

The Intelligencer

It looks as if it will grow to a dollar. It is thought that money will grow easier in New York from this time on.

Mr. Blake had a severe attack of illness at York Beach, Maine. At last accounts he was better. He is not yet fifty-three, and we trust has many years of life before him.—Cincinnati Gazette.

SOMEbody with a vivid imagination has written to a Baltimore paper that exactly at 9 o'clock on the morning of October 7, the comet will run into the sun and darkness will invade the earth for seventy-two hours, and the West be engulfed by an earthquake.

The New York Times says that a plan was canvassed in New York by which Folger was to decline the nomination, denouncing the fraud practiced in the convention and was then to be renominated by the convention at another session. Apparently he concluded to denounce the fraud, but take the nomination.

The Island Not a Voting Place. In November, 1880, the County Board of Commissioners passed an order constituting Wheeling Island as one of the voting precincts of the county, but failed in their order to designate a house or place where the polls should be opened, as required by the statute in such cases made and provided. Therefore Wheeling Island is not a legal voting precinct, and no polls can be opened there on election day as some persons have been led to expect. All votes cast at any point on the Island will be illegal and will not be counted in the general result. Island voters will be under the necessity as heretofore of voting at the Second Ward Market.

The Republican Candidate for the Senate in This District. The Cambridge (O.) Jeffersonian, the Democratic organ in Guernsey county, has the following good word to say in regard to Mr. S. B. Scott, the Republican candidate for the West Virginia Senate in this Senatorial district: "Now and then the Republican party is capable of doing good things. One of these was when the Senatorial Convention held a caucus on the 10th of August, and nominated an old Oxford boy for State Senator, S. B. Scott, the nominee, although a Democrat, had always liberal and broad views as to political as well as other questions. He was brought up to work, and he followed up his qualifications by his own industry and business life. His early home was among steady, steady people, and some of his years among the Friends. Integrity is ingrained in his being, and his election would reflect credit upon his constituents of all shades of political belief, and it would be well served in the legislature of West Virginia. Through him business interests, as well as those of labor, would have a care. This much we say of a political opponent, and legislators would be better if they were Workmen and business men would vote for Mr. Scott regardless of party affiliations.

The trade to which the Jeffersonian refers is that of a tanner and currier, a business which Mr. Scott followed for many years and to which he served a regular apprenticeship. He is a self-made man and has worked his own way in life, and what is greatly to his credit has by his good sense and good principles made a success of his career thus far. He now fills a prominent and important position in connection with the large manufacturing business of the Central Glass Works, and is a valued and trusted officer of that company. His career here as a member of our City Council is too well known to need special mention in this connection. He would make a most excellent representative of this district in the State Senate.

RAILROAD MEETING. At a meeting of the citizens of Mannington and vicinity, this evening, Captain Frank Burt was elected President, and Dr. R. W. Hall, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President to be in the interest of an extension of the narrow gauge railroad from Waynesburg via Blacksville to Mannington, W. Va. The Hon. Ben Wheeler was then introduced and addressed the meeting in a forcible and eloquent manner, clearly demonstrating the great benefits to accrue to the citizens of the county from an extension of the aforesaid road.

The following was adopted unanimously: Resolved, That the citizens of Mannington district are warmly in favor of the extension of the Waynesburg narrow gauge railroad by way of Blacksville to an intersection with the B. & O. R. R. at Mannington, and to this end we assure with confidence those engaged in the enterprise that we will contribute money sufficient to construct the road from Mannington to the Monocacy line will be raised in Marion county.

Resolved, That it is in the interest of this section of the rich and fertile State of West Virginia, that this road should be extended on a location.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. F. A. Bymer, R. F. Charlton, James J. Farber, Frank Stewart and Capt. Frank Burt, was appointed to confer with the people of Blacksville, October 7th, 1882, on this subject.

After encouraging remarks from a number of gentlemen present the meeting adjourned. R. W. HALL, Secretary.

The West Market. New York, Oct. 4.—Wool retains a good market, the supply selling out as fast as ready, in some cases ahead of production and the tone ruling very strong, with competition raising prices up to extreme figures. The list rates are quoted at \$3 1/2 for 104 to 604, but most of the actual business takes place at a higher figure.

The New York Times in This Country. New York, Oct. 4.—An interesting feature of the report of the money order department of the postoffice in this city for the quarter just closed is the fact that \$1,750,000 of \$175,000 were sent to Italy, which shows that the Italians in this country have been both industrious and thrifty.

VERY GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A PENITENTIARY WARDEN.

Evidence of Gross Mismanagement and Feculation Discovers—A Confessed Crime of a Murderer, who Committed the Deed for a Few Dollars—A Big Chase for a Sated Robber.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 4.—Messrs. Henty, Selin and L. W. Counselman, who were appointed on the part of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary to make an investigation into the financial condition of that institution, have reported to the Governor what they charge to be gross mismanagement of the affairs of the prison between the years of 1875 and 1882. The report disclaims any intention to reflect unjustly on any one connected with the institution, and states that it has become necessary to make use of the names of individuals it has been done at the imperative command of duty to the board and the State of Maryland.

The committee call attention to the fact that in 1881 the warden, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, drew for salary, maintenance, etc., \$5,977.40, including \$2,157.40 obtained for commissions. The report continues as follows: "Your committee know of the law justifying the latter disposal of the State's funds, yet it was done with the knowledge and consent of the Board of Directors, which, in our opinion, was a gross stretch of official authority if not a direct violation of the laws made for the government of the institution. The committee also charges that while the warden was drawing his regular salary and allowance and taking from the treasury money of the institution the commission referred to, he was interested in the erection of the State's building for warehouse purposes, to the detriment and prejudice of the institution over which he had been appointed warden; that the maintenance of a shoe shop so largely in the interest of the directors and the warden was manifestly and grossly a violation of all rights; that the State paid for groceries, liquor, cigars, etc., over \$5,000, which must have been consumed by the directors or the warden and his family. In the same time there was \$435 worth of crockery bought and paid for by the State, yet in the light of the fact that the institution was unable to get a sufficient table of six. We find one item of expenses amounting to \$509 that looks to the committee as if it was appropriated for the warden's private use. Your committee have further information which leads them to the belief that in addition to that amount used by the warden he collected \$1,000 from contractors ostensibly for the same purpose, no part of said money being accounted for. We also find large and frequent donations to the wife of the warden for whom no services were rendered or could be rendered under the rules of the institution.

THE WANDERINGS OF A ROBBY. Chase After and Capture of the Last of the Kewanee Highwaymen. Chicago, October 4.—T. J. Dangle, the last of the Kewanee band robbers, who has just been taken to the scene of his crime by a detective of Pinkerton's agency, having been captured at Bate, Montana, where he was traveling under the name of Thomas Moore, had been followed through Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota and along the Northern Pacific to Fargo, Bismarck, Miles City, Billings and Fort Custer. At the last mentioned point Dangle purchased a pony for \$100 from an Indian, and he traveled over the country alone with his rifle for 350 miles, being about seven days on the way. Dangle arrived at Bate, City, Md., at the beginning of the chase about forty days' start of Maginn, who kept gaining on him and got into Bate only one day behind him. Maginn identified his handwriting at various hotel registers, and he was followed by a party of men arriving in Bate, Maginn found Dangle's handwriting on the hotel register, and the next day arrested him at a stable where he had his horse and just as he was about to make arrangements to resume his wanderings, Dangle arrested him near Bate, City, Md. He had no idea that he was being followed so closely, and believed he was safe, for he did not think his companion had given him away, and therefore he labored under the impression that he was not to be a party to the robbery. Fifteen hundred and sixty dollars was recovered from him. He says he lost a package of \$500 in currency, and says that when he and his partner left Kewanee they had in their possession \$2,800 in cash and between \$500 and \$700 in gold. Welsh got more money than he did, and they were unable to make an equal division afterward, as no opportunity was afforded. Dangle explains his brutal treatment of Welsh, that he was trying to get her shot one of his fingers of the left hand in her mouth and bit it clear to the bone, and he was obliged to strike her on the side of the head in order to make her let go of his hand, which he was holding in his fingers. While he was dragging her into the vault she gave three yells, and in throwing her upon the floor he fell upon her, but he denies having kicked her. She must have been hurt by falling. The robbery was planned by Welsh, and views the situation quizzically. He says the scheme was organized by Pratt, and that he (Dangle) was inveigled into it by Welsh. Dangle was financially embarrassed, and hence entered into the plan. He is a five-foot, stout, young man, with black hair, and is about twenty-five years old; is a travelling salesman by occupation, and at the time of the robbery was in the employ of Wanamaker & Brown, clothiers of Philadelphia, in which he had worked about three years, when he came to Des Moines, Iowa, where his parents reside. In his flight he stopped two days under cover with a friend in a buggy to a small railroad station. His relatives did not know he was in town, nor were they aware at the time that he was a bank robber.

A Startling Discovery. New York, October 4.—A startling discovery was made to-day by Secret Service Officer Drummond, just previous to the examination before United States Commissioner Shields, of Louis D. Agrinore, who is under arrest on a charge of counterfeiting Cuban postage stamps. Among the effects belonging to the accused, which Mr. Drummond's assistants captured, was a traveling bag filled with a number of articles, principally engravers tools, dies, plates and other articles. Drummond noticed in examining the contents of the bag a small, round, metallic object, which he was puzzled to know the name of. The glass vessel with other articles in the bag was handled indifferently, and the bag in being carried about was often shaken up, thrown down and carelessly dealt with. During the examination of D. Agrinore, Monday, the suspicious vessel with the other articles was brought into court and thrown out of the bag on the Commissioner's desk. Drummond finally had the contents of the glass vessel examined, and during the examination of D. Agrinore, Monday, the suspicious vessel with the other articles was brought into court and thrown out of the bag on the Commissioner's desk. Drummond finally had the contents of the glass vessel examined, and during the examination of D. Agrinore, Monday, the suspicious vessel with the other articles was brought into court and thrown out of the bag on the Commissioner's desk.

Stock Manipulations—The Chesapeake & Ohio Road. New York, Oct. 4.—It is stated that the late changes in the stock market have been made with three objects in view: First, the acquisition of the control of the Metropolitan stock by Gould, second, the establishment of close relations between the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Nashville & Louisville through Huntington's influence in the management of the latter Company, third, the adjustment of relations between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Company on a basis more favorable to the Central Pacific Company. The actual gross earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio for August were \$31,454, an increase of \$20,000 over the estimate; net earnings, \$17,544, or 45 per cent of a gross increase in gross earnings over last year and in net \$125,000. The net earnings are sufficient to pay the full interest on the company's bonds, including the currency. An officer of the company says: Henceforth the monthly net earnings will not fall below \$100,000 and within eight months will exceed \$200,000. Moreover, steel rails for a double track will be purchased without interfering with the net earnings. The steel has already been ordered to begin a double track. The Old Dominion Steamship Co. will hereafter run four or five steamships weekly to Newport News as the pressure of trade at that port requires it.

Star Route Jury Bribery. WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.—Brester Cameron was in his office at the Department of Justice this morning. When questioned as to the time when he would make a report relative to the alleged attempt to bribe Jackson, foreman of the Star route jury, Cameron declined to make any statement, saying the matter was under ongoing investigation by the Attorney General, and he didn't think it proper to say anything at this time.

Contested Will. New York, October 4.—John H. Swift, formerly a merchant of this city, died May 1881, leaving a will whereby he made bequests to relatives and friends and also gave to religious and educational societies bequests amounting to nearly one million dollars. The Executors ask judicial intervention of the court in obtaining the estate not to realize more than \$200,000.

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It is understood, while the position of Secretary Blaine is still the position of the State Department, as to the powers of an empire in this matter, that Secretary Teller is willing to admit that the French Government is in the process of naturalization were glaring enough to vitiate it. Following out this theory of the case, it is probable that some way will be found by which the State Department can gracefully abandon Buzzi without abandoning Secretary Blaine's position.

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

LATEST NATIONAL NEWS NOTES. Of Mahone's Victim—A Question of American Citizenship—Investigation into the Jeannette Expedition—A New Line of Steamships from Havre to Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—By order of General Mahone, United States Senator from Virginia, and Chairman of the Liberal Readjuster-Republican-Cohesion-Democratic party of that State, Mr. Carter J. Jones, railway postal clerk on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, has been removed from his position. Jones, in addition to being a prominent colored man, is Secretary of the Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Virginia, Secretary of the Endowment Association and a member of other influential organizations. He was removed because he was not an original Readjuster, and his place given to one of Mahone's warm friends.

Jones was a friend and a loyal supporter of J. Henry Rivers for the Congressional nomination in the Lynchburg District, while on the other hand his successor, Jordan Merchant, was his bitter enemy, and was secretly working against Capt. Rivers, although Rivers had been a Republican Coalition nominee. It is common rumor here that this is one of Mahone's first steps to kill lives effectually. Three white men from the North have been here for several days, and interviews with leading members of the colored community. Straight Republicans. They go hence to Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk. No one seemed to fully understand their mission, but that it had political relations all over the State, and that a prominent colored man would appear in the canvass here soon in advocacy of the election of Dawson is a fact, but that man is neither Langston, Douglass or Bruce or Griener, but a distinguished colored writer, who has been in the State of New York for the full course of point of ability of either the above named.

THE JEANETTE EXPEDITION. The Court of Inquiry into the Arctic Disaster and Its Cause of Inquiry. WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Court of Inquiry ordered by a resolution of Congress to investigate the entire history of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, and the conduct of her officers and crew, will organize at the Navy Department on Thursday next, when it will be determined in what order the inquiry shall proceed. The proceedings will probably be conducted with closed doors, for the reason that the inquiry is made by a resolution of the Senate, and not by a bill, and the conclusions of the court will be submitted by the Secretary of the Navy to that body for its action when it meets next December. Several members of the board of inspection, which examined the Jeannette at San Francisco before she sailed for the Arctic Sea are in or near Washington, and will be examined at length as to the fitting out of the ship at Mare Island Navy Yard. Engineer Melville, Lieut. Danenhower, Prof. Newcomb, and Seaman Nindeman and Norman are from within thirty miles of the court, and will be examined by the Secretary of the Navy to that body for its action when it meets next December. Several members of the board of inspection, which examined the Jeannette at San Francisco before she sailed for the Arctic Sea are in or near Washington, and will be examined at length as to the fitting out of the ship at Mare Island Navy Yard. Engineer Melville, Lieut. Danenhower, Prof. Newcomb, and Seaman Nindeman and Norman are from within thirty miles of the court, and will be examined by the Secretary of the Navy to that body for its action when it meets next December.

It will be noticed that notwithstanding the increase in population, the increase in the capacity of our State institutions and in the number of persons cared for therein, the annual taxes paid for State purposes have decreased.

The mileage of railroads in the State, as reported in connection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, aggregated 2,105,211-100 miles. At the same date in 1882 it aggregated 3,701,132-100, an increase of 60 per cent.

The total assessment of railroads July 30, 1880, reached the sum of \$2,547,812.55; the same date in 1882, \$2,588,156.46, an increase of \$1,540,283.92, or 22 per cent. A gross assessment per mile for 1880 was \$9,614.33; for 1882, \$9,778.51. Kansas has the largest number of organized counties, sixty-seven of which have railroads.

TEMPERANCE TOLLERS. Proceedings of the New York Temperance Convention. SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 4.—The State Temperance Convention met this morning to agree upon a basis of a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution. Dr. W. E. Dunham was appointed Chairman, and, after several addresses and the election of various Committees, recess was taken.

In the afternoon session the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we recognize the hand of Almighty God in the movement that has already accomplished so much for the suppression of the liquor traffic in other States and that is kindling so great an enthusiasm among the friends of temperance in our State.

Resolved, That we call for the submission of the part of this State amenable to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

Resolved, That we do not identify ourselves with any party movement, but as a convention recognizing the temperance societies and Christian churches of this State of New York, we do seek such legislation as shall free our noble State from the power of rum, which we recognize as the enemy of all good, and we do hereby call upon all good citizens, irrespective of party or creed, to aid in this object.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to vote for no candidate for the Legislature who will not publicly pledge himself in favor of submitting such an amendment to a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Temperance Association was adopted, and John N. Stearns was chosen chairman. Adjourned.

WALL STREET NEWS. Stock Manipulations—The Chesapeake & Ohio Road. New York, Oct. 4.—It is stated that the late changes in the stock market have been made with three objects in view: First, the acquisition of the control of the Metropolitan stock by Gould, second, the establishment of close relations between the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Nashville & Louisville through Huntington's influence in the management of the latter Company, third, the adjustment of relations between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Company on a basis more favorable to the Central Pacific Company. The actual gross earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio for August were \$31,454, an increase of \$20,000 over the estimate; net earnings, \$17,544, or 45 per cent of a gross increase in gross earnings over last year and in net \$125,000. The net earnings are sufficient to pay the full interest on the company's bonds, including the currency. An officer of the company says: Henceforth the monthly net earnings will not fall below \$100,000 and within eight months will exceed \$200,000. Moreover, steel rails for a double track will be purchased without interfering with the net earnings. The steel has already been ordered to begin a double track. The Old Dominion Steamship Co. will hereafter run four or five steamships weekly to Newport News as the pressure of trade at that port requires it.

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THE SOUTHERN CATTLE FEVER.

Imported Into West Virginia and Other States. WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Department of Agriculture publishes to-day a special report of the dissemination of Texas fever among cattle and how to control it. This includes a report by Dr. W. B. E. Miller, a veterinary surgeon, on cases he investigated in Ohio and West Virginia. The former were introduced by cattle from Southwestern Missouri, known as Cherokee cattle, and the latter by cattle from Alabama. Dr. Miller is convinced that the disease is both contagious and infectious. The other report is from Dr. E. Salmon, of Asheville, N. C., discussing the nature of the disease and the means of preventing it. Dr. Salmon says the infected Southern cattle may be separated only by a board fence, or by a wire fence, and is stable with native cattle, and not communicate the disease. On the other hand, if the natives are placed on the ground or even a roadway with infected cattle, they will have access within two, four, or even six months to the great majority of cases in its most virulent form. Sick natives never convey the disease to other cattle. As to preventive means, Dr. Salmon says: "It is unreasonable and unjust to compel the owner of the Southern cattle to fence upon the infected pasture until after a killing frost, and to bury beyond the reach of dogs any that may die. When the infected pasture adjoins a road or other public place, the infected cattle should be kept within a rod of such road or field. To compel a farmer to kill his cat, dog, or well, is denounced as a useless and long-drawn-out proceeding. The Southern cattle may infect pastures and roads, but there is not a particle of satisfactory evidence that they can disseminate the disease in any other way, and after the great winter severe frosts such grounds are no longer dangerous. The infected cattle are quarantined on the infected pasture where they can not come within a rod of other animals, they do no harm. The sick native cattle do not propagate the disease directly or by means of pastures, roads, or other public places. It is questionable if the authorities should interfere with them further than to prevent their sale for food while diseased."

Washington, Oct. 4.—The number of the Patent Office Official Gazette issued to-day is of special interest to inventors, because it contains the important decision in the case of the Bate Refrigerating Company vs. Gillett, decided this summer in the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey. In brief, Judge Nixon decided that Section 4857, Revised Statutes, expressly requires the Commissioner of Patents to limit the term of a domestic patent for an invention previously patented in a foreign country, to the period of time which the foreign patent has in force; or, if there be more than one such foreign patent, to so limit the domestic patent that it will expire at the same time with the one having the shortest term. Further, the limitation is the same, even if the domestic application was filed before the application for the grant of the foreign patent. The word "invention" in the last clause of Section 4857, refers to the grant of the foreign domestic patent, rather than to time prior to the application therefor. Judge Nixon also decided, the invention having been patented in Canada, patent having been granted in this country, that the Canadian patent is to be determined by its date and issue and not by the time of its delivery. He further held that the term of the domestic patent is limited to the term of the foreign patent in force when the domestic patent is granted, and is not prolonged by any subsequent extension of the foreign patent. In this issue, too, an interesting decision by Commissioner Marble, of recent date, is published, which relates to the term "invention" in the patent law. A design, if not mischievous, is useful. If it is attractive, and the utility consists in such a shape configuration of a given article that persons needing to purchase it because of such shape or configuration are benefited by having the same for the same purpose, but different in shape and configuration, matter descriptive of the mechanical functions of a device should be omitted from a design application.

Question of American Citizenship. WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Spanish American Claims Commission is about to decide the question raised last spring by Secretary Blaine, in the case of Buzzi, as to the naturalization of American citizens. It will be remembered that Buzzi, who claimed to be an American, presented a claim against Spain before the Commission, which was opposed by Spain on the ground that Buzzi was a Spaniard and not an American citizen. The Spanish Government held that Buzzi's naturalization, even if regular (which they considered doubtful), was voided by the fact that, after procuring his naturalization papers, he had resided for more than four years, outside of the United States. The American Government denied the right of Spain to the position which the Spanish Government took. The Commission directed the Secretary of State to inform the Swedish Minister and the Swedish Government, that the Secretary of State had decided that Spain was right, and that Buzzi had forfeited his claims to the rights of an American citizen under his naturalization by his long residence abroad. Secretary Blaine met the counsel for the United States before this Commission not to accept this decision of the empire as final. The Secretary decided that the empire had no right to determine the status of an American citizen, and that the Secretary of State would be based upon principles of common sense, although he was well aware that there were no precedents one way or the other in international law, and that he could not change it. There the matter rests.

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It is understood, while the position of Secretary Blaine is still the position of the State Department, as to the powers of an empire in this matter, that Secretary Teller is willing to admit that the French Government is in the process of naturalization were glaring enough to vitiate it. Following out this theory of the case, it is probable that some way will be found by which the State Department can gracefully abandon Buzzi without abandoning Secretary Blaine's position.

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POLITICAL MATTERS.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION RETURNS. From Georgia and Delaware—The Former Still Joined to Her Democratic Ideals—Michigan Elected by an Increased Majority—A Mixed Result in Delaware.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 4.—The Constitution's special indicate that Stephens has carried nearly every county in the State, and that his majority points to forty or fifty thousand in the State. The regularly nominated Democratic ticket for State House officers will be elected.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS. HARTFORD, Ct., October 4.—The Democratic State Convention organized by the appointment of James G. Gallagher temporary chairman, who, in his address, denounced the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for using his position to secure for himself a place in the United States Senate in the place of David Davis, of whom he said, "You put your finger upon the nose and he is not there." The usual committees were then appointed and the Convention took a recess.

THE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN was elected permanent chairman and a State ticket nominated as follows: Governor, Thos. M. Walter. Lieutenant Governor, Geo. G. Sumner. Secretary of State, Ward Northrop. Treasurer, Alfred H. Goodrich. Comptroller, Thos. P. Sanford. There was much confusion during the balloting for candidates.

DELAWARE ELECTION. WILMINGTON, Del., October 4.—Complete returns from the election yesterday show the State has given a Democratic majority of 145 on the Inspectors' ticket and a Republican majority of 126 on the Assessors' ticket. New Castle county is Democratic by 34 on the Inspectors' and 7 on the Assessors' ticket. Kent county is Republican by 17 on the Inspectors' ticket, and Democratic on the Assessors' ticket, and Sussex county is Democratic by 108 on the Inspectors' and 90 Republican on the Assessors. The Democrats elect 7 out of 9 Kent, 7 out of 13 Sussex, thus controlling the canvassing boards in three counties.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR WANTS IT. ELIZABETH, Pa., October 4.—Geo. W. Colton, a rather quick tempered attaché of the Secretary of State's office at Harrisburg, feeling incensed at some allusions to himself in yesterday's Evening Observer, called at the office of that paper this morning and removing his wearing apparel proposed to convince Editor Brown of the incorrectness of his statement, by showing the editor some of the papers he had written. Colton's proposition was politely declined, and thereupon he left the office. Colton's domestic patent, rather than to time prior to the application therefor. Judge Nixon also decided, the invention having been patented in Canada, patent having been granted in this country, that the Canadian patent is to be determined by its date and issue and not by the time of its delivery. He further held that the term of the domestic patent is limited to the term of the foreign patent in force when the domestic patent is granted, and is not prolonged by any subsequent extension of the foreign patent. In this issue, too, an interesting decision by Commissioner Marble, of recent date, is published, which relates to the term "invention" in the patent law. A design, if not mischievous, is useful. If it is attractive, and the utility consists in such a shape configuration of a given article that persons needing to purchase it because of such shape or configuration are benefited by having the same for the same purpose, but different in shape and configuration, matter descriptive of the mechanical functions of a device should be omitted from a design application.

Question of American Citizenship. WASHINGTON, October 4.—The Spanish American Claims Commission is about to decide the question raised last spring by Secretary Blaine, in the case of Buzzi, as to the naturalization of American citizens. It will be remembered that Buzzi, who claimed to be an American, presented a claim against Spain before the Commission, which was opposed by Spain on the ground that Buzzi was a Spaniard and not an American citizen. The Spanish Government held that Buzzi's naturalization, even if regular (which they considered doubtful), was voided by the fact that, after procuring his naturalization papers, he had resided for more than four years, outside of the United States. The American Government denied the right of Spain to the position which the Spanish Government took. The Commission directed the Secretary of State to inform the Swedish Minister and the Swedish Government, that the Secretary of State had decided that Spain was right, and that Buzzi had forfeited his claims to the rights of an American citizen under his naturalization by his long residence abroad. Secretary Blaine met the counsel for the United States before this Commission not to accept this decision of the empire as final. The Secretary decided that the empire had no right to determine the status of an American citizen, and that the Secretary of State would be based upon principles of common sense, although he was well aware that there were no precedents one way or the other in international law, and that he could not change it. There the matter rests.

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