The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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THE President and the party want peace in the Republican ranks.

AT the rate of one biographical sketch a week there will be some Senatorial candidates left when the Legislature meets. The weeks wont hold out.

IT is to be supposed that Senator Brown knows his party well enough to speak for it; and when he says that the Democracy, *with no spoils in sight, would put no heart in the fight, who will quarrel with the* Georgia Senator?

MR. ROBESON sticks to it that the railroad companies are at the bottom of the River and Harbor misery. His broad view may be somewhat obstructed by his belief that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company helped to switch him off from the next House.

THE noble, patriotic language attributed to the President is altogether in keeping with his high-minded, cool-headed message, which honest men and newspapers have not ceased to commend. No factions, no epithets, one Republican party—that is the way to look at it.

JUDGE KELLEY pays a handsome and well deserved compliment to Mr. Brockunier, but he mustn't be nominating him for Congress. He is too *useful* in glass making to be mixed up with those wicked politicians at Washington. He can't be spared from the scene of his greatest triumphs.

TO-MORROW the Democrats over the river meet at Bellaire, to put in the field a candidate who will not have a ghost of a show *if the Republicans exercise wisdom* in their choice. A strong man, strong in character and in record, will sweep the district by a handsome Republican majority.

THE *Railroad Gazette* thinks it about time for stockholders to make themselves heard with regard to railroad wars. An eminent and well informed English railroad man who recently visited this country characterized railroad wars as barbarous, and put them on the ground with editor shooting. Stockholders can stop rate slashing by voting out the management that does it.

IN nearly a page of our esteemed co-temporary, the *Register*—appearing as one might think, very opportunely—Senator Davis does not pull out of the Senatorial race. And in its editorial comment our neighbor does not pull him out. From the accompanying remarks we are led to infer that Mr. Davis is making the venture as "West Virginia's leading capitalist and senior Senator."

THE Philadelphia *Times*, a spry, quick-witted newspaper, *has just taken the sense* of leading Republicans of Pennsylvania on the prospects of Republican unity in that State and the methods to procure that desirable end. A few—a very few—refuse to give an opinion; nearly everybody approached looks forward to a reunion as easy of accomplishment and bound to come. As to the methods—leave it to the people. There is no evidence of exultation on the part of the Independents, or of a desire for revenge on the part of the regulars. The factions seem to have had *enough of the kilkenny cat business*, and are not only willing but anxious to form once more a united Republican party. This is a manly, sensible view of the situation; and this being the feeling, the way is open for all that can be desired. Here is a suggestion to Republicans elsewhere and everywhere. There has been unfriendliness and bitterness in other States—let that give place to a union of hearts and a union of hands for the common welfare. There has been dissension in the National councils—let that *give way to harmony and hard work for* 1884. The masses of the party want no discord, no wrangling, no repetition of the grim disaster of November. The people of the Republican party may be safely trusted with *its* interests. The President has made his appeal to the whole party. No line of division is drawn through his admirable message. He has laid down a broad platform of broad planks—is any Republican too narrow to stand on it?

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, speaks for a large class of Democrats who don't want civil service reform, now that it is in sight; who don't want it from a Republican Congress and President, because it would be capital for the Republican party, and because it would shut them out of the bulk of the spoils if it should be their good fortune to get into power. In a speech now to be found in the *Congressional Record*—not a newspaper interview to be flippantly repudiated—Senator Brown endorses and lands the Democratic doctrine—"To the victor belongs the spoils," and he is willing to give reasons *for his bold position. He is frank* enough to say that many Democrats couldn't be moved to campaign work if the party could not hold out to them the hope of the victor's sweet reward in the spoils of office. With rugged eloquence he pleads for the spoils doctrine; with all the logic of various qualities he can command he argues in its behalf. If anybody wants good Democratic precedent he offers in evidence Jefferson, who made the first break toward a prostitution of the civil service, and Jackson, who kicked over the bars and swept the offices like a blizzard. That sainted man, standing so high in the Democratic calendar, furnishes the faithful with precedent enough to last for centuries. In the first year of his Presidential term, of postmasters alone he drove out five hundred to make room for his partisans. But when this has been put at Democrats they have said that it was bad but didn't make it right for Republican Presidents to oust a good many less. Now that Republicans have determined to see what can be done toward civil service reform, and do it, there are multifarious discordant sounds emanating from the Democratic menagerie. It may be that the ass knoweth his master's crib; but if it should happen that the crib doesn't change owners, there will be four years more of intense Democratic agony. Let the Republicans go ahead, do right, and trust to the people.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

BROCKUNIER'S MYSTERIOUS MISSION

Puzzling the Reporters—The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee Pays him a High and Deserved Compliment—Congress Unable to Agree About a Recess.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Mr. Charles W. Brockunier, President of the National Glass Association, is now in Washington. Just what for has not yet transpired. It is notable, however, that he called upon Col. Ben Wilson, by whom he was introduced to Judge Kelley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and for several days has had the *entre* to the rooms of that committee, and to consultation with its members. It is an open secret that he is perhaps the best posted man on the various questions growing out of the manufacture of glassware in this country. He made an exhibit of glassware here which is said to have been very fine indeed. Judge Kelley remarked to a prominent West Virginian, yesterday, "It is a great pity that some man possessing Brockunier's wonderful knowledge of the manufacture of glassware is not in Congress; that he would be invaluable to the immense glass interests of this country, and by his thorough knowledge of the subject would secure cheap glass in common use for the poorer people without the payment of excessive duties.

Interviewers have tried to pump Mr. Brockunier as to the object of his visit, but the modest and diffident young man gracefully resists, lifts his silk hat and says that he is simply on a visit to Washington, and being here he desires to say a word in *the interest of skilled workmen in the iron* business.

AT LOGGERHEADS.

The Senate and House Unable to Agree About the Holiday Recess.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—There is a wide difference between the members of House and the Senate in respect to the usual holiday recess. Congress generally adjourns for two weeks. This year the members want to go home and the Senators mostly talk in favor of continuing here to work. If the Senate votes down the resolutions the members of the House will go home anyhow. It is hardly probably that a quorum can be preserved. A few members may stay and adjourn every two or three days, but it is not likely any business will be transacted. Mr. Kelley wants to keep the Ways and Means Committee here so as to go on with the tariff, but Mr. Morrison and others have notified him that they won't stay.

The Committee will work hard all next week, and will possibly be ready to report a tariff bill by the last of the week.

Making a Record.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The House, having in a fit of virtuous economy cut off the fast mails out of New York in the morning, and cut postage down to two cents to date hereafter, will probably finally pass the postal appropriation bill on Tuesday. The army bill will be reported to the House to-morrow and called up on Tuesday as soon as the postal bill is out of the way. This makes six out of the thirteen which will be out of the House before recess.

Two Cent Postage.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—In the debate on the *Postoffice appropriation bill*, in the House, Mr. Bingham, in advocating the proposed reduction of postage on letters from three to two cents, submitted a statement from the Postoffice Department which shows the population in West Virginia according to the census of 1880, at 618,444; the number of letters mailed, 4,912,492. The average number of letters mailed by each person in the State is calculated to have been 7.94. Of the States and Territories West Virginia ranks as the 29th, but as to the number of letters mailed according to the official count, West Virginia ranks as the 35th State.

Representative Orth's Funeral.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Speaker Keifer has selected a committee to go to Representative Orth's funeral, and they will start early to-morrow. His death will be announced in the House to-morrow afternoon as soon as some resolutions for a suspension of rules are made and voted on.

Letter Carrier's Overcoats.

From our Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON, December 17.—An order has been issued by the superintendent of the free delivery system, of the Postoffice Department, forbidding the wearing of overcoats by letter carriers, because it conceals their uniforms.

Supreme Court Cases.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—There is good reason to believe that the decision reached by the United States Supreme Court in the Curtis political assessment case will be announced to-morrow. Tuesday next argument begins in the important tax case of the county of San Mateo, Cals., against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, involving the question of the extent to which State taxation is affected by the provision of the 14th amendment to the Federal constitution. In view of the importance of the principles to be settled by the decision the Court allows three full days for argument. The county of San Mateo, and the State of California will be represented by ex-Chief Justice Rhoads and Attorney-General Hart of that State and B. H. Brewster, Attorney-General of the United States. The Southern Pacific will be represented by Senator Edmunds, ex-Senator Conkling and ex-Judge Sanderson, of California. At the conclusion of the argument the Court will take a holiday recess till January 3d.

A Troubled Conscience "Divies" Up.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Treasurer of the United States received from "J. R.," attorney, $4,000 in cash for account of the conscience fund.

Rewards for Phœnix Park Murderers.

DUBLIN, December 17.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued three new proclamations offering a reward for information relative to the Phœnix Park murders, namely, £5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the assassins, the authorities promising to insure that the names of the informants shall not be divulged; £1,000 to any accomplice in the crime, not the actual murderer, who will give information leading to the conviction of the actual murderers or accomplices, and £500 for information leading to the identification of any accomplice or the horse car on which the assassins rode, or of assassin's clothes or weapon, the money to be paid on corroboration of the information given by that in possession of the authorities, even though no person be convicted. Persons desiring to tender information under the proclamation offering £5,000 reward can communicate with the police anonymously and will receive answers by advertisement. Proclamations, although issued only last night, are dated November 11.

Whittier's Birthday Anniversary.

BOSTON, MASS., December 17.—Whittier is celebrating his birthday anniversary, and says: "Rather a queer thing to congratulate a man upon the fact that he is 75 years old." He smilingly added, "perhaps it was something to live so long in this wicked world." He thought the New England climate somewhat trying and quaintly said, "I am a New Englander, and I love New England, but my 75 years living here has failed to fairly acclimate me." He says of the amount of literary work he was doing this winter, that it was not much, nothing to speak of. I have done too much already, such as it is. Then I have so many letters to write that I scarcely find time to do much literary work worth the name. There is no man who ought to write after he is seventy-five, unless, perhaps, it may be Dr. Holmes. He might write from now until he is 100. There is such wonderful variety in his work that it seems a pity he should ever stop.

Mr. Whittier has many tokens from friends in different parts of the country and from England.

Hypothecation of Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 17.—George J. Rice, ex-President of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira railroad, charged with the hypothecation of bonds and stocks which should have been cancelled, was in the tombs police court to-day. It was urged against him that after all the powers of endorsement had been withdrawn by the directors he had pledged 9,000 shares of stock at the third National bank of this city, September 8th, 1882. The fraudulent hypothecation was discovered by Rice having drawn an order for an amount due the Third National bank of H. S. Keg & Co. Counsel for Rice claimed the money was obtained as a loan, and was, he believed, with the full knowledge and assent of the directors. No notice of withdrawal of his power of attorney ever reached him, and when he acted he did so in full faith that he had full power so to do. The amount claimed to have been embezzled was placed at $50,000. Bail was fixed at $25,000.

Sneak Thief Neatly Caught.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Some days ago during temporary absence from his office, of Hon. John Wentworth, sneak thieves carried away a large tin box from the vaults containing $2,000 in registered United States bonds, deeds and mortgages to a very large aggregate in value, besides letters from Webster, Clay, Calhoun and other public men.

The documents were of the greatest historical value. The theft was not discovered till Friday, when the box was accidentially found hidden in the basement. The thieves dared not carry it away in daylight. The only thing missing was the bonds. The box was replaced in the basement and detectives set to watch. The thief entered the basement and was caught in the act of carrying off the box. He gave the name of Fowler, and the detectives believe him to be one of a dangerous gang of thieves. The Treasury Department has been notified and the bonds cannot be realized on.

Horrible Death of a Drover.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., December 16.—A ferocious bull became enraged this morning while Morris Laller, a drover, 50 years of age, was driving it to Jacob Hunt's, his employer, barnyard. He attempted to escape over a fence, but missed his footing and fell. The infuriated creature then attacked him, hooked its horns through one of his legs, tossed him in the air, and as he fell, hooked him through the neck, tearing out the jugular vein. Then, after a moment's rest, it returned to the attack, pinned the unfortunate man to the earth through the neck, withdrew the horn, hooked the—by this time corpse—in the ribs and tossed it over the fence a considerable distance.

Fire Record.

PITTSBURGH, December 17.—A. Hay's planing mill, on the South Side, together with 500,000 feet of lumber, was destroyed this morning by fire. Loss $50,000; insured for $10,000, distributed among the Royal, of Liverpool; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Artisans and People, of Pittsburgh. George Frye and William Calhoun, fireman, were injured by falling timbers.

NEWPORT, ARK., December 17.—Newport, Jackson county, was this morning visited by one of the most disastrous conflagrations ever known in the city. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning and laid to waste sixty buildings, nearly all of which were occupied by business firms. Eight brick stores are included in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $250,000 and insurance at $150,000.

Senator O'Hagan's Funeral.

SANDUSKY, O., December 17.—The funeral of Hon. Henry O'Hagan, held here to-day, was the largest and most imposing ever known in this section of Ohio. Hundreds of the Masonic fraternity were in attendance from various portions of the State. A large number of State officers were present, among them Governor Foster. The remains were laid in state at the Masonic Temple and viewed by several thousand people. Services were conducted at the Masonic Temple by Sir H. H. Tatum, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio and at the grave by Sir Enoch S. Carson, Inspector-General of the Grand Consistory of Ohio.

Going to Have Things Straight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17.—The Porte in circular to foreign representatives announces that the creation of a special bureau for supplying correct information to correspondents of foreign papers. Should a correspondent write anything to hostile *to the government or spread false news* he will receive a warning. If he repeats the offense his name will be published. If he commits it a third time he will be expelled from the country.

BRIEF TEEGRAMS.

The penal code of New York was a dead letter yesterday.

Louisville had the first snow of the season yesterday morning.

The fugitive Secretary of the Brooklyn Board of Education is a defaulter to the amount of $250,000.

Matt Zimmerman, of Kearney, Neb., found guilty of murder has been sentenced to be hung, April 21.

The Baltimore police raided a Chinese laundry yesterday and captured twelve Mongolians gambling.

Hon. Clinton Briggs, for over twenty years a prominent lawyer and statesmen in Nebraska and a resident of Omaha, was killed yesterday morning by a train at Afton, Iowa.

Hon. G. S. Orth, member of Congress from the Ninth district, died at his residence in Lafayette, Ind., at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The funeral takes place Thursday next, at Lafayette.

The aldermen of Brooklyn, imprisoned for contempt of court in violating the injunction restricting them from voting to a company the right to build an elevated railroad, were released yesterday. The constituency of one alderman voted an expression of sympathy.

"NOBODY'S CHAMPION"

ON DR. UPDEGRAFF'S SUCCESSOR.

He Wants Justice Done Though the Heavens Drop. **A Cursory Glance at the Claims of the Candidates—Time too Short to Foot with a New Man Unknown to Fame.**

AN INTELLIGENCER *reporter on Saturday* ran across a man who is perhaps as well informed in the politics of the district across the Ohio as any man in that district, and being just then at leisure he steered him into a neighboring—restaurant for "a little talk," for he won't allow himself to be interviewed.

"Well, how are things over in the Seventeenth?"

"Oh, the cauldron is bubbling at a lively rate. The 'toil' is going on just now, and the 'trouble' will come in a little later."

"Who is your candidate?"

"In the preliminary contest I haven't any. As J. N. says, 'I'm a philosopher, and can't take sides.' I am for the Republican nominee, whoever he may be."

"Who are the candidates likely to be before the Convention?"

THE CANDIDATES.

"Colonel J. D. Taylor, of Guernsey, Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth, of Harrison, Judge W. H. Frazier, of Noble, and T. B. Coulter, of Jefferson. The last two are new men who have entered the race within the past ten days. There may be others, also."

"Do you know anything about the new candidates?"

"I am personally acquainted with both of them. Thomas Benton Coulter is the india-rubber-tongued orator of Jefferson county—a sort of embryo Bob Ingersoll. He has served as Clerk of the Courts in his county, and made the speech introducing *the name of Updegraff to the St. Clairsville* convention. He is young, portly and majestic, and is banking on his friendship for Updegraff. He comes out as a candidate because his friends petitioned him to do so. A friend of mine in Steubenville says that Coulter got up the petitions himself and had them sent out and signed, but of course that is a lie."

FRAZIER'S CANDIDACY.

"Will Frazier be a formidable candidate?"

"I hardly know. There are some things *to be said in his favor*, and, of course, some things against him. His locality is in his favor, and so is the fact that he has been a good Judge for the past eleven years. He has been successful in business, and is now wealthy; but he ought to be, for he has drawn over thirty thousand dollars in salaries out of the public treasury. He will get his own county solid, but then Dalzell had that, and didn't get there. The only thing that will make him formidable is a combination with Coulter. I have heard hints of that, *and there may be something in it if the* goods can be delivered."

"Does Frazier really want the place, or *is it just a demand on the part of Noble* county?"

"Want it, my dear boy? He has had the bee in his bonnet ever since the St. Clairsville Convention. After about fifty ballots had been taken in that Convention, some fellow in the hall shouted 'Give us Judge Frazier,' and then put his hat before his eyes so people could not tell who he was. The demand was not complied with. The next morning the Wheeling *Register* came out with a big boom for Frazier, but when it leaked out that Lewis Baker and Frazier were *brothers-in-law the thing was nipped* in the bud. Then he got in as Chairman of the Barnesville Convention, in hopes the lightning might strike him, but it didn't. O course a judge cannot make a personal canvass—it would be beneath his dignity—but there are Noble county men in every county in the district spading the ground for him as they say. In fact he is the only candidate who seems to be making anything like a scramble for the place."

"Would not his nomination harmonize the discordant elements of the district?"

TAYLOR AND HOLLINGSWORTH.

"There are none to harmonize. There was opposition to Updegraff, but he overcame it, and who ever heard of conciliating the victors? Taylor and Hollingworth made a hot fight against Updegraff, but it was a manly one, and when they were whipped they took their places at the head of the procession and marched along. If they had sulked or kicked defeat would *been inevitable*. The counties of Guernsey and Harrison gave Updegraff nearly a thousand majority; the other three counties gave a majority against him. If there is any such thing as gratitude in politics the Updegraff men will nominate one of the men who stood by their dead friend when he needed help, and not take a man who did nothing for him, and who hails from a county which gave him all the trouble he had. Why, look at it; it was a Noble county man who said Updegraff had offered to bribe him, and who caused the miserable investigation, and it was a Noble county man who lied so persistently and maliciously about him up to the very day of election, and you didn't see any Noble county man get up and refute those lies either.

"I thought you said you were nobody's champion."

NO UNKNOWN MAN WANTED.

"I'm not, either. But *fiat justitia ruat calum*, and of course, being a newspaper man, you know what that means. After Updegraff was nominated Taylor and Hollingsworth were in demand as speakers. No 'new man' was called for then. 'Let us bury the hatchet,' they said. 'and next time we will remember you.' Well, the next time is here now. The Republicans want a candidate who is well known, for they have only a week to get out their vote. If they select a new man or an unknown man or a weak man, they are gone up. These two are the strongest men in the district, as the canvass last summer showed. They came up nobly for the nominee, as the vote in their counties showed. If either of them is nominated there will be no great dissatisfaction anywhere in the district, but if a new man walks off with the prize I don't believe either of them can hold his friends up to 'wait till next time.' I know mighty well that if I was a voter in either county I'd kick like a big steer if some skulking candidate carried off the prize which has been earned by braver men.—Them's bully oysters, young man. Good day.

STARVING TO DEATH IN JAIL.

A Woman Who Has not Partaken of Food or Drink Since November 27.

COVINGTON, KY., December 16.—Mary Cross, a negress forty-seven years old, while working for Robert Hemingray last summer, remarked to his little boy, "What would your ma say if she thought I stole a diamond pin." It was then found that the pin was gone and she was accused of the theft. She became very angry, threatened to burn the house down and kill the children, and she was imprisoned in default of bail to keep the peace. Being released on October 14th she demanded of Hemingray wages for the time she had been imprisoned, which he refused. On November 7th she shot at him five times, but failed to hit him for which she was sentenced November 27th to twelve months in the county jail and $500 fine. From that time to the present the turnkey says "she has taken no kind of nourishment neither food or drink. She was born the slave of Noah Patterson, about six miles from Conthiana, on the Lexington pike, whence, during the war, she, in company with several other slave women of the neighborhood, dressed herself in men's clothes and came to Convington, where she has since lived. She has fallen off from 200 pounds to 150 pounds since November 27, and the physicians say she cannot hold out long and live.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT.

Frightened Men and Women Leaping From the Windows.

NEW YORK December 16.—The panic which invariably attends a fire in the great hives of tenement houses on the east side resulted yesterday in consequences less disastrous than might have been expected, but sufficiently harmful to emphasize the lesson of caution and coolness which a score of such occurrences have taught. A little before two o'clock in the afternoon the rear room of the first floor of Nos. 170 and 172 Suffolk street, caught fire. The structure is a big double five story tenement house, chiefly occupied by Germans and Bohemians, and is crowded up to its fifth story with families more or less numerous. When the flames burst forth on the lower floor a great volume of smoke was carried upward, and to the inmates of the building in the apartments above it seemed as though stairways and halls were wrapped in flames. Soon the fire reached the second story, where a couple of Bohemian families resided, and where an infernal hubbub was at once raised, which soon filled the streets about the burning building.

HOW IT ORIGINATED.

In the room where the fire originated eight young women were employed making dried-grasses and feathers into dusters and bouquets, under the direction of Jacob Spero, a manufacturer of notions. It was Mrs. Spero who had unintentionally started the flames. On going to the grate to rake up the embers a burning coal had fallen on a pile of dry grasses, which ignited and communicated the fire to the apartment. The girls all escaped and it was their cries which first gave the alarm.

The smoke rushing up through the hallway to the topmost floors frightened from their rooms the occupants living there, who, finding their passage to the street barred, made straightway for the roof, from which they were able to pass to other houses. Mrs. Jetta Tobias, who was alone on the top floor, and three women, named Muller, Kringel and Reinfad, got out through the scuttle, but a domestic employed by Mrs. Muller was unable to follow them. In her fright she turned to a window in one of the rooms and found that a ladder had already been raised and a fireman was mounting it. She succeeded in lowering herself into his arms and so reached the ground.

FRANTIC WITH FRIGHT.

The inmates of the lower part of the house had become fairly frantic with excitement. Safety by the iron fire escapes was not to be attained, as the flames were flaring out about them and the lower floor was like a furnace. All the occupants of the rooms ran to the front windows and found below them the quickly increasing throng and the fire laddies, who were the first to arrive.

One woman set an excellent example of presence of mind. Mrs. Caroline Scherer threw from the third story a mattress, on which, when it was spread upon the sidewalk below, she threw her two children, aged respectively three and five years. Both were picked up in safety, and the mother following herself received only some slight bruises. Another woman, named Mrs. Vosterchiel, made avail of the same expedient and threw her two-year-old child from the window. Before she could leap from it, a fireman reached her and took her down. Mrs. Wutge let her infant drop from the second story into the arms of a fireman and reached the ground herself without any serious injury, and the members of two Bohemian families, named *Losch and Koch*, were rescued from harm in the same way.

IT WAS THE CAT.

The fire was marked by other remarkable experiences, and one incident excited considerable enthusiasm among the onlookers. A scorched but thoroughly drenched cat crept out upon a sill of the window on the top floor, looked fearfully about and slipped down to the fourth story, where it clung to a shutter. Its woe-begone appearance attracted general sympathy, and a ladder enabled a fireman to reach it and bear it to the street.

When the fire companies arrived and an attempt was first made to render the startled inmates of the tenement some assistance an incident occurred which, happily, had no disastrous consequences. The firemen had drawn upa ladder and had raised it against the house and Foreman Searless had run up, followed by Firemen Brogan and Crakow. As the first neared the upper rungs the ladder suddenly tipped and went over, and the men clinging to it were flung off. Both Brogan and Crakow came to the ground and received a few bruises, but Searless, who was far up, struck against the house and reached a cornice, where he clung. He also came down in safety. Once the fire engines were on the ground quick work was made with the flames, which were soon extinguished.

CAPTAIN HILDRETH'S SUIT.

Cape May Excited by the Appearance of the Capt. in a Breach of Promise Case.

CAPE MAY, December 16.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the announcement in the *Press* that George Hildreth had commenced a suit for $2,000 damages against Mrs. Cahill, relic of the late Thomas Cahill, based upon an alleged breach of promise to marry. Mr. Hildreth is probably as well known to Cape May people as is any one of its residents. He is a man of considerable means, owning a number of farms, mills, boarding houses, cottages and stores, and is captain of life-saving station No. 39, situated at this place. Captain Hildreth is about sixty-five years of age, is fully six feet high, and weighs at least 250 pounds. In his demeanor he is brusque and taciturn, and is about the last man one would expect to run across in a breach of promise suit. Hildreth has recently completed a very handsome cottage on Jackson street, within a stone's throw of the ocean. The structure is unique in design and ornate in construction, there being no other building similar to it in Cape May. It is the cottage to which the plaintiff refers in his affidavit as published, when he states that "defendant asked a postponement of the marriage to which deponent consented, defendant requesting deponent to build a particular kind of house at Cape May, and "that relying on the promises of said defendent to marry him he built the house at Cape May according to the special design and request of the defendant, and by her refusal to marry him he has incurred a loss of at least $2,000 thereby." The affair is the talk of the town to-day.

An Unwelcome Toast.

CORK, December 16.—*Parnell*, O'Connor and Sexton arrived to-day. This evening a banquet was given Parnell. While toasts were being offered a stranger present proposed the health of the Queen of the Belgians. An attempt was made to eject him, whereupon he drew a revolver, which was wrested from him and he was given into custody.

OPPOSING FACTIONS.

THE PROBABILITIES OF A PEACE

Between the Regular and Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania—Interviews With Representative Men of Both Sides—A Reunion Very Likely to be Made.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17.—President Arthur is quoted as saying to a friend recently, who had suggested the proscription of the Pennsylvania Independents, "I differ entirely with you. My idea is that this is the proper time to reorganize the party. It is the duty of every Republican to exert himself to that end. So far as the Administration is concerned I shall in the future recognise neither Stalwart nor Half-Breed as such, but shape my policy to suit the party generally instead of the factions according to their hopes or desire."

Simon Cameron, who spent the past week in Washington, it is said, was here in the capacity of a peace maker, and had succeeded in the object of his visit. He urged Don Cameron to make concessions, which were agreed to. Mitchell is to be taken into full fellowship and the Independent element of the Republican party is to have everything that is reasonable and just. It is believed that by next fall the two factions of the party will be again united.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Views of Representative Men on the Breach in Republican Ranks.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—The *Times* recently sent out to prominent Republican politicians of all branches of the party in this State the following questions: "Do you regard the reunion of the two opposing Republican organizations as practicable for the contest of 1883? What policy or methods would you suggest as the best to assure the unity of the Republican vote of Pennsylvania?" It will print a large number of answers to-morrow. Their general sentiment is that a reunion of the branches is not only practicable but probable, though there is considerable difference in their sentiments with regard to the second question. The gist of them all is *pretty well given in the following expressions* from representative regulars and Independents:

A RECONCILIATION PROBABLE.

Major. E. H. Nevin, Jr., Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, says: I see no reason why the Republican party should not be united, and many good reasons why it should. I think that the regular organization will very cordially welcome back all who have taken part in the opposition, and will go as far, if not further, than the other side to bring about an honorable reconciliation. Although I expect to see a union of the people—the true party—I have little hope of seeing a union of the organization, for while I believe that a great mass of the Independents will see their way clear to reconciliation, I fear that their so-called organization is partially controlled by men who have opposed the party because they had more hope of gaining place and power by acting against it then by remaining within its ranks. When the Independents realize that the only result of their action has been to advance the Democratic party I have little fear but that they will be disposed to again unite with their old party. The present Congress by wise and prudent legislation can vastly aid the Republican party, and at the same time advance the interests of the country. There may be some of the rules of the Republican organization which should be modified. The most liberal interpretation should be placed upon those in regard to the management of primaries and conventions, and every Republican who is willing to act with his party should have a vote and a voice in its nominations and counsels, but no others should be admitted."

AN INDEPENDENT'S VIEWS.

George Junkin, late Independent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, said: "I see no reason why the Republican party should not be a unit in 1883 and present a solid phalanx against the common enemy in 1884. Let the party repudiate the whole "boss system" and the apportionment of offices of the so-called leaders, and the whole scheme and carry out in good faith the platforms adopted at the conventions of last May by both wings and there will be no obstacle to our harmonious reunion. Let the idea that office is the one thing to be sought after in politics be banished and the good of the whole country be put in its place as the one object to be attained, and then the Republican party will regain and retain its old hold upon the hearts and the votes of the majority of the people."

COL. MCMICHAEL'S IDEAS OF HARMONY.

"The only way to harmonize the Republican party," said Colonel William McMichael, who was the Independent candidate for Congressman at large, "lies in the acceptance of the principles of the Independent Republicans. In a meeting at which many Stalwarts were present—and I understand without a dissenting vote—the Union League took the step last Monday night. The Stalwarts throughout the State must accept the situation and do the same. The bosses will object, but they are already beaten, and if they continue their hopeless battle against the people they will be politely exterminated. The Independent vote, not the Republican or the Democratic party will decide the future. It is a new force in American politics. It was not manufactured by a caucus or a convention. It cannot be injured by the blunders of any State or national committee. Events will determine whether it will continue with the Republican or use the Democratic party to rid the country of its present cumbrous and expensive civil service. It prefers Republicanism, but only on condition that that party shall in the future show itself the most forward to advance the public interest."

Col. Quay said that, while he believed a re-union of the factions would be brought about, he was not prepared to give any information as to how his wing of the party would proceed to accomplish it, as he did not believe in giving his plans to the enemy. As a general thing the Independents seem much more defiant than the regulars, who are evidently in a conciliatory mood.

SIMON'S SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—Ex-Senator Simon Cameron has been here for several days. He has gone from the House to the Senate and into committee rooms of both Houses, and has chatted pleasantly with all his personal friends. Among the Pennsylvanians with whom he is acquainted is Senator Mitchell. Some one who yesterday saw Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Simon Cameron, and Mr. Don Cameron in conversation discovered soon after that they had been consulting about a scheme for harmonizing the Republican factions in Pennsylvania devised by Mr. Cameron for the benefit of his son. Mr. Mitchell said this afternoon that the first information he had received about the alleged purpose of Mr. Cameron's visit was from the morning newspapers. He knew that there was a perfect willingness on the part of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to be united, if they could unite upon an understanding that would not require them to stultify themselves. Furthermore, he had heard that the leaders among the Cameron men were disposed to be peaceful and to give assurances. So far as any proposition to him was concerned, none had been made. The subject was not referred to by Mr. Cameron when he met the Senator yesterday, and so far as Mr. Mitchell personally knew, Mr. Cameron's visit was purely of a social nature, *as most of his recent visits to Washington* have been. No intimation has yet come to Mr. Mitchell of the desire on the part of the "regulars" to heal up the breach in the party in the Keystone State. While he has not yet heard of any plan to accomplish so desirable an end, Mr. Mitchell says that he, in common with his associates, the Independents, would gladly welcome any overtures that did not involve the abandonment of the principles for which the Independents contested in the last election.

THE RED MEN'S TRIAL.

Some Interesting Revelations About to be Made—Something of a Beard.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, December 16.—In the trial of the mail robbers to-day nothing special was brought out. The Government, after examining forty witnesses, rested its case. There were about twenty more on hand, but it was either presumed that already enough had been told to convict the defendant, Albert Price, or that the remaining witnesses were not important.

The defense begun the examination of their witnesses this afternoon. Of them there are about sixty or seventy present. The principal line of the defense will be to prove that the Government's witnesses swore falsely, and an effort will be made, I understand, to impeach several of them. I am informed that some interesting revelations are going to be made, and that "something is going to drap."

James H. Brown, one of Price's witnesses, and on whose land the robbery was committed, has more hair over him than had Esau of old. Your correspondent measured the length of his beard to-day. The actual length of his chin whiskers was four feet and one inch, and his mustache was precisely four feet, and when parted and thrown back over each shoulder extended to the lower end of a full length frock coat. He was a soldier in the confederate army, and has not shaved or trimmed his whiskers since Lee's surrender in 1865.

The government attorneys expect to show that the Red Men's organization, of which the defendants were members, is trying to clear the prisoners. This fact, if it is a fact, will develop further on in the trial.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Iron, Wool and Breadstuffs for the Past Week.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The dispatches to Bradstreet's this week from the leading trade centers of the country reveal a widespread improvement in general trade. The generally colder weather has given an added stimulus to the movement of dry goods. The number of failures reported continues numerous, but, as previously pointed out, a considerable increase is to be expected near the end of the year. Higher cost of rail transportation from the west and scarcity of ocean freight room have had an effect to increase the dullness in the wheat market in the United States. Corn has declined during the week on the expectation of a continued increase of receipts at western points, but in the last two days prices have reacted a little, on account of a growing belief that the corn crop has been overestimated. Provisions have continued firm on account of the continued large consumptive demand of all varieties of hog products. The iron and steel market continues in buyers' favor. Prices have been cut on pig and reduced on bar and mill irons. Orders on steel rails have been taken under $40, and the prospect is that there will be more rails rolled at like if not lower rates. The indications are that bottom figures in the heavy metal trades have not yet been reached. Prospective buyers are taking advantage of favoring circumstances to induce lower figures. The coal trade for the year on the whole is regarded as very satisfactory, but the total production of anthracite does not now promise to fall far from 28,500,000 tons, against 28,000,000 tons last year. Prices are a shade lower, and will probably go down further after January 1st. Petroleum is wearisomely getting itself together after the savage assault on the market made by the new Forest county gusher. The well has declined rapidly since Wednesday, and is new thought to be short-lived as a disturbing element. Ocean freights continue very high, and ocean tonnage scarce. Petroleum shippers have felt the want of tonnage to foreign ports most. The demand for wool has been light, and sales to any extent could have been made only at concessions. There were 230 failures reported during the past week, 17 less than the previous week, and 65 more than the corresponding week last year.

THE RIVER ROAD.

Meeting of the Stockholders and Election of Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., December 16.—The Stockholders of the W. P. & C. R. R. met to-day at 12 o'clock, pursuant to a call. The name of the Corporation was changed to that of the Ohio River Railroad, and the limit of stock of the Company increased to $5,000,000, and mortgaging was authorized. More than the two-thirds required stock was represented. The following Directors were elected: John McLure, W. F. Peterson, Semptimius Hall, E. H. Browse, D. R. Neal, George W. Thompson, W. N. Chancellor, C. H. Shattuck, R. S. Brown, E. Sehon, and B. W. Bryne. Owing to the absence of several of these parties the organization of the Board and the election of officers was postponed until the second Thursday in January. The general expression was that the road would be pushed through as rapidly as money and enterprise will permit. Other matters of importance go over to the adjourned meeting of the Directors.

A Handsome Gift.

DETROIT, MICH., December 16.—James McMillan, the well-known Detroit millionaire, has, through James F. Joy, purchased the Shakespearean library of Hon. E. H. Thompson, of Flint, Mich., and will present it to the Michigan University. This is said to be the completest and largest private Shakespearean collection in the world. Mr. Thompson has spent many years in Europe as a labor of love in collecting the works, and his library has for years been the Mecca of many a literary pilgrim, even from across the sea. The price which Mr. McMillian gave for this rare treasure has not been made public.

A Case of Leprosy.

BOSTON, MASS., December 17.—A case believed to be genuine leprosy has developed in the alms house at Salem. Charles Derby, the victim, arrived from San Francisco a week ago. Derby is well educated and for some years was chief botonist at Honolulu to Queen Emma. He has been isolated and his clothing burned.

A WONDERFUL LAND.

MONUMENTS BUILT BY NATURE

To her Greatness and Grandeur—A Bear Hunt in New Mexico—A Thanksgiving Dinner on Antelope With Bear's Oil Thrown In—Peculiarities of Soil the and Climate.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CASSIL RANCHE, NEW MEXICO, December 8.—The place now known as Cassil Ranche one finds on the maps of the territory marked "Shaw's Ranche." The Indian agent so named lived here for years, and trails from all directions lead to the odd old adobe house from which I am writing. It was abandoned, however, for some time, and miners, prospecters and "rustlers" all camped here, and during the cold and stormy season found welcome refuge from a sweeping wind. There are no neighbors nearer than fifteen miles. Here there is water during the entire year, an important matter in a country where springs are ten and twelve miles and even farther apart. Every prospector carries with him a canteen or small water keg. Near every spring is seen a pile of rocks or "location monument" showing it is taken, and the ranche who has a good lasting spring frequently controls miles and miles of beautiful country. Truly finer ranges could not be found, but