The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1881. VOLUME XXIX.—NUMBER 213.

President Garfield has nominated Judson Spofford for Postmaster at Huntington, in this State.

According to a New York dispatch this morning the mortality in that city for the last week has been excessively large.

A regular field day is expected in police circles in St. Louis to-day. See the dispatches for particulars. There is likely to be some blood shed before night.

Brady, late Second Assistant Postmaster General, bids fair to stand out in history as the monumental scoundrel of the Postoffice Department. President Garfield did not root him out of the service a moment too soon.

The Claysville correspondent of the Washington, Pa., *Reporter* says that the Baltimore & Ohio Company propose to remove their principal office there after the completion of the Hempfield extension. If this statement had appeared on the 1st of April we would have known how to characterize it.

Auditor Miller, who has been down in the Third district, says the country down there is looking up quite decidedly. Immigrants are coming in—mostly from Ohio—and buying land and laying it out into good farms. This is especially the case in Cabell county, in the region around Barboursville, but obtains also in other counties. The going price for land has been five dollars per acre, but there is an upward tendency and lands are on the advance. The railroad fever is abroad among the people, and they want to get out of the wilderness.

We publish a communication in another column from Elder Ryan explanatory of his position on the subject of an "intermediate state." He refers in the course of his article to the remark of the Intelligencer that the subject was one that had been remitted to the domain of the unknowable by the learned and profound men of our day. He does not concur in this remark, and cites the great number of books that have been written on the subject. But does the fact of these books being written meet the statement? The world is full of books written by men who are not learned and profound, and no department is fuller than that of theological speculation. It literally runs over with books, dating back to the rustiest and dustiest tomes, devoted to theological speculation on all sorts of speculative subjects, like this one of an intermediate state. And yet what of it? How much light have they shed on such subjects. Notoriously little. The past is filled with exploded theological speculations once advocated by doughty champions. The men who exploded them are the learned and profound men referred to, not the men who got them up. For instance, take the doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone as a place of future punishment, which Mr. Ryan repudiates to-day in his communication, and which he says is generally, if not universally, repudiated. And yet a generation or two ago it was quite current—in fact, the prevailing doctrine. Who exploded it? The class of men we have referred to. How did they do it? By both scientific and moral arguments. By showing that material fire could not, in the eternal nature of things, feed on something immaterial like spirit. By showing that this world had existed for perhaps millions of years, and that human bodies had been resolved and re-resolved into thousands of other human bodies, as had necessarily to be the case, seeing that no new atom of matter was ever created by the birth of a new human being. A man, therefore, was simply a physical part of his remote ancestors, and in the nature of things it was impossible that there could be two, much less a thousand, exact assimilations of the same matter in the next life. Beside, said they, why should the body be burned at all, seeing that it is under the complete control of the mind, and therefore not amenable to physical punishment.

These were some of the scientific arguments that broke down the doctrine of physical punishment, and caused it to go out of fashion. The moral ones we need not specify. They are familiar to all who have read anything on the subject.

The same class of men who have convinced the world on this subject have declined speculation as a basis of argument in regard to the nature of man's existence beyond this life. As to how prompt and how full will be the reward of virtue, and how instant and complete the punishment of vice, they have, as we said, remitted to the domain of the unknowable. The fact alluded to by Mr. Ryan that so many men have written on the subject, and the other and more important fact that so little is known about it that has satisfied anybody is conclusive as to the valueless character of their writings.

Mr. Ryan quotes a passage from Bishop Foster. It reminds us of the criticism made on the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava: "It is magnificent but it is not war," said one of the Generals. So Bishop Foster's fancy sketch is not argument—it is simply rhetoric. He tells us of the uses of a probationary period in the next world for the good, but nothing of the uses of an initatory experience for the wicked. What are they to be doing? Are they to be gradually getting prepared for something too terrible at the outset? This is an antithetical side of the intermediate doctrine that cannot be ignored, and that weakens the whole theory. Mr. Ryan's proposition is that nobody has yet passed to their final condition for good or evil. To what end is where then have the wicked passed? They must be in a condition of comparative happiness, seeing that the day of punishment may be a million or two years away.

For the year ending March 31st last, the shipments of wheat and hay over the Chariters road from Washington are reported as follows: Wheat, 276 cars, averaging 600 bushels to the car, making a total of 155,600 bushels; hay, 166 cars, or 1,494 tons.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

Col. Boyd, the B. & O. Railroad contractor, has been among some of the farmers on the line of the Hempfield extension. He was kindly received, and as the railroad authorities propose to do the fair thing, there will be no difficulty about securing the right of way, where it has not already been obtained.—*Washington (Pa.) Reporter.*

AT LAST

THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS SUCCEED IN MOLDING A CAUCUS.

A Committee Appointed to Report on the Subject of an Executive Session—What is Said About the Various Nominations—An Ally Aiding the Utica Statesman.

Washington, D. C., April 27.—The caucus of the Republican Senators met at 10 o'clock this morning, but it was 11 o'clock before anything like a full attendance was present. Mr. Hale led in advocating the Executive session, and was supported by Messrs. Hawley, Sherman and several others. Most of the Senators were rather non-committal. Mr. Logan was willing to hold an executive session provided the Republicans would not surrender any part of the pending fight. This seems to be the prevailing opinion. The caucus adjourned until this evening without reaching any conclusion.

The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the Republican caucus immediately reconvened. It is apparent that an early executive session will be held, beginning, perhaps, to-morrow. But the Republicans will hold control of the business and refuse to surrender their present fight.

The Republican caucus this evening appointed a Committee, with Senator Dawes as Chairman, to consider the question of an executive session, and report back to the caucus. Conkling spoke of his having been held responsible for the continuance of the dead-lock and said he had no objection to an executive session, that he is well prepared now to make his fight against Robertson, and intimated his confidence of success. Some of the President's friends were then willing to defer action until they could once more confer with the President. While no decision in favor of an executive session was reached the Republican Senators, generally, seem to believe that that will be the outcome. Senator Miller to-day notified Mr. Dawes that unless the Republicans move for an executive session he (Miller) will vote with the Democrats for one, that he feels bound to break the dead-lock. Another question somewhat embarrassing is as to how Mr. Mahone will feel called on to vote in executive session. If he votes with Mr. Conkling against Mr. Robertson he will lose the friendship of the administration, and if he votes against Mr. Conkling the latter will be likely to antagonize the nominations made in behalf of Mr. Mahone.

Democratic Senators believe that one executive session will break the Republicans and lead to an early adjournment.

The reports that Senator Platt has deserted Conkling, are untrue. Platt stuck by Conkling in to-day's caucus, and will stand by him.

Conkling intends to bring on the Robertson fight as soon as possible. He believes he can win it.

Ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, a warm friend of Conkling, is here advising Democratic Senators to vote against Robertson. He came to help Conkling in his fight against the administration.

The Postmaster General said to a Washington Associated Press reporter to-night that he had nothing to give out about the Star Service investigation yet. It is evident that Conkling is in earnest in intending to make his Robertson fight right away if the executive sessions are held. A friend of the President's advised him to withdraw all nominations, and thus force the Senate to adjourn, after which the President could appoint whom he pleases. But the President is confident a majority will vote to confirm Robertson.

General Kilpatrick says he is to have the Chilian mission, but the friends of Osborn, the present minister, deny this. Osborn's friends are making a fight against Kilpatrick and say he would not be well received in Chili because of his unpopularity there.

Postmaster-General James goes to New York to-night.

WHAT WAS SAID IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution declaring that the interests of the people of the United States of America, and the welfare and security of the Government, are so involved in the subject of the construction of ship canals or other ways for the transportation of sea going vessels across the Isthmus connecting North and South America, that the Government of the United States with the frankness which is due all other people and Governments, hereby asserts that it will insist that its consent is a necessary condition precedent to the execution of such a project, and also as to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canals or other ways, either in peace or in war.

Mr. Dawes objected to the resolution, not so much on account of the sentiments contained in it, as on account of the fact that it needed the concurrence of the House of Representatives.

After debate, Mr. Morgan modified his resolution so as to make it a Senate resolution. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Vice President then laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being a resolution for the election of officers of the Senate.

After two or three ineffectual roll calls Mr. Harris moved that the Senate go into executive session, stating that there were three hundred nominations on the table awaiting action. Lost by a vote of 23 to 23.

Senator Slater left for home. He is paired with Mr. Platt for the remainder of the session.

Several dilatory motions were voted down and the Senate adjourned.

Shortly after the adjournment the Republican Senators reassembled in caucus, and will probably continue their deliberations until a late hour.

BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

He is Again Requested to Withdraw from the House, and Declining, is Removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

London, April 27.—Bradlaugh appeared in the House to-day and again demanded the recognition of his rights as member from Northampton, and to be permitted to tak the oath and assume his seat. As he advanced to the Speaker's table the Speaker immediately ordered him to withdraw. This Mr. Bradlaugh refused to do. The Sergeant-at-Arms then laid his hand upon Mr. Bradlaugh's shoulder and removed him below the bar of the House. Amid considerable confusion, Mr. Labouchere asked Gladstone to afford facilities for introduction of a bill to enable such members to affirm as might find it difficult to take the oath. Gladstone replied that he could not consent to such a bill at this late period in the session.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches, lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c boxes.

TEXAS AND MEXICAN RAILROADS.

Prospects of the Construction of Several Projected Lines.

Galveston, April 27.—The steamer Aransas arrived this morning from Corpus Christi bringing General Palmer and other members of the Mexican National Company from Northern Mexico. The Captain of the Aransas reports twelve vessels between Corpus wharf and Galveston loaded with railroad material for this company. General Palmer says he now sees no reason why the company should not have its tracks completed to Laredo in June, to Monterey, 336 miles from Corpus Christi, in December, and to San Luis Potasi by the close of next year, the meeting line being built by the same company from the City of Mexico northward. There is a very heavy force on the latter section, and the heaviest work, including two difficult tunnels, will be completed and the road opened to Toluca early in July. He says the existing business awaiting the Toluca division is heavy, and he believes that from the time the line is opened the traffic per mile will exceed that of the Denver & Rio Grande, of which road he is also President.

A Dallas special says: Chief Engineer Marvin, of the Missouri Pacific road, said in an interview that it was an established fact that the Missouri Pacific will be built to Galveston. A line is now being located from Virginia Point to Randon, on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road. The survey from Waco to the International & Great Northern road is completed. From the International lines will be run to the mouth of the Brazos and Arana Pass—the latter survey to be made in six weeks. If the road goes to Aransas Pass it will connect with the Palmer and Sullivan system at Corpus Christi, via the Main land, around Aransas, Neucas and Corpus Christi bays. Track laying on the Missouri Pacific from Fort North, begins Monday.

GIRARDIN GONE.

Death of the Famous French Journalist and Author—A Power in European Politics Removed.

Paris, April 27.—Emile de Girardin, the journalist, died at his residence in this city to-day. Girardin was born in Switzerland in 1802, of parents legally unknown. While employed in the office of a stock broker he was known by the familiar name of Delamathe, but afterwards took the name of Girardin, after General Alexander de Girardin, who was declared to be his father by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1831 he married Delphene Gay, whose literary abilities gave lustre to the name of her husband. Later he established the *Presse*, which became famous throughout Europe. The principles he set forth in his paper were hostility to England and friendship to Russia. In 1836 he provoked a duel with Armand Conel, of the *National*, and killed him. Girardin was active in the Revolution of 1848, and received from King Louis Philippe his act of abdication. In 1856 he sold out his share in the *Presse* for £32,000; in 1862 he returned to the editorship of it, hoping to restore it to its former influence, but eventually abandoned it to take charge of *La Liberte*, which he edited until 1870. Through that paper he attacked the government of Napoleon with great vigor. After the siege of Paris, following the fall of Napoleon, he established the *Union Francaise*, in the columns of which he favored a Federal Republic for France after the model of the American Republic. In 1874 he become political editor of *La France*. During his whole journalistic career he was a power in politics, writing not only for his papers, but also producing pamphlets. To him is due the introduction of the short and snappish paragraphs into which editorials are broken up in many papers.

THE TUNISIAN TROUBLES.

Another Engagement by the French—The Bey Seeks Protection of the Powers.

Paris, April 27.—General Ritter dislodged the Kroumir's at Damebella and Eta yesterday, driving them towards the Oneddjenad Valley. General Vincentdon reached the summits of the hills on the right of this valley and took up a strong position on the plateau. After several engagements with the Kroumirs, in whose ranks several Tunisian cavalry and infantry were observed, the French lost two killed and fifteen wounded. The fort on the Taberca is only occupied by marines. The weather prevents the landing of a column opposite the Island. The Bey requested the Porte to send Ottoman commissioners to Tunis.

The Bey of Tunis has notified M. Roustan, the French Consul General, that he regards the invasion of Tunisian territory by French troops a violation of the law of nations and as utterly without excuse in the case of the French, inasmuch as he had already assisted in the suppression of the Kroumirs, of whom the French complained. The Bey has sent a telegraphic note to the Great Powers imploring their friendly offices in this his hour of distress.

Constantinople, April 27.—The Porte has telegraphed to the representatives of Turkey abroad in regard to the crossing of the Tunisian frontier by the French.

Tunis, April 27.—The Governors of Kef and Reja have asked instructions from the Bey, and have been ordered to surrender to the French under protest. The French occupied Fort Djedid, on the main land, without opposition. Gen. Logerat telegraphed that Kef surrendered when everything had been prepared for an assault. Gen. Logerat continues his march through Medjedera Valley, leaving a garrison at Kef. The telegraph between Tunis and Algeria is restored. Fifteen thousand French troops have been left at Tabaraca, with orders to fortify the Island against attack.

West Virginia Marshalship.

Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Washington, April 27.—The probabilities are that G. W. Atkinson, whose nomination is pending before the Judiciary Committee for United States Marshal for West Virginia, will be confirmed. Senators Davis and Camden have laid before that Committee all the papers received by them that favor and oppose his confirmation. A member of the Judiciary Committee states that there are more Democrats urging his confirmation than oppose it. Atkinson, it is said, would have been confirmed at the last session when he was nominated by Ex-President Hayes, if it had not been for the bitter opposition of Ex-Senator Hereford.

A Fatal Accident in Artillery Drill.

London, April 27.—A dispatch from Meihelmshever, a German naval station on the North Sea, says: During the artillery practice to-day on board the training ship Marst, a shell burst while the gun was being loaded; two cadets and four sailors were killed and nine men seriously, and two officers and seven men slightly injured.

Ohio Greenback Convention.

Columbus, April 27.—The State Committee of the Greenback party met at the St. Charles Hotel this morning to decide on the time and place for holding the State Convention. Sixteen out of the twenty Congressional districts were represented. The convention will be held at Columbus, June 15.

WANTED, AN ARK.

"WHERE, NOW, WHERE IS GOOD OLD NOAH?"

Wild Western Waters Still on the Rampage—Rivers Rising and Submerging Whole Valleys—Levees Swept Away and Towns Endangered—Other Damage Done.

St. Paul, April 27.—A *Pioneer Press* special from Mankate says: The intense excitement and fears of the innundation of Front street have, in a measure, subsided. The river fell two inches last night and has risen four to-day, making 28 inches above the extreme high water mark. Notwithstanding, from reports received from the Upper Minnesota, the general feeling is that the highest point has been reached.

A Fargo special to the *Pioneer Press* says: The Red river continues to rise and is about 24 feet above the ordinary level at this point. The water at the corner of Washington avenue and Seventh street is several feet deep on the floor of the engine house of the water works. A foot more of water will bring it in the rear of Sherman, and it is still rising. No one can tell when it will stop.

Dr. Shurlock has abandoned his house on the Island Park addition, and many people have been driven from their homes near the river bank.

Reports from below say that a considerable portion of Manatoba has been washed out between Fargo and Hill city. Maple river overflowed its banks and considerable territory in the vicinity of Mapleton is flooded. It is hoped, however, that the worst is over, and that no serious damage will occur.

The river at St. Paul raised five inches from 7 to 11 o'clock to-night, making sixteen feet eight inches.

The river rose steadily all night and stood 17 feet 8 inches this morning. Through this forenoon the rise has been more slow and it is supposed that the crisis is nearly reached. There is no unusual rise above the mouth of the Minnesota and the Minnesota is falling. It is supposed that the chief volume of water has passed here. Some trouble is expected below however. At noon nearly the whole of the West St. Paul flats were covered with water, no ground being visible except the elevated roadway. All that can be seen is the tops of submerged willows and houses, whose foundations are under water. The Island in the middle of the river, under the wagon bridge, is wholly covered. The water is in the lower floors of most of the houses on the flat and the inhabitants have either moved out or taken refuge in the upper floors. The only communication from house to house is by boats. There is very little current on the flat and the damage will be confined to dwelling household goods and perhaps some undermining. Only one small house is known to have fallen so far.

St. Louis, April 27.—The officers of the steamer Bald Eagle, from Alton, report that the old levee above Madison, Ill., about twenty miles north of here, has been washed away; that the water was breaking over the new levee and inundating the farms on the American bottom; that Venice, about five miles north of East St. Louis on the Illinois shore, is surrounded by water. The water has risen here about four inches since last night, and is now very close to the danger line. A few inches more of a rise will submerge a large part of the wharfs and some of the railroad tracks in East St. Louis are covered with water in places, but no particular damage is yet reported on either side of the river.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S WILL.

Directions in Regard to His Papers—Disposition of His Estate.

London, April 27.—Lord Beaconsfield's will leaves Hughenden Manor and all his other property to his nephew, Coningsby Ralph Disraeli. The estate is strictly entailed in the male line with reversion to the female heirs, provided all the survivors of the latter take the name Disraeli, not in conjunction with, but instead of their own surname. All his letters, papers, manuscripts, etc., are left in the custody of Lord Rowlon, with full discretion regarding their publication, except his private correspondence, the use of which is to be governed by the wishes of the parties interested. There is special direction that no part of his correspondence with the Queen should be published without her consent or that of her successor.

A GOOD REPORT

From the Prohibitionists of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., April 27.—Every county in the State is represented in the Prohibition Convention. Distinguished clergymen and prominent politicians and public men of both parties and races are among the delegates and officers. At a mass meeting to-night, the hall was densely packed. A State committee was appointed to arrange for district and county committees. A popular vote on prohibition will be taken on the first Monday in August. The campaign work begins immediately.

Mormon Missionaries at Work.

New York, April 27.—Fifty missionaries of the Mormon Church leave next week for Europe. Some go to Scotland, some to the interior of England and others to Norway, Sweden, Germany and Switzerland. These missionaries are experienced in making converts, and are said to be sanguine of bringing back with them in a few months a small army to recruit the forces in Utah.

The steamer Wyoming from Liverpool arrived last evening with a considerable number of women converts under charge of three elders.

Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Norwalk, O., April 27.—The survey of the line for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad from here to Toledo is just completed. The work on the road is rapidly progressing. Track laying will begin at Pike's Station, May 1st, where twenty-five car loads of iron for the bed has just been delivered. The Company paid last month and this for labor on the road over $35,000 per month.

Abdul Aziz's Death to be Avenged.

Constantinople, April 27.—Nine persons have been arrested for complicity in the murder of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, including a Hungarian renegade, who was his physician. Mahomed Ruchdi Pasha, Grand Vizier at the time of the assassination, has been summoned to give evidence. The Turkish ambassador at Berlin will also be summoned.

An Emigrant for Chicago Stopped.

New York, April 27.—A cablegram from Zurich says that Consul Mason, of Basle, detected and sent to his Commune an assisted emigrant, an inebriate and half crazy convict named Camastral, who had been shipped for Chicago by his native Commune.

MOUNDSVILLE.

New Inmates of the Big Industrial Institute—Prospects of the Rolling Mill Being Put in Operation—Business, Railroad and Other Notes.

Mr. Hays and several other wealthy Pittsburgh gentlemen are here for the purpose of purchasing and at once putting into operation the Ohio Valley Iron Works. These gentlemen propose putting $100,000 capital into the concern, completely overhauling the mill, and running it to its full capacity. With the W., P. & C. road an assured fact, added to her unrivalled natural advantages, our town certainly has an exceptionally bright future before her, which can only be checked or retarded by a return to the hidebound, bourbon policy which has for so many years kept her from enjoying the place in the manufacturing and mercantile world to which her natural topographical and other advantages so clearly entitle her. This is, undoubtedly, the "flood time," and should not be neglected, or the work will, in all probability, be left to another generation to accomplish, when it can be so easily done now.

A quiet wedding took place at Captain Israel's last Monday evening, the contracting parties being a Mr. Tuttle, of Pennsylvania, and Miss Belle Israel. The happy couple left for their new home in the Keystone State on the evening of the marriage.

The Odd Fellows, their wives and families enjoyed a pleasant evening and banquet at their hall Tuesday night.

The following named gentlemen are spoken of as candidates for the office of Mayor: L. B. Purdy, Doctor Dodd, Doctor Jackson, M. C. Reiley, Hon. J. Alex. Ewing, Wm. Blake, John Schumacher and Tim C. Stilwell. For the office of Sergeant I have heard the names of J. L. Hanen, H. H. Killer, Geo. C. Knight, Thomas Brannon and Joseph Stilwell mentioned. Take your choice.

The following prisoners were received at the Penitentiary last Monday: From Kanawha county, Marshall Woodrun, for house breaking, two years; Wm. Tincher, grand larceny, two years, and Jesse Henderson, (colored,) grand larceny, three years. Wood county, John Lepsly, murder, second degree, eighteen years. Ohio county, Al. Woods, with two or three *aliases*, four years, two indictments for entering dwelling houses at night time with intent to commit burglary.

John Mays finished up a two years' sentence from Kanawha county, and James Collins a four year term for burglarizing ex-Sheriff Tingle's house in your city, on the same day.

Superintendent Gamble, of the Webster Wagon Company, reports that in a business of $175,000 done by his company in the last year, they have met with but two losses, both of them being of insignificant amounts. This looks as if the business affairs of the country are in a very healthy condition.

The jury case of Higgs vs. Lowe, tried before 'Squire Edwards, promises to be rather a "celebrated" one. The trial took place last Saturday, and still the jury has failed to agree upon, or at least to render a decision. The amount involved was only about $13. The costs will be several times that amount.

Some of our people are unreasonable to object to the street lamps being extinguished at 9:30 P. M. Don't they know that oil is worth fifteen cents per gallon?

The Committee appointed by Council at its last meeting to consider the matter of making a levy for the necessary fund to pay this county's proportion of the funds to pay for the railroad survey, will, at the meeting next Wednesday night, report in favor of the same, when the matter will be submitted to a vote of the citizens at the municipal election, which occurs on the 28th of May. That the power to levy will receive a big majority there is not the slightest doubt. So the enterprising and public spirited gentlemen who have subscribed the money for that purpose will be reimbursed the amount, as they by all means should be.

BELLAIRE.

Frank Carnahan's Luck—Various Personal and General Items.

Frank Carnahan, of Cadiz, received the award of the West Point cadetship. If he fails to go or to stand the examination on presenting himself, T. P. Foreman, of Caldwell, will be sent.

The funeral of Miss Emma Myers took place from the Methodist Church Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. A very large audience assembled to attend the exercises. The corpse was carried to the cemetery and the friends walked, this being made necessary by the state of the road.

Mr. George Brown, of St. Clairsville, was in town Tuesday, and purchased the Leonhart property at public sale.

Messrs. Lindley and Enfield Hoge were in town Wednesday.

One of our ice wagons has begun its trips.

Charley Sheets left for Cleveland on Wednesday, where he has secured a situation in the wholesale hardware store of McIntosh, Good & Co.

A gentleman in town has in his possession a large silver medal presented by the British Government as a reward of bravery at Sebastopol.

Mr. Benson has built a tailor shop in the rear of his house adjoining the postoffice.

Alex. Wiley has gone to Cleveland to accept a situation in a dry goods store.

Mrs. LaDue, who has been visiting in the First ward, left on Wednesday for her home in Michigan.

Many of the dog owners of the First ward are lamenting the numerous deaths among their favorites Tuesday night.

A considerable number of ladies are attending the Missionary Convention in Wheeling.

James McGregor is about setting an osage orange hedge about his grounds at Riverview.

Soda water is preparing to make its sparkling appearance at the Loan Exhibition.

There is a board off of the walk on one side of the bridge over the B. & O. tracks that may cause a broken leg if not replaced.

The school board, for some time, has been talking of building another eight-room school house. At present the building in the Fourth ward is incapable of meeting the demands made on it for room. With another building the Third and Second ward children can be accommodated nearer home.

The Shakespeare club will still have several more meetings before adjourning for the summer. R. O. F.

WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Stage Robber Shot by a Sheriff—Murderer to Hang.

Shasta, Cal., April 27.—Yesterday Sheriff Linley, of Trinity county, came upon a man who had robbed a stage in Shasta on the 18th inst. The robber refused to surrender and drew a pistol, when the Sheriff fired, wounding him mortally. Some of the gold dust taken from the stage was found on the robber's person.

New Haven, April 27.—James Smith has been sentenced to be hanged May 5, 1881, for the murder of Policeman Daniel J. Hayes, of Ansonia, December 23, 1880.

REACTION.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKERS BADLY OVERDO THE MATTER.

Newspapers which all Along Favored their Cause Condemning their Riotous Conduct—Preparations for Acts of Violence on the Part of the Strikers—The End Not Yet.

St. Louis, April 27.—The *Globe Democrat*, which has heretofore been on the side of the striking street conductors and drivers, expresses itself editorially this morning as follows:

The hope, which we expressed yesterday, for an honorable and peaceable settlement of the street car troubles, has been, we regret to say, disappointed. Mr. Wells yesterday conceded substantially all that had been asked of him, but his offer was rejected. The truth is that the object of the strike has been perverted from the original and honest effort to secure a reduction in the hours of labor. It became yesterday an impudent demand for for a control of the business of the different street railways.

The so-called trades union has entered into a dispute with which it can legally have no concern, and now the question is not how many hours the men shall work or how much wages they shall receive, but whether the companies are willing to be governed by the rules laid down by an utterly irresponsible organization of irresponsible men, controlled by journeymen law movers in the pretended name of labor. To this demand the honorable can make but one reply and that is in the negative.

The *Republican* has a long editorial on the same subject, from which the following is taken: "Whatever the original purpose of the strike may have been, the form in which it presented itself yesterday demands immediate and decisive action at the hands of those in authority. So long as the men contented themselves with a demand for shorter hours, and a refusal to work until their terms were complied with, no one could object to their action, and every one was at liberty to support them by peaceable means, but the moment the strike assumed, as was witnessed yesterday, an attitude of hostile defiance of the legal authorities of the city and a boisterous attack upon the rights of persons and of property, that moment the strike and those engaged in these demonstration forfeited the sympathy of the law abiding public and classed themselves among the enemies of the peace and good order of society.

A gatling gun with amunition and everything necessary to work it, also ammunition for rifles, was brought to the city in a very quiet way this morning from the United States arsenal, twelve miles down the river, and is now in the armory of the National Guards, under the control of Col. Chapman, commanding the first regiment, and ready for any emergency that may arise. No cars are running this morning, and no efforts to run them will be made to-day. The police authorities have not yet succeeded in obtaining all the special men they want. The police commissioners are now in session.

The police officials and representatives of the street car companies were in conference to-day perfecting the details of a programme, which they think will break the back bone of the strike to-morrow. The plan is an elaborate one and there is a thorough understanding how it shall be carried out. It contemplates the operation of three lines of cars and the cooperation of the entire police force. The metropolitans are not to appear on the streets in bodies, but reserve squads are to be stationed at different points on each route to be operated. The routes are to be closely patrolled, and on the gathering of any considerable crowd at any point word will be sent at once to the nearest reserve squad and the crowd is to be dispersed without any parleying. It is proposed to use the club freely in breaking up the crowds, but other weapons are not to be resorted to unless the mobs offer resistance to the police; in that case there will be bayonet, powder and ball used.

The police will be prepared for every emergency, but not to resort to blood shed unless it becomes absolutely necessary. Three lines have been picked out on which to start the cars in the morning. These are the Union Depot, the Olive street and the Washington Avenue lines. The police officials express themselves confident that their arrangement of the forces will enable them to keep these routes free from crowds and interference. It is the theory that if these lines can be kept in operation a day or two the way will be made easy for the rest to resume. The intention is to start the cars at the regular hour to-morrow morning and operate as near the complement as the companies can obtain men for. It is not expected that the day will pass without somebody getting hurt. Indeed the police have made up their minds that the time has come for something decisive. They express themselves confident of being able to carry out their plans and cope with any crowd that may collect.

RUSSIAN MATTERS.

A Member of the Royal Family Imprisoned for Life—Gortschakoff Complimented by the Czar.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—A letter from the Emperor congratulating Gortschakoff on his jubilee, recapitulates the services of the Prince particularly in restoring the influence of Russia among the powers. It recites that the twenty years' peace maintained by Gortschakoff were devoted to the internal reforms and development of Russia's Asiatic relations. The Emperor presented Gortschakoff with the portraits of the late Emperor and himself set in diamonds, as a token of gratitude and respect for his glorious services.

The complicity of Grand Duke Nicholas in the plots of the Nihilists having been made clear, he has been sentenced by the decree of the Emperor to imprisonment for life.

Paris, April 27.—It is said that some governments, especially England, raise objections to the Russian proposal of a conference on the refugee question. All are said to be willing to satisfy the legitimate desires of Russia by the adoption of remedial laws and including the extradition treaties.

SUITS FOR LIBEL.

Journalistic Muss at Cleveland—A Canadian Official's $100,000 Grievance.

Cleveland, April 27.—To-day M. J. Haley, the reporter of the *Penny Press* who was charged with being a blackmailer by the Cleveland *Leader* began suit for $5,000 damages against the *Leader* Printing Company. The Scripps Publishing Company have employed for Haley three of the leading attorneys in Ohio.

Quebec, April 27.—Mr. Gaynor, M. P., managing editor of the *Electeur*, gave bail on a criminal libel, laid by L. A. Senecal, Manager of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental railroad. The *Electeur* charges that the administration of the railroad is a den of forty thieves,—Senecal being boss. A civil suit for $100,000 damages was also begun by Senecal.

MOVEMENTS OF MONEY

As Indicators of the Volume of Business—Some Instructive Figures from "The Public."

New York, April 27.—From *The Public*: The exchanges for the third full week of April were decidedly encouraging. No one can fail to see that they go far to disprove the theory so much favored by some of the financial writers that the business of the country is in a state of collapse. Putting the New York returns out of sight, for there may be wide differences of opinion as to their meaning, while it is undeniable that in legitimate business this city keeps pace closely with the aggregate traffic outside of New York, we have at all other cities an aggregate of $359,018,179, and an increase of 16 5 per cent over the returns of the corresponding week of last year. New York exchanges exclusive of those arising from sales of 1,983 057 shares of stock were about $740,296,586, and exceed by 36 4 per cent net the exchanges for the corresponding week of last year. Following, shows the amount of the exchanges for the week ending April 16th at San Francisco, and April 23d at other cities:

New York	$978,263,396
Boston	77,3 2,181
Philadelphia	54,860,675
Chicago	28,371,[illegible] 80
St. Louis	16,204,[illegible]50
Cincinnati	15,868,700
Baltimore	14,340,620
San Francisco	11,148,326
New Orleans	9,011,155
Pittsburgh	8,2 4,677
Louisville	6,097,859
Providence	4,089,600
Milwaukee	4,0[illegible]5,593
Kansas City	2,197,800
Indianapolis	1,997,800
Cleveland	1,6 4 238
Hartford	1,4 9,857
New Haven	1,314,569
Lowell	401,101
Syracuse	343,756
Total	$1,237 231,565
Outside of New York	$359,018,179

What has been the actual outcome of this long and dreary winter, during which it has been said again and again by chronic pessimists that the traffic of the country was stopped by storms, its industry ruined and its business reduced to a shadow, this is a good time to see. Remember the comparisons are made with the winter of '79 80, when business was larger and more prosperous than ever before, and when the winter was followed by gigantic speculation and a most dangerous expansion of business in March and April, the actual payments through all the clearing houses, outside of New York, compare as follows:

Months.	1880-81.	1879-80.
December	$1,229 243,680	$1,069,171,755
January	1,206,425,005	1,088,105,000
February	1,011,191,996	923 649,184
March	1,104,318,840	1,019,284,908
April, first week	248,194,064	220 038,706
April, second week	245,716,967	224,9 8,371
April, third week	2 9,018,179	223,372,019

The fact that good Friday fell in the second week of April this year explains the lowest increase thus far in every other instance since this same hard winter began. A comparison shows an increase of more than 8 per cent over the enormous dealings caused by the matchless prosperity and the speculation of the preceding year. In the face of these facts he who can persuade himself that the business of the country has gone to the dogs, is an object of pity.

If your child is puny, fretful or peevish, before you call a physician try a bottle of Denig's Worm Syrup. It is an excellent remedy, aiding digestion, strengthening the stomach, and relieving nervousness. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Chicago, April 27.—The Drovers' Journal reports:

Hogs—Receipts 16,000 head; shipments 3,200 head. Market firmer and in fair demand and packers and shippers buying freely; mixed packing $5 60a6 10; bacon $5 75a6 15; choice heavy dull at $6 45.

Cattle—Receipts 4,100 head; shipments 2,000 head. Market strong and active; common to fair shipping $4 30a5 30; good to choice medium very firm at $5 40a5 75; exports $5 85a6 00; distilling $5 40; butchers' steady; common to good $2 35a4 70; distilling bulls $3 75a4 10; stockers' and feeders' active and strong at $3 30a3 85; feeders' $3 75a4 65.

Sheep—Receipts 1,700 head; shipments 800 head. Market more active but not higher. Inferior to fair mixed $3 63a5 00; shorn sheep $4 25; good to choice wooled $5 40a5 75.

Philadelphia, April 27.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red elevator $1 22½; No. 2 red April $1 23a1 25; May $1 21¼a1 21⅝; June $1 20½a1 20¾; July $1 16½a1 17¼. Corn steady; sali yellow on track 58¼a59c; steamer and track 57½c sail mixed 58¼a58⅝c, May 55¾a56c; June 54¾a55c; July 55¼a55½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter dull and tending downward; creamery extra 27a29c good to choice 22a26c; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra new 23a25c, dairy extra 22a23c; do good to choice 18a21c. Eggs dull and easy at 17c. Cheese, demand fair and market firm at 12¾a13c. Petroleum quiet at 8c. Whisky nominally unchanged.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Cotton quiet at 10⅝c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1 13. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 47½a47¾c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed 40¼a40½c. Rye dull, weak and lower, No. 2, $1 27. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2 fall held at $1 15. Pork dull and nominal at $17 50. Lard firm at $11 15. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and firm; shoulders $6 62½; clear rib 9 37½; clear $9 62½. Whisky dull at $1 05. Butter dull and lower; choice Western Reserve 20a23; choice Central Ohio 17a18c.

New Orleans, April 27.—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 9¾a3¼c. Sugar firm; inferior to good common 6¼a7c; common to good common 7¼a7¾c; yellow clarified 8¼a8⅜c. Molasses steady; inferior 20c; centrifugal 25 27c; common 25a28c; fair 28a33c; prime 35a40c; fermenting 25a45c; cistern bottom 35a50c. Rice firmer; ordinary to prime 4¼a5¾c.

Toledo, April 27.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 11¼; amber $1 12; No. 2 red Wabash spot $1 12¼; May $1 21; June $1 11¼; July $1 08¾; August $1 05¼; No. 3 red Wabash $1 09; rejected $1 00; No. 2 red mixed $1 10. Corn dull; No. 2 46c; high mixed 46½a47½c; No 2 spot, 46c; No. 2 white 49½c; rejected 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2 held at 38½c.

New York, April 27.—Dry Goods—The jobbing trade is more active but business continues moderate with domestic commission houses and light with importers. Cotton goods unchanged. Prints and lawns sluggish in first hands. Ginghams active and heavy. Fancy Cassimeres in fair request by clothiers. Other woolen goods quiet.

New Orleans, April 27.—Cotton irregular; middling 10⅜c; low 9¼c; good ordinary 8¼c; net receipts 615 bales; gross 1,655 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,660 bales; to the Continent 650 bales; coastwise 2,754 bales; sales 5,000 bales; stock 220,685 bales.

New York, April 27.—Metals—Manufactured copper dull; new sheath