The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1882. VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 83.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

PUBLIC sentiment seems to be ripe for a non-partisan movement in city affairs.

THE Circuit Court put through a rushing day's business, yesterday. At least two lawbreakers, who went to the penitentiary, cannot complain that speedy justice is not to be had in Wheeling.

IF it should come to pass that Governor-elect Butler cannot elect his candidate for Mayor of Boston he would be in a bad way for a second term in 1883. And then what would our Democratic friends do for a thoroughly acceptable Presidential candidate in 1884?

IF there were no prospect that a new railroad would want to come into Wheeling for ten years, it would still be good policy for the city to open a way and keep it open for any road that may want to come. A good public policy looks ahead. But the coming road is not ten years off.

MR. KENNA'S friends think he would have a sure thing of the caucus nomination if Senator Davis were out of the way, and they have hopes that he will be able to fell the proud oak of Deer Park, anyhow. It seems that things are getting mixed. Didn't Senator Davis write a letter declaring that he prefers business to politics and is not in the race?

ON the very day that the President beheaded M. D. Helm, his *Critic* newspaper announced that he "withdrew entirely from the *Critic* and will hereafter devote all his energies to the *Congressional Record*." But the President thought he hadn't any more energy than he would feel obliged to devote to his Star route employers, and Helm, as foreman of that bewildering publication, the *Congressional Record*, is numbered among the Star route slain.

CREMATION has not made rapid strides since Dr. LeMoyne reduced to ashes the mortal remains of Baron de Palm, the eminent Theosoph. In spite of the painlessness and complete success of the operation, but fifteen subjects have gone to the crematory in the six years since its establishment. Rival concerns have been projected, perhaps one or two ovens have been built, but the Washington establishment stands as the only original and favorite crematory. The time may come when, with crowded graveyards and thickly peopled places the genial glow of the crematory may take the place of the cold damp grave, but there are as yet no visible signs of a vigorous beginning of the reformation.

A READER of the INTELLIGENCER wants to know what is to be done with the English sparrow. If there were only one of him, we might suggest salt on his Anglo-American tail, but he is multitudinous as the falling leaves of autumn, and a good deal more troublesome. The subject is commanding attention elsewhere, and a champion of our native American birds thinks that he has a plan that will drive out the invading predatory foreigner. It is suggested that a great American Anti-English Sparrow Society be formed, initiation fee one dollar, with branches everywhere holding monthly meetings, and that they at once devise means to destroy the sparrows. Here we get back to the original question—How shall we get rid of the sparrows?

PRESIDENT GARRETT's caustic criticism of Mr. Jay Gould's fatherly supervision of cable messages has attracted wide attention and provoked comments not favorable to Mr. Gould. This calls out President Green, of the Western Union, who flatly denies Mr. Garrett's statements. President Green fortifies his position with a denial from the Direct Cable Company. It was not to be expected that the Direct Cable Company would admit that it gave to anybody the right of censorship over its business. The fact that capital has been subscribed to build another line is proof that business men are not satisfied with existing facilities. The discussion is likely to prove interesting, for Mr. Garrett is not a man to speak before he has thought twice.

IT is understood that a memorial, numerously signed by business men, will be presented to Council this evening, asking the appointment of a conference committee to consider what can be done in the matter of a union railroad on the river front. We apprehend that the Council, having the welfare of the city in mind, will meet these petitioning citizens in a public spirited way. The appointment of the committee commits the Council to nothing beyond an inquiry into the situation, in the hope of devising some means whereby Wheeling may promote the increase of her railroad facilities. This is the general proposition. The conference committee will doubtless suggest such details as may be thought necessary. The first and most important step is to get the project fairly started.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL MACVEAGH's letter of November 8, 1881, addressed to President Arthur, giving reasons why he could not consent to further connection with the Star route cases, comes by telegraph. Of course it is given to the press by Mr. MacVeagh, and, presumably, as his vindication against the charge or suspicion that he deserted his post under fire. The letter is not of great importance. It was already known that the President had desired Mr. MacVeagh to remain at the head of the Department of Justice to finish up the star route trials. But Mr. MacVeigh was entirely right to yield his portfolio, that some one who should be personally acceptable to the President, as he knew himself not to be, might be asked to take it up. This entirely proper and decorous proceeding did not, however, devolve upon him the duty to lecture the President, who has never done or refrained from doing anything to open him to the suspicion of a desire to shield the Star route rogues. Mr. MacVeagh thinks this an opportune time to give to the public a letter which his better judgment ought to have allowed to remain on the President's file. No public exigency demanded its publication. It will not hurt the President, but it is difficult to see how it will greatly help Mr. MacVeagh or the prosecution.

REDUCED TO ASHES.

ANOTHER ROAST AT WASHINGTON.

The Remains of Another Mortal Flee and Sputter in LeMoyne's Oven—A Short Sketch of the Deceased—Description of the Incineration, and a List of Former Ones.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 27.—Another incineration took place at this town to-day, the remains being those of Dr. Lorenzo Ehrhart, of Allegheny. Before Dr. LeMoyne put the cremation theories into practice in this country Dr. Ehrhart believed in and argued in favor of that system of disposing of the dead bodies of human beings. He afterward became an enthusiastic advocate of the practice, and, as a consistent man, maintained that a physician should put into practice that which he recommended to be for the public good.

ANTE-MORTEM AGREEMENT.

To show his sincerity in the matter, he sometime ago entered into an agreement with his wife in which it was stipulated that whoever died first, the surviving partner should personally see that the remains remains of the deceased, husband or wife, should be burned in Dr. LeMoyne's furnace. This contract was further fortified by a clause in Dr. Ehrhart's will, and it is understood that his widow has indicated her desire to have her body treated in a similar manner when she dies.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. Ehrhart was born in Offenberg, Baden, Germany, in August, 1808. He studied at the Gymnasium in that place, afterward at Freiberg, and finally graduated at Heidleberg, although he afterward received degrees from other prominent German universities. He was one of the leaders in the agitation of 1848, in which Carl Schurz and Sigismund Loew bore so prominent a part. For this he was exiled, and had his property confiscated by the government. He made a hasty retreat to Strasburg, then under French dominion, and subsequently came to the United States. He first located at McKeesport, where he remained for about a year and a half. Then he came to Allegheny and located on Ohio street. His practice among the German citizens grew spontaneously and with great rapidity, and he was soon enabled to buy the residence on Chestnut street, which he occupied until the time of his death. So large was his practice among the Germans that he deemed it unnecessary to learn the English language. He was a man of high professional reputation, and was socially a great favorite with his fellow countrymen.

A FREE THINKER.

He was born a Catholic, but never adhered to the faith, and was a recognised free thinker, some say an atheist, although he associated much with Protestant ministers. He based his allegiance to the crematory theory almost entirely upon sanitary grounds. For 40 years he was afflicted with the gout, and was obliged to resort to the use of morphia to allay his pain during the last 15 years of his life. At one time his weight was 240 pounds, but at the time of his death he weighed only about 90 pounds.

The pall-bearers were Doctors Emmerling, Heckelman, Easton, Keller, Hartmeyer and Zwinger.

THE INCINERATION.

The fires were lighted in the crematory on Sunday, by the veteran fireman John L. Dye. The remains arrived this morning. The three sons of the doctor and a son-in-law with Undertaker Devore and a few friends accompanied the corpse. After ascending the long hill leading to the crematory the coffin was removed to the building and the corpse lifted into the iron crib and covered with a sheet saturated with alum water. Private services were then held, and at 12 o'clock the body was placed in the retort. In two hours the incineration was pronounced complete. The services were conducted by Charles Ackenheil, after which the body was slid into the retort by Drs. Heckelman and Koller and Messrs. Kredel and Ackenheil.

NOT HOT ENOUGH.

V. Harding, one of the trustees of the crematory, says the furnace was not quite hot enough, and therefore the body will not be reduced to ashes as soon as usual. From a little peep-hole in the furnace door a view of the remains can be obtained. The alum sheet protects the body from view. The crib, however, on which it rests, is heated to a bright red hue. The attendants are still firing up and will continue to feed the flames until about 6 o'clock, when the retort will be allowed to gradually cool. By noon to-morrow it is thought the ashes will be in condition to be removed. Mr. Harding thinks that they will weigh about five and a half pounds. One strong feature of the affair is the fact that there is no smell about the building, and instead of the sight of cremating a body being a revolting one it is quite the reverse.

ROSTER OF THE ROASTED.

This makes the fifteenth body cremated in the furnace built by the late Dr. Le Moyne, as follows:

Baron De Palm, of New York, December 6, 1876.

Mrs. Benjamin Pittman, Cincinnati, February 16, 1878.

Dr. Francis J. DeMoyne, Washington, October 16, 1879.

Charles McCreery, New York, December 16, 1879.

Miss Dollie D. Hartman, Pittsburgh, February 7, 1880.

Dr. Samuel Hahn, New York, March 9, 1880.

Charles G. Poetz, New York, May 12, 1880.

Mrs. L. B. M. Noyes, Warren, Pa., November 25, 1880.

James Hamilton, Greensboro, Pa., January 13, 1881.

Dr. Conrad Homburg, Indianapolis, Ind., February 19, 1881.

Arthur Strabos, New York, March 9, 1881.

Colonel I. N. Ross, Holdun, Mass., March 31, 1881.

Miss Frank M. D. Kendall, Madison, Ind., May 23, 1881.

Mrs. Henry Hatterman, New York, June, 24, 1881.

Dr. L. Ehrhart, Allegheny City, November 27, 1882.

Mrs. Melville Against Her Husband.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Counsel for Mrs. Melville have been instructed to commence proceedings against Chief Engineer Melville for maltreatment and desertion; also for an increase of the ninety dollars a month allowance he now makes her. she will also commence criminal and civil suits against the physicians who signed the lunacy certificates. A writ of habeas corpus, commanding Melville to produce the child Maud in court, on Wednesday, was withdrawn to-day, the mother having regained possession of the child.

A Broker's Will.

NEW YORK, November 27—The late George A. Osgood, broker, in his will makes the following bequests: To his wife $600,000, besides his house, furniture, &c.; to his sister Elizabeth Ann, $200,000; to his sister Nancy, $200,000; to his sister Pauline, $50,000; to his brothers Franklin and William, $100,000 each; to James W. Platt, $200,000, for the benefit of his brothers and sisters.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Large Movement of Corn East—Rate War in the Northwest Ended.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Large amounts of corn are being moved east by the Missouri Pacific Railway, and Col. Talmadge, general transportation manager expects the movement of that cereal to greatly increase from now on. Other roads are also very busy, and in fact the entire Gould system has more business on all lines than ever known before. The cotton roads are kept busy and cars are scarce. The grain roads have nearly their full capacity tasked, and the earnings of the system show an increase for every road comprised in it. The largest increase of earnings for the third week in November ending on the 24th, as compared with the same week last year, was $65,00, on the Texas Pacific. The Missouri Pacific comes next with an increase of a little more than $55,000. Other roads range from $15,000 to $35,000, excepting the Central branch, which is a short line, and even this little road shows an increase of $11,000.

CHICAGO, November 27.—The weekly statement of east-bound shipments continues to exhibit an encouraging increase. The aggregate shipments during the past week on all the east-bound lines were 41,027 tons, against 38,152 tons for the week previous, being an increase of 2,875 tons. The tonnage for the corresponding week in 1881 was 35,624. The week previous in the same year gave 41,863 tons, showing a decrease in 1881 of 5,339 tons. Last week there was an increase in flour shipments of 12,002 barrels; in provisions, 1,878 tons, and a decrease in grani shipments of 207 tons. The most noticeable feature of the week's business is the continued large increase in flour shipments, due in a great measure, it is considered, to the low freight rate of 15 cents per barrel now being made from Minneapolis to Chicago. The millers of the northwest are taking advantage of the low rate, and are unloading all of their stock and sending east the products of the mills as fast as manufactured.

A party of Baltimore & Ohio officials arrived in Chicago last night in a special train of eight palatial private cars, after a trip of inspection over the road.

Some of the party from Baltimore will return to Washington via St. Louis, and the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. A portion of the officers in their special cars will leave for St. Louis by the Chicago and Alton road, and a portion by the Illinois Central line.

The Michigan Central announces that from March 31st to October 31st it brought to Chicago 1,435 cars of foreign emigrants, 241 cars of Canadian emigrants, and 49 cars of excursionists. This does not include emigrants in less than car lots, about 100 of which arrived between the dates mentioned. From October 31st to date 100 additional car loads of emigrants arrived, making a total of 1,876 car loads, or, allowing 50 persons to a car, 94,800 souls.

CHICAGO, November 27.—The *Times* this morning publishes a correspondence between Jay Gould and the Presidents of the roads in the northwest now engaged in the rate war, which shows that Mr. Gould proposed and Mr. Riddle and Mr. Mitchell favored a meeting for an arbitration and restoration of the rates. Inquiry to-day establishes the genuineness of the dispatches, which had been denied, and also gives reason to believe that a plan of adjustment will be agreed upon within twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—Governor Foster, of Ohio, came in from Virginia on Friday night, and took his quarters at the Riggs House. He came from Ohio by way of the New River route. He is heavily interested with Gen. Thomas Ewing and a strong syndicate, in the Ohio Central, which is to be connected with the Richmond & Allegheny, and made a through route from Cleveland and Toledo to Newport News. Other members of the party went on to Newport News, while Governor Foster came here to be present at the opening of the Garfield Fair. He says he has absolute proof that the Vanderbilts have bought the "Nickel-plate" railway line. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the active man in this business.

MacVEAGH'S CASE.

His Letter in Regard to the Prosecution of the Star Routers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The *Times* will print to-morrow a long letter of Attorney General MacVeagh to President Arthur just before his retirment from the Cabinet. The letter is dated at Philadelphia, November 8, 1881.

The Attorney General, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's letter, says that he will wait to see him and talk over the subject it treats of.

"I will telegraph you in advance of my coming, which will be just as soon as I can free myself from engagements here. In the interval I wish you to consider again the reasons why I cannot share your opinions upon this subject. As I have already told you, I knew comparatively nothing about the Star route frauds until President Garfield called my attention to them. He spoke earnestly of his duty to have them thoroughly investigated, to remove all persons who ought to have prevented them, and see that persons were prosecuted against whom reasonable grounds for such a course were developed by investigation. He said he had explained to the Postmaster General the same views, and also why he wished him to consult me rather than the District Attorney of the District. The Postmaster General called upon me, and we went together to the President. He was quite as emphatic as before in the expression of his own opinion on the subject. He spoke of the frauds as unparalleled villianies, as a loathsome ulcer in the body politic.

* * * * *

He said he intended the removal of General Brady as soon as the Postmaster General could find a satisfactory successor. At a subsequent interview he regretted the delay in that matter and urged his immediate removal, as he held him principally responsible for the great frauds which he evidently was convinced has been committed. As soon as General Brady's resignation had been demanded his newspapers, not unnaturally, began abusing President Garfield, the Postmaster-General, myself and everybody in any way connected with the investigation.

President Garfield subsequently expressed his regret that he had exposed me to such attacks by connecting me with matters not necessarily a part of my duty. But I told him I regarded it as an honor to be abused in his company. In this spirit and companionship I went on advising with the President and the Postmaster General as occasion arose."

The remainder of the letter refers to Attorney General MacVeagh's connection with the celebrated case, and which is familiar to the public.

Young Gilmore's Case.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The President has received petitions signed by the Judge, the jury and the District Attorney, who tried James Leighton Gilmore, formerly of Steubenville, Ohio, in Dakota last year for murder, asking that his sentence be commuted. The petitions are signed by other prominent citizens of Dakota, as well as by men who knew Gilmore when he was a boy. Gilmore's case is a peculiar one. His friends claim that he is insane. It was alleged by the prosecution at his trial that he was a demoniac like Guiteau. He has been respited half a dozen times, the last time until early in December. A strong effort will be made to have his sentence commuted.

BOLD, BAD BENJAMIN

TRAINING FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF '83.

His Gubernatorial Finger will be Inserted in the Pie of the Boston City Election—Why he Wants to Retain the Solid Democratic Majority in the City—His Motives.

BOSTON, November 27.—The Governor-elect of Massachusetts is already adjusting the political strings which are to be pulled next year. Mr. Butler will not be satisfied with a single term in the executive chair, and will leave no stone unturned and no lever unworked to succeed himself in 1883. Having obtained a second election as Governor of Massachusetts he will consider himself entitled to recognition as a staunch and trusty Democrat in National affairs. Boston is the great stronghold of Butlerism, and if the Governor-elect should lose his grip here by reason of any mistakes or blunders of his followers, the effect would be disastrous next year. Consequently he is taking more than an ordinary interest in the municipal campaign which is now pending. The contest is between the gentlemen who were nominees a year ago. Mayor Green will be voted for on the citizens' and Republican ticket. Hon. Albert Palmer is the Democratic candidate.

Mayor Green says he does not care a fig for one party more than the other. He is an independent voter and means to remain so. Mr. Palmer was formerly a Republican and has been elected to both bodies of the legislature by Republican votes. He has trained with the Democrats about two years, and in the late State campaign stumped for Butler. Usually party lines are not drawn tightly in Boston's city elections, but this year Butler is determined to hold his forces as solidly as possible for the Democratic nominee. If interest in party is lost and stragglers are allowed to go outside the lines there is danger that the city will be lost and a black eye given the Governor-elect's chances in 1883. Butler had between 13,000 and 14,000 majority in Boston, which was just about the number of votes he had to spare in the entire State. The actual majority for the Democratic ticket in Boston was 6,000. The number of Independent voters who swallowed the Democratic ticket entire because Butler was the candidate of the party for Governor, was about 3,000. The actual party majority was about 3,000, therefore, and any majority for Palmer short of that figure will be displeasing to General Butler.

The Republicans and Independents "view with alarm" the horde of politicians already hounding the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and are working diligently and earnestly to defeat the raid on the city's departments. Campaign funds are being raised, and as there is a rapidly growing army of purchasable voters here, even among those whose tax bills were paid from the political charity fund, hopes are entertained of swaying votes enough to elect Mayor Green again. Butler, therefore, has passed the word along the Democratic line that the city must be carried in December, and that Palmer must have as large a majority as it is possible to give him. The Democrats are badly mixed about their affairs. They had hoped to give the Irish and German elements better representation than usual, but had no idea that the Aldermanic wagon would be so heavily freighted as it threatens to be.

The nomination of three or four men who have private axes to grind, seems almost inevitable, and a majority of the twelve nominees will be men who, having tasted the sweets of Aldermanic junketing, want to renew the pleasures they once enjoyed. The Democratic list is remarkable for the absence of the names of business men of sound and respectable standing. If the Republicans show tact and judgment in their selections they can give Mr. Butler the black eye he fears so much.

CAPTAIN HENRY

Reads That He is No Longer Marshal and Submits to an Interview.

CLEVELAND, November 27.—The removal by President Arthur of Captain C. E. Henry from the position of Marshal of the District of Columbia, created a great deal of talk in Cleveland yesterday. The Captain, who has been at his home, near Solon, for some days, departed yesterday afternoon for Washington, and was seen by a reporter at Solon. He did not hear of the President's action until he reached the depot and perused a morning paper containing the dispatch.

"What do you care to say in answer to those charges?" inquired the reporter.

"I wish to say," returned Marshal Henry, "that any charge made that I have been in sympathy with criminals or have favored in any way the defense in the star route trials is simply infamous!"

"What are your intentions for the future?" asked the reporter.

"I shall retire to private life, live a good citizen and support my family," returned the captain, with a smile, "I have handled large sums of money belonging to the Government, and perhaps it is not worth while to mention it even, much less to boast of it, but I have never taken one cent that did not belong to me."

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Marshal Henry was asked to-day relative to his removal by the President on Saturday, "What are you going to do?" The Marshal replied, "I am going to fight."

YOUNGSTOWN.

An Ohio Capitalist in the Toils of New York Bunko Steerers.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 27.—Another Ohio man has been caught in the toils of the "bunko" steerers of New York. Last week John M. Owen, with other capitalists from this city was in New York attending a meeting of coal operators. Mr. Owen started out for a walk and was accosted by a slick stranger, who informed him that he was cashier of the Merchant's National Bank of Cleveland, and had an extensive acquaintance with the bankers of this city, calling them by name, and by this means soon convinced Mr. Owens that he was what he claimed to be. The stranger suggested a walk which ended in an office where the "dealer" was found ready for victims. The "cashier" played and lost and then exhibited remorse of conscience as he said that he had lost more than he could pay, and had not the means to settle. Firmly believing in the identity of the "cashier," Mr. Owens relieved him of his pressing necessities by signing a note for $1,000, payable five days after date. After leaving the den, Mr. Owens had a suspicion that something was crooked, and upon returning here made inquiries and ascertained that all the cashiers in Cleveland were present or accounted for, and none had been in New York at the time stated. Last night the note was sent here for collection, and this afternoon Mr. Owens filed a petition in court alleging that the note was given for a gambling debt, and hence void. Should the parties come here to attend the suit Mr. Owens threatens to have them locked up.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOTZEL,
TTHSAW 683 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

TRANSFORMED SALAMANDERS.

A Mexican Fish That is Changed Into an Air-Breathing Animal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—The strange freak of nature brought about by scientific experiment some time ago, by which a member of the fish family became an air-breathing animal, and, deserting the water, became a resident of terra firma, is the absorbing topic among scientists here. A revival of this phenomenal occurrence was brought about by the fact that several of these fishes have lately been received by the National Museum in this city, and are now exhibited in aquariums in that institution. The specimens are known as Mexican axoties, or fish salamanders, and the ones which were transformed into air-breathing animals were called by Dr. Weismann, who performed the remarkable feat, amblystomas. The Mexican fish salamander is of a light, pinkish, transparent hue, about eight inches in length, of a shape similar to that of a lizzard, with a long, broad tail and four legs. The gills protrude from the opening on the side of its head, and very much resemble bright, scarlet pieces of coral. Its head and eyes are very similar to those of the common catfish. The salamander feeds upon small fishes and worms. Yesterday the attendant placed a number of minnows in the aquariums, which were captured and devoured rapaciously by the queer Mexican fish. They are easily propagated everywhere, and scientific authorities declare "that until it is determined whether the transformation from a fish to an animal was called forth by external circumstances, or was dependent upon purely intrinsic causes, all attempts at a theoretical interpretation and use of the phenomenon must remain without any firm foundation."

Why Jay Gould Wants a Yacht.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Cramp is the man who is building Jay Gould's new steam yacht. He says that his contract with Gould is not to give him any definite number of knots, but to do the best that can be done with a vessel 212 feet long, with a fixed breadth of beam. He says that Gould cannot bear to be tantalized. There is a New York silk dealer named Jarrett, who lives above Gould on the Hudson. He has a yacht 112 feet long, which habitually passes Gould's present yacht on the river. Jarrett, it seems, has a vicious way of coming down, and firing a gun as he passes Gould's Landing. Then when he passes him on the river, he beckons to him in a mocking and dreadful way from the deck of his yacht. Gould has no idea of going around the world, but he does intend to stop this impertinence on the part of Jarrett. The new yacht will be nearly all boilers and engines, and will probably be the fastest vessel ever built.

While the Cat was Away.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The wife of a prominent New England Senator, who arrived at his Washington residence this week, was astonished to discover that the colored servants who were left in charge after the adjournment of Congress at the last session had turned the elegant mansion into a boarding-house, and that both white and black patrons had found accommodations under the roof. This is by no means an uncommon incident in Washington life. The discovery would not have been made, but for the fact that the arrival here was unexpected. Usually when the colored servants of an absent Washington householder decide to throw open the back door of the mansion to their friends, the entertainment is offered without money and without price; but the latest wrinkle seems to be to make it a money-getting operation.

Victims of the Official Ax.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27.—It is stated authoritatively that no further removals in connection with the Star route cases are contemplated by the President at present. This would seem to indicate that there is no foundation for the rumors in circulation so far as they relate to high officers. The rumor that several subordinate officers of the Postoffice Department will be invited to resign seems to be well founded.

The appointment of Tulloch to succeed Ainger as Postmaster at Washington is only temporary, but it is believed it will be made permanent. The successor to Spencer, one of the Government Directors in the Union Pacific railroad, will be appointed this afternoon. The selection has not yet been made for District Marshal to succeed Henry.

"Into Politics He Will not Go."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—General Sherman said last week that nothing could induce him to enter into politics at this late day. He said he was perfectly satisfied with his military career, and did not care to smirch it by dabbling in politics.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The general opinion of the Court of Claims is that J. C. Bancroft Davis will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the bench.

The transfer books of the four per cent bonds of 1907 and currency sixes close at the Treasury on the evening of the 29th inst.

The Public Printer has appointed Owen Peterson, of Chicago, Superintendent of the Congresstonal *Record*, to supersede Helm.

District Attorney Corkhill had a long interview with the Attorney General, and afterwards informed his friends that he was safe.

Counsel Wells says not being able to get his witnesses together he will not be ready to go on to-morrow with the preliminary examination in the Dickson bribery case.

Folger denies himself to visitors being engaged in the preparation of his annual report. His private secretary pronounces the story that he tendered his resignation as entirely unfounded.

Senator Logan was at the Executive Mansion this afternoon and had a long interview with the President. It is believed his visit was in favor of the retention in office of Public Printer Rounds.

The lease of Folger's residence in Washington expires December 15th. Friends of the Secretary attribute the report of his resignation to that fact. Folger, however, has renewed the lease for one year.

Rear Admiral Crosby, commanding the United States naval force of the South Atlantic States, reports to the Navy Department from Montevideo, October 19th, that he expected the transit of Venus party to arrive the next day.

The estimated appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, for civil establishments, have been completed. The aggregate is $22,350,950; estimates for the same purposes last year, $19,529,083. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $20,477,743.

Prominent Government officials in conversation, intimated that there will be more removals on account of complicity with the Star routers, but declined to mention the names. Rumor has it that disbursing officer Burnside, of the Postoffice department, and Fifth Auditor Ely, are likely to be among the number.

ILL health generally comes from lack of the proper life forces in the blood. To restore the blood to a healthy state use Brown's Iron Bitters. DAW

A CRIMINAL HERO.

THE TRIAL OF MR. FRANK JAMES

At Kansas City—He is Arraigned for Bank Robbery and Murder and Pleads not Guilty to Both Indictments—Still Petted and Courted by a few Sentimental Admirers.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 27.—Frank James was brought from Independence, to-day, and taken at once to the Court House where he will be arraigned at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was in charge of a single officer, Deputy Marshal Kirsh. A large crowd had gathered at the Grant Avenue Depot to witness his arrival, but when the train reached the station the Marshal and his prisoner alighted on the opposite side from the depot and were blocks away before it was discovered by the eager throng. Meeting a carriage they entered it and were driven to the court house, where James was taken to the waiting room, where a number of the gaping and curious ones were introduced. James was attired in a new suit of black and seemed quite at ease. He said he was in usual health. Nothing further can be learned before arrignment as to the probability of an early trial.

At 3:30 P. M. in the Criminal Court Frank James was called, and the prisoner brought into court and given a seat within the bar between his attorneys. The first indictment, that for complicity in the Independence bank robbery of 1869, was presented. The defense waived a reading of the indictment and entered a plea of not guilty. The second indictment for the murder of Detective Witcher in 1874 was then presented and similarly treated. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Johnson then announced that a partial agreement had been made between the counsel as to the date for the trial. Prosecuting Attorney Wallace suggested January 22d, and then the Court announced that both cases would be called for trial on that day. The defense then asked if the State would oppose bail. The Prosecuting Attorney replied that the case for burglary was bailable and the case for the other had been prepared by his predecessor, and that he was not familiar with the evidence, but that he would be prepared to answer it in about two weeks.

The prisoner was then removed, followed by the crowd which had filled and overflowed the Court room for five hours in anxious anticipation. The prisoner was taken back to Independence on the evening train. The usual number of interviews occurred to-day, and James talked freely on random topics, but matters concerning his history and, case in Court he declined to answer.

Details of a Shipwreck.

HALIFAX, November 27. — Robert Hutchison, Chief Engineer of the ill-fated steamer Wearmouth, and the only officer saved, in describing the wreck says: "Just before 11 o'clock the upper bridge on which the wheel was situated began to break away and pieces tumbled on men seeking shelter in the sail room underneath. The men shouted for boats to be taken out. Then the Captain, seeing she would soon break up entirely, gave orders to make ready the boats, and all started out on deck. The chief engineer seized a life-preserver and descended to the deck. Here he found all hands except the Captain and second mate in the starboard lifeboat. He observed the Captain trying to launch the jolly boat and went to his assistance. He was followed by the second mate. On getting into the boat they found it contained three oars, two of which were broken and useless and the other split. The Captain seized the only useful oar an tried to scull ashore. The sea was running very high and capsized the boat, and the engineer did not again see his companions. The boat which contained the crew also capsized, only three of whom reached the shore.

The Western Union Makes a Denial.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has written a letter to the President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, denying that that company has any improper scrutiny of messages passing over its wires. Understanding Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, to have charged on the authority of Mr. Pender, of London, or of Mr. Ward, the manager of the Direct Cable company in New York, that messages were inspected by officers of the Western Union company, Mr. Green made inquiries of these gentlemen regarding the statement, and they both denied that such was the case.

Drowned in Six Inches of Water.

OIL CITY, November 27.—John Foote, an old man aged seventy years, was yesterday found on the road, between Titusville and Enterprise, lying with his face in a shallow spring, and dead. The physician't examition showed the deceased had suffered from kidney disease, and was probably in a dying condition when he laid down to take a drink thinking perhaps it would do him good. Unable to raise his head he was drowned in six inches of water. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Snow was quite general yesterday in the Northwest, four to six inches falling.

Christian Johnson, of Lansboro, Mich., after firing what he supposed to be fatal shot at his sweetheart, blew his brains out. The girl was only slightly hurt.

An interesting exposure of a bogus medical diploma college was made at Springfield, Ill., yesterday. The mill grinds out its certigcates in the name of the "Bellevue Medical College, of Massachusetts."

B. D. Brown & Company, hatters and furriers, of Columbus, O., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. Liabilities about $30,000, assets not known, but estimated at about $20,000.

A Lincoln, Nebraska special says: Official figures show Davis' Republican majority for Congress over Morton, Democrat, 14,926. The average Republican vote on State officers was 14,180; Democrats, 26,817 Anti-Monopoly, 17,187.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio, died at his residence yesterday. He formerly represented his district in Congress and served as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He has not been active in politics for many years.

The mail train on the Lehigh & Hudson Railway was derailed near Newburgh, N. Y., yesterday. The engine was overturned and six loaded ore cars piled upon it. The engineer, William Nolan, and the fireman, Frank Porter, were scalded to death.

The application made yesterday on behalf of J. O. Broadhead, Democratic candidate for Congress, of the Ninth district of St. Louis, that the City Register be required to produce the ballot boxes of two precincts in the Court, was refused by the Supreme Court.

Ex-Rev. Hoffman, of Bloomington, Ill., expelled from the clergy for unclerical conduct, refused to attempt an appeal, declaring that spite and malignity instead of Christian justice has been awarded him. This ends the ecclesiastical trial, but a criminal case still impends.

AN OLD SENSATION

Revived by a Posthumous Letter of Thurlow Weed.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Buffalo *Express* of Monday publishes a letter of the late Thurlow Weed under the date of New York, September 19, 1882, and is attested by Spencer C. Doty, a notary public of this city.

The letter was an answer to an invitation to attend the unveiling of the monument of Captain William Morgan, and is thus prefaced by the *Express*. The following letter dictated by the late Thurlow Weed but a short time before his death, contains his sworn statement of his knowledge concerning the abduction and alleged murder of William Morgan, and forms an interesting chapter in relation to the sensational events which in their time caused so great a social and political convulsion.

Mr. Weed begins by saying the occasion is one that recalls an event of startling interest, arousing deep popular feeling—first at Leroy, Canandaigua and Rochester, then pervading our own and other States. After reading the proceedings of the meeting at Batavia, with Hon. D. Evans as presiding officer, I wrote a six line paragraph for the Rochester *Telegraph*, in which I stated that a citizen of Batavia had been spirited away from his home and family, and after a mysterious disappearance of several days a village meeting had been held and a committee of citizens appointed to investigate the matter, adding that as it was known that the Free Masons were concerned in this abduction it behooved the fraternity, whose good name was suffering, to take measures in restoring the lost man to his liberty. That paragraph brought dozens of our most influential citizens greatly excited to the office, stopping the paper and ordering a discontinuance of their advertisements. I inquired of my partner, Robert Martin, what I had done to exasperate so many of our friends. He brought me a book and directed my attention to an obligation involving severe penalties as a punishment for disclosing the secrets of the Masons, inquiring what I thought of a man, who, after taking such an obligation, violated it? I replied that I did not know of any punishment too severe for such a perjurer.

The discontinuance of the paper embraced so large a number of its patrons, I saw that my brief, and as I supposed very harmless paragraph, would ruin the establishment. Unwilling that my partner should suffer I promptly withdrew, leaving it in the hands of Martin. The paper was doing well, and until that paragraph appeared my business future was all that could be desired. At that time an editor was wanted at Utica, where I had formerly worked and where I had many friends, but my offer to go there was declined.

The objection in the case was that I had been too busy in getting up an excitement about Morgan. Thus I now look back through the interval of fifty-six years with a conscious sense of having been governed through an anti-Masonic excitement by a sincere desire to first vindicate the violated laws of my country, and next to arrest the power and dangerous influences of secret societies. We labored under disadvantages. The people were unwilling to believe that an institution so ancient, to which many of our best and distinguished citizens belonged, was capable of not only violating the laws, but of protecting and sustaining the men of the murder. A vast majority of the American people believed that Morgan was concealed by our enemies for political effect while we were being fiercely denounced as incendiary spirits. Judge Enos S. Shroop in charging the grand jury, spoke of anti-masonry as a blessed spirit, a spirit which he hoped would not rest until every man implicated in the abduction of Morgan was tried, convicted and punished.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

The Exhibit of the Clearing Houses at the Prominent Cities.

BOSTON, November 27.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-five leading clearing houses for the week ending November 25:

New York	$1,246,938,598
Philadelphia	61,421,993
Cincinnati	20,800,000
Pittsburgh	15,947,659
Boston	71,717,159
Chicago	49,428,209
St. Louis	17,235,271
Baltimore	14,010,606
San Francisco	11,081,531
New Orleans	13,516,477
Louisville	6,937,133
Providence	4,706,600
Kansas City	5,084,200
Cleveland	2,522,987
Indianapolis	2,185,000
Hartford	1,876,595
Memphis	1,884,192
New Haven	1,277,418
Peoria	1,035,410
Columbus	1,076,654
Portland	1,070,397
Worcester	924,446
Springfield	780,125
Lowell	863,959
Syracuse	471,282

The exhibit this week is a favorable one, both as compared with that of last week, and with that of the corresponding week of last year. It must be borne in mind that the corresponding week of last year included Thanksgiving and therefore only five working days. In Pittsburgh where the oil speculation swelled the figures to a great extent the clearings show an increase of 97.2 per cent against a gain of 77 last week and a gain of 73.9 over the previous week.

TALKING ABOUT FAITH CURES.

The United Presbyterian Clergymen on the Subject.

PITTSBURGH, November 27.—The meeting of the United Presbyterian Ministerial Association, this morning, was well attended. A paper on the "Faith Cure" was read by the Rev. D. S. Littell, of Clokeyville, Washington county, and at its close he spoke at some length on the case of Mr. Richard Huffman, of Washington county, whose claim to have been cured by prayer has been noticed in the papers. Mr. Littell said that he had seen Mr. Huffman, had talked with him, and had full evidence with regard to his cure. The physicians had pronounced him incurable. Rev. J. D. Sands believed in the faith cure to a certain extent, and that we are warranted in praying for recovery even after the use of means has been despaired of. Dr. Reid said that the question was not so much a question of faith, as of the prayer of faith. Rev. J. T. McCrary thought that the prayer of faith is always answered, and had experienced that this was so, but God always gives the faith which makes such a prayer possible.

A Terrific Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., November 27.—A fearful gas explosion occurred in the I. B. & W. general office here yesterday. Somebody had blown out the