The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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THERE is a lesson in Gambetta's death. The wise man will heed it.

THE correspondents are rapidly restoring Mr. Hendricks' sore foot to vigorous health. Mr. Tilden will have to look to his laurels.

PER diem and mileage is not a thing which every County commissioner scorns. And it does not follow that the benefits are in proportion to the cost.

EVERY vote counts in piling up the majority. Taylor should have every Republican vote in the district—the vote of every man who favors a protective tariff.

REPUBLICANS of the Seventeenth Ohio District, bring out your vote to-day. Snow Mr. Alexander and his party under so that they will understand hereafter that No Democrats Need Apply!

A CAMBRIDGE correspondent take the romance out of Colonel Taylor's war socks. But it doesn't matter. It isn't probable that the Colonel has made this canvass in the same socks he wore during the "late unpleasantness."

THE Democracy hasn't gotten over the first congestive chill of civil service reform. Three of that kind are supposed to mean certain death. One more in the House and another at the White House would complete the count.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is at least one practical politician in the Cabinet, but he is a pretty fair civil service reformer, too. He has been doing a good deal of retrenching, and now he proposes to cut $7,000 a month off navy yard expenses. A little practical politics of this sort will do no harm.

THE sudden death of the Hawaiian Minister at the White House in the midst of the gayest scene presented there in all the year, invests his taking off with an interest of peculiar sadness. An American by birth, the oldest of the Diplomatic Corps in point of service, a man of intelligence and pleasing address, the death of Mr. Allen will be sincerely mourned.

A RAILROAD man predicts that the day will come when travellers may breakfast in Atlanta and sup in New York without being shaken up to his discomfort—electricity will take the place of steam. In that day, perhaps, we shall be permitted to sup in Wheeling and get to Washington before bed-time, without feeling tired enough to go to bed when we get there.

IT is urged against Colonel Taylor that "Cambridge is not a manufacturing town." But it is in the Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio, and it does not seem entirely out of order that the Representative of the district should make his home there. We do not hear that Mr. Alexander has determined to refuse votes from Cambridge. Henry Clay did not live in a great manufacturing town, but he did some service for protection to home industries.

DEMOCRATS over the river are preaching the doctrine that a protective tariff benefits only those industries along the river. If this is true they are willing to do a gross injustice to the farmers of the district. And yet the wool growers declar that they cannot live with less protection than they receive under the present tariff. The farmers of the district will show by their votes to-day that they do not trust the Democratic party to legislate for their interests.

RECENTLY we had occasion to call attention to some observations by Mr. Mulhall touching the growing field for the American agriculturist. Something in the same line is a comparison made by the *Railroad Gazette*, touching the growth of the cereal crop in this country. In 1878 there were 118,065,000 bushels; in 1880, 120,926,000; in 1881, 123,388,000; in 1882, 125,775,000, while in the same period the increase in population has been not less than 10 per cent, to say nothing of the increasing foreign demand for American cereals. This is a showing from which it appears that farmers in the United States are in no danger of being "overdone."

PROF. BIRCH, Superintendent of City Schools, has fully earned the handsome compliment which the Board of Education has had the liberality and wisdom to pay him. He has shown himself industrious, painstaking, competent, the very man for the difficult place. Under his supervision the free school system of Wheeling has reached a point of efficiency which it had not before attained. Prof. Birch has the happy ability to impart his own well directed enthusiasm to teachers and pupils, and he has made his wholesome influence felt in every department of the work. Wheeling could not afford to be, or seem to be, unmindful of services so valuable. A good deal remains to be done, and if Superintendent Birch receives the support which the Board of Education has shown a disposition to give him, he will achieve still greater results.

BRILLIANT, fiery, courageous to the point of recklessness, the most conspicuous Frenchman of his time has been brought to his grave in shame. Just in the prime of life, in the full possession of the wonderful faculties which made him a leader of men, Gambetta has fallen a victim to brute passion. The bullet was the immediate cause, but low association made him the target. History will not honor him with a high place among the benefactors of France. His fiery Republicanism had in it more of a lust for power than a love of popular liberty. Throughout his whole career he assumed the role of dictator, brooking no opinion against his own, beating down opposition or breaking with his partisan associates. He swayed a large body of his countrymen, but he has left little to mark him as a benefactor of his people. If his life was a kind of success not uncommon to public men of brilliant parts, his fate is an awful warning to all men that "the wages of sin is death." With all his intellect and dash, Gambetta was no less a failure as a man than as a statesman. Great men live honorable, honest, manly lives; great statesmen do some great things for the honor and welfare of their country.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

NEW YEARS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Reception of the President at the White House—The Toilets of the Ladies Described—A Death that Destroyed the Joy of the Household—The Tariff Question—Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The New Year's festivities at the Executive Mansion were brought to a sudden and sad termination to-day by the death of Hon. Elisha Allen, the Minister of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, just as he was preparing to leave the Mansion after having paid his respects to the President. The ceremonies were opened promptly at 11 o'clock by the Marine band, which occupied chairs in the front vestibule immediately on the left of the main entrance and played "Hail to the Chief." The President at once entered the Blue room and took the customary position. He wore a morning suit of black with dark neck-tie, white gloves and a red carnation on his left lappel. He was looking in fine health and spirits. His Cabinet officers entering with their ladies came around him to present congratulations and took their places at the rear of the central divan. Marshal McMichael stationed himself at the President's left and Chief Clerk Brown at the Marshal's left.

THE TOILETS.

Next the door, or the "red parlor," Mrs. Frelinghuysen, at the right of the President, was attired in black satin trimmed with Mechlin lace over a court train of velvet. Mrs. Chandler, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, wore an exceedingly rich dress of shrimp pink satin combined with claret velvet and nearly covered with point lace. Mrs Brewster wore a Worth dress of black velvet, plain; Mrs. Teller wore a rich black toilet, with jabot of fine lace; Mrs. Logan, a claret velvet and sumptuous large flowered brocade; Mrs. Keifer, an Ottoman silk, plain and brocaded in dark and light shades of electric blue; Mrs. Blaine, a rich cream satin brocaded in flowers of natural colors; Mrs. Cameron, a Worth dress of white satin; Miss Virginia Cameron, pearl gray gros grain, with V shaped neck, filled in with lace; Miss L. Frelinghuysen, white surah, Mrs. Pendleton, dark gray satin combined with velvet of the same shade; Mrs. Jones, of Nevada, pink moire and front elaborately embroidered in crystal and garnished with white lace; Mrs. Senator Hawley, pale blue reception dress, a combination of plush silk and velvet; Mrs. John Davis, Miss Beale and others assisting in the reception formed a brilliant groupe under the central chandalier. Among other toilets noticed was that worn by Miss Annie Camden, daughter of Senator Camden, of West Virginia, who was escorted by Senator Jones, of Florida. Miss Camden was attired in a brown cut velvet walking dress and wrap, with bonnet of the same shade, relieved by bright pink feathers.

ORDER OF RECEPTION.

On the arrangement of the reception party, the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Mr. Allen, left the Red parlor and were the first received. Then came the members of the Cabinet and the Associate Judges of the United States Supreme Court accompanied by the ladies of their families. Following these were Senators and Representatives in Congress, among whom were Senator Camden and Representative Hoge, of West Virginia. Next were the officials of the District of Columbia, and then precisely at noon the officers of the Army in full dress uniform, headed by General Sherman. Immediately after the army officers came the officers of the Navy headed by Commodore J. G. Walker and Admiral Warden, followed by the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department. In the line, as in the designation of army officers, were noticed nearly all the officers on duty at the Navy Department, and at the Navy Yards, officers of the Marine Corps, a great many of whom are in the city on leave of absence and a number on the retired list.

DEATH IN LIFE.

It was at this stage of the reception that Mr. Allen was taken suddenly ill with rheumatism of the heart. He had paid his respects to the President and lingered in the East room with the throng of visitors for awhile, and was on his way to the anteroom to get his overcoat and hat. He was in the act of putting them on when his hands dropped to his side and he fell unconscious to the floor. The attendants in the room quickly gave the alarm and in a few moments Surgeon General Crane and other army and navy surgeons, were in attendance. Restoratives were applied but to no avail, and in five or ten minutes Mr. Allen was dead. His disease was *angina pretoris*. It was fully fifteen minutes after Mr. Allen had breathed his last before the President was made aware of it. Marshal McMichael broke the news to him, and as he did so the President turned to his lady assistants and said, "This is indeed sad," and without adding another word left the room and walked into the room where lay the body. He then came out and walked upstairs.

THE RECEPTION ABANDONED.

Colonel Rockwell, immediately after the President retired, ordered the Marine Band to cease playing and sent word to the crowd outside that the public reception had been abandoned. The crowd, however, lingered about the gates until the carriage containing the body had driven out. Mr. Allen was the oldest member of the diplomatic corps and was about 70 years of age. He was born in Massachusetts and went a number of years ago to Hawaii, as consul at Honolulu. He resigned while there and accepted a position under the Hawaiian Government, whence he rose to be Chancellor of the Islands. He was then made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to this country.

A STATE BREAKFAST.

Following the New Year's reception of the Diplomatic Corps at the Executive Mansion, a State breakfast was given them and the ladies of their families between 12 and 1 o'clock at the residence of the Secretary of State, which meal is, in effect, a stand-up lunch, and in which to-day about 125 persons participated. The Diplomatic Corps retained their court suits and the occasion, though made genially hospitable, took a subdued tone from the anxiety felt in the scene of the mortality transpiring at the White House. They were served terrapin, cold turkey, cold birds, tea and delicacies appropriate to the occasion. The tea was from the Chinese Minister, a handsome Christmas gift to Miss Frelinghuysen. The general reception that was to have followed the State breakfast was prevented by the intelligence of Minister Allen's death.

A SAD NEW YEARS.

The Sudden Exit of Minister Allen From this World.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The announcement of the death of Mr. Allen followed so suddenly on the first report of his illness that the two were almost simultaneous. Agent Lemon, who was present, describes the scene as an affecting one, the President having been moved to tears. Mr. Allen, who had remained a short time after being presented to the President, had passed into the cloak room in company with his son, preparatory to leaving the building. He was chatting cheerfully with some acquaintances, when suddenly he became speechless and fell back lifeless. Assistant Surgeon Hannenberger, of the Navy, was the first medical man in attendance. He was quickly joined by Dr. Basil Norris, of the Army, Surgeon General Crane, U. S. A., and Director Brown, U. S. N., all endeavored by the employment of every expedient to resuscitate the stricken diplomat, but death was almost instantaneous and was caused by *angina pretoris*. Dr. Hannenberger, who was in the cloak room at the time of the attack, was in attendance at the moment of death, says the Minister had but three or four inspirations from the time he fell upon the sofa until life was extinct. There was no struggle. The final call came apparently without premonition, excepting a slight sensation of closeness in the chest, which the Minister mentioned to his son, and the ending, was as shocking in the suddenness as it was peaceful. Just previous to entering the cloak-room for his overcoat, Mr. Allen passed with Judge Wm. A. Richardson of the Court of Claims the compliments of the season, and then the gentleman relaxed the courtly demeanor of the occasion and exchanged witticisms at which both laughed heartily. This laughter it is thought induced the Minister's fatal attack.

THE DUTY ON WOOLEN GOODS.

An Advance on the Rates Proposed by the Tariff Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The Ways and Means Committee Saturday completed its consideration of the schedule of wool and woolen manufactures, and advanced the rates about ten per cent on an average over that recommended by the Tariff Commission, which leaves the rate, as fixed by the committee, reduced about ten per cent below the existing one. This advance was upon woolen cloth and ready-made clothing. The committee also added the item of endless belts and felts for printing machines. The duty on woolen cloths, woolen shawls and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 80 cents per pound, was fixed at 35 cents per pound, and 35 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 40 per centum *ad valorem*; flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods and all goods made on knitting frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, except such as are composed in part of wool not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound, 18 cents per pound; valued at above 60 cents per pound, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound, 28 cents per pound; valued at above 80 cents per pound and not exceeding $1 per pound, 30 cents per pound; and in addition thereto, upon all the above named articles, 35 per centum *ad valorem*; valued at above $1 per pound, 35 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*.

Among the other items agreed on were the following: Worsted stuffs, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard, 5 cents a square yard, and 35 cents *ad valorem*; if the value exceeds 20 cents per square yard the duty is to be 7 cents per square yard and 45 per cent *ad valorem*; clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every desceiption, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per centum *ad valorem*: endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, 20 cents per pound, and 30 per cent *ad valorem*; Aubusson, Axminister and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, 45 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; Saxony, Wilton and Tournay carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 45 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine, 30 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, 20 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum *ad valorem*; treble ingrain, three-ply and worsted chain Venetian carpets, 12 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, 35 per centum *ad valorem*.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Ex-Minister Kasson Desires to Succeed Allison in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—There is little doubt that Mr. Kasson has entered into an active canvass for the seat of Mr. Allison, whose term of office expires in 1885. The Legislature in Iowa in the coming fall will elect Mr. Allison's successor, and Mr. Kasson will begin a canvass for supporters early this year. Mr. Allison is a power in Iowa, where he has kept for years the most perfect organization in the Republican party. Mr. Kasson has been but little in the State, yet has such a hold upon the people there that he is nearly as strong as Allison. He was elected to the present Congress while abroad as Minister to Austria. Should he go into the State to make a personal canvass for the Senatorship, a very close contest may be expected. Should he not be elected to the Senatorship, Mr. Kasson, it is said, will take up his residence in this city permanently and not return to Iowa. The other candidates for the Senatorship will be ex-Secretary Kirkwood and Governor Sherman. It is a noticeable fact that out of the whole Iowa delegation in Congress, not one was born in the State. The two Senators and three Representatives were born in Ohio, two members in Western Pennsylvania, and the remainder in New England.

Politics in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—A Massachusetts Congressman, who has just returned from his vacation, expresses the opinion that Representative Crapo is likely to be elected to the Senate as a compromise candidate between Hoar and Long. The first contest in the Massachusetts Legislature in which the strength of Butler will be tested is over the position of President of the Senate. Mr. Bruce is a candidate selected to be backed by the Butlerites against the regular Republican candidate, Crocker. The latter was the chief instrument of forcing the unfortunate nomination for Governor of the last President of the Senate, Bishop, which gave Butler his opportunity and triumph.

By Stratagem.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1.—Dave Roberts, a negro, in Abbeville jail, this State, on a charge of cotton stealing and murderous assault, was taken out and lynched last night. Admittance to the jail was obtained by stratagem and the Sheriff was overpowered.

THE JERSEY LILY.

MRS. LANGTRY IN THE WEST.

Chicago Interviewers Try to Pump Her, but Without Success—The Marriage of a Yankton Nun. A Priest's Indignation—The Ford Brothers Meet Their Match—Current Events.

CHICAGO, January 1.—Mrs. Langtry arrived here this afternoon and was driven directly to the Grand Pacific Hotel and remained in her parlors during the entire afternoon. In the evening she appeared at Haverly's Theatre in the "Honeymoon." The house was large, but not crowded, and some seats were vacant. The audience was not very fashionable and somewhat cold. The *Times* will publish an interview in which she declines to discuss her private affairs beyond saying she does not believe that Mrs. Labouchere gave utterance to the published statements attributed to her. She feels flattered by her reception in America, and likes all cities she visited except Boston, which she pronounces cold. The *News* will publish an interview with a member of the company who asserts Mrs. Langtry knows nothing of true acting; that what she knows she learned from Mrs. Labouchre, a soubrette of former years, and that as a consequence she is only acquainted with the antiquated stage business and the mannerism of a soubrette.

A SHOCKED PRIEST.

Who Tells His Story About the Marriage of the Yankton Nun.

YANKTON, DAK., January 1.—Father Willard, of the Catholic Church, made a statement this evening strongly condemning Sister Mary and her husband, Dr. Ross. "The Doctor," he said, "took undue advantage of his professional admittance to the convent to make love to Sister Mary. Doctor Ross had frightened her by crazy actions, and she feared that he would commit violence. She finally promised to make him happy and then wrote him that it could not be. She told the Mother Superior and then went to Milwaukee for advice. Upon her return she still declined to marry him, but suddenly changed her mind and they were wed. When I found her in the convent next day I ordered her to leave, as she had excommunicated herself from the Catholic Church. It creates a great scandal and members of the Catholic Church are greatly shocked at the unfortunate occurrence."

OMAHA, NEB., January 1.—Sister Mary Paul, the heroine of the sensational secret marriage with Dr. Ross, at Yankton, was formerly a resident of Omaha. She was a Sister of Mercy and was second in charge of St. Mary's Convent, in this city, for several years, and is known to a large number of citizens, particularly Catholics, and to young people and children who have received instruction from her while attending school at the Convent. She is said to be about 35 years old, and all that has been said of her in previous dispatches is true, as she is a beautiful, intelligent and fascinating woman, possessed of great energy, and she has done much by her efforts toward raising the debt on the Convent at Yankton, to which city she and some other Sisters moved about two years ago. Her real name is Nellie Kerns. Her action causes considerable comment among her Catholic acquaintances in Omaha.

SCOOPED IN.

A Boston Policeman Arrests the Ford Brothers.

BOSTON, January 1.—During the lecture last night of the Ford brothers, slayers of Jesse James, in one of the subsidiary halls of Horticultural building, Tremont street, an exciting scene occurred. There was a large audience present, and some rough loudly offered the opinion that the Ford brothers were "no good." This reflection was resented by the brothers, who drew their revolvers, and, brandishing them, leaped from the stage into the midst of the audience. The people stampeded immediately, and such was the haste that many sought egress through the windows, smashing the sashes to facilitate their exit. The hall is on the ground floor and the windows open directly upon the street. Policeman Robinson, who heard the crash of glass and saw the people running from the hall, made his way into the building and seized both the boys, who had assaulted several persons with the butts of their revolvers. The officer proposed to take them to the station, and they desired to buckle on their revolvers, avowing that they were in fear of their lives. The officer would not permit this, and started with them under arrest, but the proprietor of the show interfered, setting forth that his enterprise would be a financial failure if the Ford brothers were not allowed to stay and finish according to the programme, and finally prevailed upon the officer to allow the performance to proceed, not, however, until the latter had taken the names of seven of the persons assaulted as witnesses, and exacted a guarantee that the brothers would appear when wanted by the police. The remark of the officer when seizing the brothers was: "You may be the Ford brothers or the James brothers, but you can't drink blood in Boston." It is understood that the friends of the assaulted parties are for "laying for" the brothers, and more trouble is anticipated.

HOOSIER STATE POLITICS.

The Important Movements Pending in the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1.—The advance guard of the Legislature is already on the ground, and the lines of battle are forming for the important political movements pending. The Legislature will meet on Thursday at 10 o'clock, and there will be no difficulty in the organization of the House. The Governor's message will be submitted in the afternoon. What its tone and tenor will be has not transpired. Governor Porter is a man who can keep a secret with a persistence very baffling to a number of men who somewhat expected to be taken more or less into executive counsel, and who believe that there would be more harmony of action if the Governor were a trifle more communicative. What is principally interesting to know is the attitude the Governor will assume respecting the Constitutional amendments; whether he will follow Governor Baker's precedent and call the attention of the Legislature to the assumed defect in the journals of the two houses, and yet hold that they are still valid and pending, or whether he will ignore the matter altogether, are questions most talked of. The Governor has given no hint of his action, but the plan to be pursued by the Republicans of the General Assembly is thoroughly outlined and agreed upon, and will be maintained, whether in harmony with the Executive or not.

It is well understood, quietly, what the Democrats will attempt. It is known that leading attorneys here have been retained, one of them, at least, a Republican, who will furnish legal opinions that the McDonald discovery of a fatal defect in the amendments is correct, and these opinions are likely to be published a day or two before the Legislature meets. The Democrats in the Senate will take the appointment of the standing committees out of the hands of the Lieutenant Governor where custom has always left it, and an effort will be made to get upon the Judiciary Committee some Republicans who are opposed to the amendments, such as Berchonsky, of Vigo, and Van Vorhis, of Marion, who voted against prohibition in the last Legislature, and who are still opposed to it, and who will vote with the Democrats at all stages and upon all propositions with reference to this amendment. If possible, a unanimous report from the Judiciary Committee will be sought, to the effect that the failure to journalize the full text of the amendments is fatal, and if that can be adopted in the Senate, of course, the contest will be concluded as to the pending propositions.

PEOPLE WHO CAME TO AMERICA.

Some Interesting Facts About the Tide of Immigration in 1882.

NEW YORK, January 1.—The total immigration to the United States for 1882, at all ports was about 735,000. This estimate is based on Custom House official returns for all months except December, the arrivals of which month are placed at 30,000. The total immigration at all ports in 1881 was a little over 716,000 in the past year.

The countries from which the immigrants come and the number contributed by each were as follows: Germany, 232,000; England and Wales, 81,000; Ireland, 70,000; Scotland, 17,000; Sweden, 59,000; Norway, 27,000; Canada, 89,000; all other countries, 160,000.

The arrivals in the last three months show a decided falling off, those of December showing a decline of about 20 per cent.

Those who have been close observers of immigration for many years think it has reached its maximum. It is believed there may be an influx of Russians in the present year, and they are the most enterprising people who come, going immediately to the West and establishing homes. Their powers of endurance are wonderful. The tide of immigration which has set in from the mountain districts of Hungary is beginning to occupy the attention of the Hungarian Government. Many take advantage of the Galacian frontier to get across without passports. In order to prevent this the Hungarian authorities have requested Austria to arrest the passage of such Hungarians as are not provided with proper documents, and especially those who have not performed their military service.

The immigration from Germany shows a material falling off, as compared with the arrivals in 1881.

FROM AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

A Deserted Wife Attempts Suicide Because Her Husband Left Her.

NEW YORK, January 1.—A woman, who gave her name as Catharine Kepper, attempted to commit suicide about noon today by throwing herself from the platform of the Elevated Railroad station at Fulton street in front of a moving train. Ever since the tragic fate of Julia Aldhous the employes of the Elevated Railway have been on the alert to prevent the repetition of such an act. The woman to-day sprang to the edge of the platform as a train approached and had thrown herself over the edge when her clothing was seized by two of the platformmen. She was pulled back just as the train run by. It was the narrowest possible escape from serious injury, and perhaps; death. Officer Smith, of the First Precinct police, was called to take charge of the woman. He found a telegram upon her bearing the initials "C. K.," stating that the person sending it would not return as usual. The woman said that her husband had deserted her and had gone away with another woman. She felt that she could not survive the shame, and hence wanted to die. She begged to be released and allowed to end her existence. The woman was taken to the New Street Police Station.

The general impression among the railway official is that the woman had been crazed by jealousy, and she believed that the telegram she had received from her husband was a full confirmation of her suspicions. The woman will be taken to the Tombs Police Court to-day.

A NOVEL CASE.

Conflict of the Civil and Military Authorities Over a Deserter.

COLUMBUS, January 1.—The civil and military authorities are in conflict here over the case of John A. Barr, an enlisted man, who deserted some time since. Barr was sent West as a member of Company B, 7th Regiment, but had been with the company but a short time when he took French leave and came back to this county. He was arrested here last Tuesday as a deserter and lodged in the barracks prison. The father of the young man, through his attorneys, went before the Probate Judge of this county and secured a writ of habeas corpus directing Colonel Mason, commandant at the barracks, to produce young Barr in court. The writ was returned yesterday in the Civil Court with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned. I have the honor to state to the Hon. J. T. Gale, Probate Judge of Franklin county, State of Ohio, that John A. Barr, for whom a writ of habeas corpus has this day been served upon me as a commanding officer of Columbus Barracks, is held by me by authority of the United States as a deserter from Company B. 7th United States Infantry. I therefore respectfully decline to produce the said John A. Barr before your honorable court. J. W. MASON,

"*Lieutenant Colonel 20th Infantry, Commanding Department.*"

The Probate Judge is of the opinion that the matter is not within his jurisdiction, and if there is any further action it will have to be in the United States Courts.

TRAGEDY AT A PRAYER MEETING.

The Result of an Old Feud—Several Persons Shot, Two Fatally.

ABILENE, KS., January 1.—On Wednesday night a tragedy occurred after the close of a prayer meeting at a school house ten miles north of this city. A feud existed between several young men, which was aggravated by placing an insulting present on a Christmas tree for a sister of three of the parties named Fagman and a sister of the wife of Jim Johnson. It seems that three of the Fagmans, Jim Johnson and Sam Cooper, who was waiting on the girl, went to the prayer meeting armed to punish the parties they supposed had offered the insult. It is stated that they waited outside until the congregation was dismissed and then began to shoot, the fracas winding up inside of the house. Arthur Shalinger was shot through the left lung and will probably die. Sam Cooper received a bullet in the left arm and one in the right wrist, and a bullet penetrated the brain of one of the Fagmans three inches. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Jim Johnson, Sam Cooper and the Fagmans. Two of the Fagmans are caught. Johnson and one of the Fagmans are still at large. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of Johnson. Cooper is now out on bail, waiting the result of the injuries to Shalinger, who, it is said, was shot by Cooper.

PLEASE read advertisement on Peruna in another column, changed weekly. Also, the "Ills of Life."

FRESH FOREIGN FACTS

CULLED FROM FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

The Death of Gambetta—Republican France Loses a Statesman and the World a Philosopher. Comments of the Continental Press—Brief Biography of the Great Frenchman.

PARIS, January 1.—Gambetta died at midnight last night.

Gambetta's sudden death has caused intense excitement throughout the city. The death agony commenced about 11 and continued past midnight. He retained consciousness throughout, but suffered great pain. He died surrounded by his friends at Ville D'Avary, one medical man only, Dr. Frenzal, being present. The bulletin announcing Gambetta's death was quickly circulated, and caused great sensation.

Already the deceased is spoken of as a great leader, the dictator of France and the coming President. Although Gambetta's illness has been prolonged and his condition daily watched in deep suspense by despairing friends few even of his most intimate friends expected so sudden an end. The doctors attribute Gambetta's death to blood poisoning, caused by suppressed erysipelas. In their opinion a clot of blood formed in the heart and suffocated him. Experts have taken a plaster cast of Gambetta's face. An autopsy will be held to-merrow. It is understood that Gambetta has always desired to be buried at Nice, but he will probably be buried at Paris, as the government has decided upon a state funeral. The deceased statesman leaves no political papers or testamentary documents. He made a private will on Saturday, but nothing is yet known as to its contents. The excitement increases and crowds gather in the streets talking almost in whispers of the great event.

Leon Gambetta was of Genoese descent, and was born at Cahors, October 30th, 1838. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859, and soon became noted as an orator of very radical views, and won much popularity by defending persons tried for political offenses. In 1869 he was elected from both Paris and Marseilles to the Chamber, choosing to represent the latter city. In January, 1870, he attacted the Ministry, predicting the rise of a republic, It came sooner, perhaps, than he expected, in the revolution of the following September.

He was prominent in the work of organization, and appointed Minister of the Interior. During the siege of Paris he escaped to Rouen in a balloon to settle some political dispute, passing over the Prussian line in safety. He made many speeches, urging the people to rally and drive out the Prussians. Though he was not successful in this he made himself very famous, but also incurred the displeasure of the more conservative Republican leaders. In 1872 he made a speech at Grenoble which was regarded as a sort of official utterance of the Red Republican wing. His speech at Aix four years later was equally noted for its radicalism and ability. In 1877 he was fined and imprisoned for saying that President MacMahon should submit or resign. He was also fined for distributing an incendiary circular. Notwithstanding these penalties he was re-elected to the Chambers. In 1878 he fought a harmless duel with M. de Fourten, whom he had called a liar in a debate in the Chambers. His later career is quite familiar to those of our readers who are interested in the politics of Continental Europe. His radicalism was latterly a little tempered by age, though pronounced enough to the last. Of his ability and general integrity there can be no doubt. If he was somewhat demagogical, he was no more so than the majority of both his colleagues and opponents. The mercurial Gaul has ways which do not commend themselves to the more apathetic Saxon, but after all it is a mere question of taste and nationality.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The Secretary of State received the following from Minister Morton: The death of Gambetta caused a profound sensation in France. In his death the Government and people of the United States lost a devoted friend, whose great admiration for our country and its institutions was expressed on all occasions. His death, to members of this legation is a great loss and sorrow.

The Last Scenes.

PARIS, January 1.—For nearly twenty hours before Gambetta became unconscious he complained that he was tortured with pain as if a ball of red hot iron were inside of him. He had recently became asthmatic and it was therefore not permissable to ventilate his room properly. Several times during his illness he spoke to M. Bert, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, upon some matters weighing on his mind, but always briefly. Rance and Spulter were summoned to his bed-side for the purpose of receiving a communication, but syncope, preceding death, has begun when they arrived. It is belived that the hopeful tone of the bulletins issued during Gambetta's illness was due to the advice of Dr. Charcot, who did not wish the sick man, when the papers were read to him to hear anything that might have a depressing effect. The funeral will be conducted with purely civil rights. The family are anxious that the burial will take place at Nice, but friends advice that it be at Paris. In consequence of the high functions the deceased had filled the authorities have thought it expedient to place seals on his papers. None of the articles published so far reflect on the political effect of Gambetta's death, but confine themselves to deploring the loss of a statesman, who did not despair after Sedan. The *Republique Francaise* states at 6 o'clock yesterday evening the doctors present in the room with Gambetta perceived the abcess had burst internally.

At 10:45 o'clock Gambetta recovered consciousness sufficiently to thank his friends for their attention, which he did with perfect calmness. His breathing then became more difficult. A stream of the most notable republicans are now passing through the death chamber. The face of the deceased has already become swollen and is greatly changed. This afternoon a man selling copies of a newspaper called *The Radical*, containing a scurrilous article concerning Gambetta, was seized by a crowd on the Boulevard, his papers destroyed, and the police had great difficulty in rescuing him from the excited populace,

In the course of the afternoon Gambetta exclaimed: "I'm lost! It's useless to dissemilate, but I have suffered so much that it will be a deliverance."

Opinions of the Press.

LONDON, January 1.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It is thought the death of Gambetta will not break up the Republic. It will have a minor effect of very obvious import. Gambetta has always been very susceptible of the farce of French tradition. He thought himself a new Mazarin or Richelieu. Liberalism all over Europe will deplore the loss of a great and remarkable figure of statesman, who used his mind for the cause, and who will live in French history among most of the courageous, acute and effective founders of the Republic. The measure of his loss is a secret or avowed satisfaction with which it will be hailed by reactionists and enemies of the free government all over Europe.

VIENNA, January 1.—The *Tagblatt* says: The man of uncompromising revenge is dead. His decease affords us better security for peace than any sort of alliance his grandly constituted character commanded a certain respect even from his enemies. But now there is no necessity to conceal the fact that the peace of Europe appears to be more lastingly secured than for a long time.

He was a man of strong passions and great power, who seemed still destined to play a great part in history. It is a significant question whether it would have been a beneficial one.

The *National Zeitung* says Germany has lost its greatest enemy. Gambetta knew his reputation in the future was bound up in a war of revenge and his whole energy was directed in preparing therefore. He may be said to have constituted himself a permanent danger to the peace of Europe.

ROME, January 1.—The *Capitale*, *Liberta* and *Stampa*, the only papers published today, contain obituaries of Gambetta. The *Liberta* says his death will tend to increase the conflicts between the extreme political factions in France. The *Stampa* says: The deceased, Gambetta, left a great void; his was a force which saved his country in her hour of danger.

IT FOLLOWS HER.

A Wealthy Senora Cannot Out-Travel Her Crime.

BOSTON, January 1.—On the morning of the 20th inst. a special dispatch from Beaufort, N. C., announced the landing at Morehead City, on the morning of December 19, of a woman, two children and three men, who came ashore on a boat lowered from a large schooner off the bar, and took the cars for Goldsboro, causing meanwhile much excitement and inquiry by a profuse display of gold. The dispatch stated that the woman, who was announced as being fine looking and aristocratic in her bearing and about thirty-five years of age, was a resident of St. Michael's Island, and was accused of poisoning her husband, Dr. August De Silva Baptista. She was tried and condemned to death, which sentence was afterward commuted to perpetual banishment and separation from her children. She possessed vast estates, which, through an agent, she converted into money, and securing the co-operation of the captain and crew of a whaler, which had made a harbor at the island, she obtained her children, bribing the jailer and two guards whom she brought with her, and their lives would have been forfeited by her escape. A mistake as to the date of landing of this interesting party was made in the dispatch, for the woman had actually been in Boston and its suburbs since the 17th, if not longer. A reporter yesterday instituted search for the mysterious woman. Going to the police station in East Cambridge he learned that the authorities had already heard of the Senora's presence in the city, and, under the escort of an official, was taken to a large tenament house on Spring street, directly opposite the jail. After inquiring of numerous tenants of various nationalities, it was finally discovered that soon after her arrival the fugitive, accompanied by a man not yet identified, applied at this tenement for rooms, and, finding three vacant, promptly engaged them.

She then purchased a chamber set, mattrasses, carpets, a stove, and other house hold furniture, all new, and moved in, making arrangements with her landlord to have the room repapered. She was known to her landlord as Mrs. Sylva. The rumor soon spread among her neighbors that she was "either killing her hoosband," which the arrival of a Portugese journal published in Erie, Pa., (some of the Portugese tenents being subscribers) confirmed, this journal containing a communication giving an account of the whereabouts of this husband poisoner. It is supposed by some that this communication was written by some designing person for the purpose of frightening her away from her new quarters and inducing her to spend her money among another set of her countrymen. At any rate she went away a little more than a week ago, giving out that she was going to pass the holidays among friends, and when the *Globe* reporter knocked at the door he found it locked. It is however probable that she is hiding in Boston or one of the suburbs.

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

The Showing of the Exchanges for the Past Week.

BOSTON, January 1.—From the *Post*: The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-six leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending Saturday, December 30th.

New York	$ 639,813,987
Boston	57,795,298
Philadelphia	43,266,411
Chicago	89,077,306
Cincinnati	16,900,000
St. Louis	14,921,788
New Orleans	12,860,722
San Francisco	14,068,440
Baltimore	11,537,727
Pittsburgh	7,994,423
Louisville	5,429,259
Milwaukee	7,120,690
Kansas City	3,671,900
Providence	4,088,200
Indianapolis	1,863,000
Cleveland	1,855,869
Hartford	1,379,722
Memphis	1,193,869
New Haven	1,023,869
Peoria	920,004
Columbus	948,161
Portland	944,047
Worcester	751,781
Springfield	690,416
Lowell	406,643
Syracuse	413,827
Total	$ 889,765,876

As compared with the corresponding week of last year the clearings show a percentage of decrease of 23.5 against that of 18.5 per cent last week and an increase of 20.4 per cent for the previous week. The entire volume of exchanges for the year just closed was $6,544,443,048, against $6,433,218,186,128 in 1881, a falling off of 4.3 per cent. The most remarkable increase of the year was that at Kansas City, which shows a gain of 43.5 per cent, followed by Pittsburgh at 24.2 per cent.

Watch Meeting Services Interrupted.

READING, PA., January 1.—Shortly after midnight, while watch meeting services were being held at the Reformed Evangelist church here, a large cannon filled with stones and powder was discharged. The front wall was crushed in and nearly all the window panes were shattered. There was great excitement among the audience but no one was hurt. Eight arrests have been made and warrants are out for the appearance of several others.

A Diplomatist's Suicide.

PARIS, January 1.—Count Von Wimpffer, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador here, who committed suicide Satur