They then ran away, and, fearing the vengeance of old man Dahlgreen, for he was even then considered quite an old man, disappeared from the community. Of course Dahlgreen and his wife were nearly distracted at the sad death of their "boys," of whom they were very proud, and Mrs. Dahlgreen never recovered from the blow, but about the time the war broke out died, and the husband was left to lament the separation of his family.

He conceived the idea that nothing was left in this life for him except to obtain vengeance on the men who had robbed him of his sons. He devoted the remainder of his life to this purpose. He began systematically to search for the five men whose names were Gridley, Black, Hewitt, Meyers, and a man called "Black Tom," but whose true name was Lurdy, and one after another was met and killed.

He had no scruples, no conscience. His sole object was to put the villians who made life no object to him out of the way. He took no interest in the war. It mattered not whether the North or South were victors. He shot Meyers and Lurdy in Tennessee, and escaped the officers who were set upon his track.

The old man disappeared from his country, and no traces of him were heard for several years. The man Gridley died of pneumonia in Cincinnati, and Black is serving out a term in the State Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, for burglary.

The last of these men, Hewitt, was slowly but surely tracked by Dahlgreen to Colorado, and, in a little town on the frontier of the State, at Coyote, he came up with him and shot him in cold blood, after he had thrown up his hands and asked for mercy. The little community was terribly excited about the murder, and started officers on the track of Dahlgreen, who threw them off the scent. No more was heard of him until last month, when information was received that he was in Houston, Texas, and there he was arrested.

SNOWED IN FOR WEEKS.

Horses Frozen Stiff while Standing Still—Houses and Furniture Sacrificed for Fuel.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, March 26.—The story told by Joseph Sterrette, of Big Lake, Dakota, who has just managed to break through the terrible snow blockade in that section of the country, gives the only fair statement of the sufferings of the settlers of the northwest during the severe winter. Mr. Sterrette preempted 160 acres of land at Big Lake, two years ago, and at once moved on it with his family and commenced farming. Last year he harvested sixty acres of wheat, twenty-five bushels to the acre, and realized $1,200 clear. He laid in a quantity of fuel and prepared for the winter. The weather that followed was more severe than he or his neighbors anticipated. In February Sterrette found it necessary to rescue the entire families of two neighboring farmers, and he took them all into his own house to live. The cold was so steady and bitter that before the season was half over the fuel, which had been expected to last until spring, was all consumed. Then Sterrette and the men staying with him went out and took down fences and out-houses and used the material for fuel. At this time the heavy snow fall which blockaded railroads was piled in such drifts about the house in which he and his neighbors were domiciled as to absolutely cut them off from all communication with the outside world. The men dug their way, or rather mined it, through the snow drifts to a railway near by and dug out the ties, which they chopped up into stove wood. When all the ties and telegraph poles that could be reached by the most desperate exertions were consumed, it was decided to dig through to the cabins of those sheltered in Sterrette's house and use the frame work for fuel. This was done and every stick burned. The bitter cold still continuing, Sterrette's furniture was next sacrificed, even to his beadsteads, trunks and children's toys. While the cold imprisoned pioneers were upon their last supply of fuel, a consultation was held and it was decided to make a desperate attempt to obtain relief. John Becker agreed to go. A sleigh was prepared, and with five horses hitched to it, Becker started. It was a terrible undertaking, and when the brave man left there were tears frozen upon his cheeks. Sterrette and his companions became alarmed when, at the end of two days, Becker did not return and they started out to find him. They had not gone far when they discovered a large hole in the snow, where Becker was found curled up in the bed of the sleigh frozen dead. His faithful dog was lying huddled up against his breast, also dead, and the five horses were standing lifeless upon their feet all frozen stiff. Soon after this, and just as the party were nearly frozen to death, the weather moderated sufficiently to break the snow blockade, and Sterrette and his friends obtained relief. A neighboring family during this time had no other food than the soup they made from an ox pelt which happened to be in the house when the blockade began. Notwithstanding all this suffering, Mr. Sterrette says, the people like the country and will remain there, and in future be prepared for severe winters.

Fishery Fuss.

LONDON, March 27.—The *News* has reason to believe that the fishery dispute between England and the United States is in a fair way toward settlement, the fact being admitted that the American fishermen are entitled to compensation for the injuries to their vessels. The English have proposed alternative courses, one being the payment in lump of the sum, the other a reference of the question to arbitration, two Governments nominating each one person, these nominees appointing the third. The difficulty at one time arose from the excessive claims of the United States, but the latest telegrams from Secretary Blaine point to the willingness of the Washington Cabinet to accept one or the other of the above plans.

A SHARPER'S TRICK

To Earn a Few Odd Dollars—A Swindler Pretends to be Empowered to Marry People, and Performs a Ceremony—An Alleged Detectives Doings.

LITTLETON, W. VA., March 24, 1881.

Editors Intelligencer.

A few weeks ago a young couple left our neighborhood for Greene county, Pa., for the purpose of being made happy as one. But after several futile attempts to find the proper authority they got in company with one Francis Barger, who has made himself notorious in this county and our neighboring County Greene by being implicated in many immoral deeds, and never having the proper chastisement of the law dealt out to him, he yet sets it at defiance. This time seeing a good opportunity to fleece this young man out of a few dollars, telling him that he was a lawyer and the power was vested in him to perform the marriage ceremony just the same as any clergyman or justice of the peace in the State, and that his fees were reasonable, the money was paid over, the ceremony performed, the parties returned home, and everything moved on pleasantly until a few days ago, when it became known to our citizens the true status of affairs, and they made it known to the young couple and their parents, and explained the fraud that had been practiced on them. The young man became alarmed at the trouble it was likely to