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The Intelligencer.

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ENGLAND made a big haul yesterday of dynamite fiends, or, as they are aptly designated in the dispatches, "ruin breeders."

THE death of Surgeon General Barnes, at Washington yesterday, removes the first of the number of physicians who attended President Garfield.

THE editor of the INTELLIGENCER, writing from Charleston, gives some interesting excerpts of the two political conventions held in that city last week.

THE Third District newspapers are engaged in the harmless amusement of extending the right hand of fellowship to Henry S. Walker, the political prodigal.

"I DON'T think I'm half as smart as the witness," said Ingersoll, while Dorsey was on the witness stand in the Star route trial, the other day. "I don't think so, either," said the Court, dryly. The Court told the truth.

THE President is at last on his way to Florida, having left Washington yesterday morning. Three correspondents accompanied the party, and it is safe to say they will keep the public informed of even the most insignificant features of the trip.

THE discovery of a mine leading to the Kremlin can't be very comforting to the Czar, such a short time before his coronation. The state of affairs in Europe, presented in dispatches this morning, is smewhat ominous. Something will explode yet.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY, once a brilliant and popular minister of Boston, but lately notorious on account of his numerous escapades, got into the confidence of the people of Texas to the tune of $12,000, and they now mourn him as one who was but now is not—within the reach of their clutches.

THE horrible murders at West Union, Doddridge county, a hamlet on the Northwestern Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, night before last, are stamped as the deeds of fiends incarnate. The object was booty, and not satisfied with murdering the father, the wretch, or wretches, took the lives of two innocent girls. It is some comfort to know that the murderer are under arrest.

THE prize fighting mania has spread to such an extent that it has become something like an ordinary daily practice about mills, mines, factories and other places where large numbers of men are brought together. The other day, in DuBois, a little town near Pittsburgh, there was a regular set-to between two young fellows ambitious of pugilistic fame, in which one of them had his neck broken, and was instantly killed. The surviving pugilist will now have an opportunity to meditate for some years to come in a prison cell over the rise and progress of the manly art.

QUEEN VICTORIA is having a pretty rough time, the woes following with such rapid gait of late that they have trod on each others heels. First the royal knee was bruised by a fall, and this accident was followed by the death of her trusted body servant. Now the crowning trouble of all is heaped upon the others until the hill of woe is a mountain of distress. The last is the discovery of a manufactory for explosives and the arrest of four dynamite fiends. The guard has been doubled at Windsor, and although swaying the scepter of the greatest kingdom on earth, she is left to the cheerful reflection that she is virtually a prisoner in her own castle. There is no telling what effect all this worry and annoyance may have on the Queen. She is well up in years, and it is possible that mental and physical distress will work the result which the dynamite plotters and assassins are bending their energies to accomplish. Nevertheless we believe it is the hope and prayer of all true Americans that she may live for many years to come.

MR. LOWELL'S remark at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, that the official relations between England and America are particularly cordial just now, should be received with special satisfaction, partly because rumors to the contrary have been circulated by disaffected and malicious persons, and partly also because Mr. Lowell, Irish remarks to the contrary notwithstanding, has gone very far in protecting Irish-Americans against the consequences of their own follies and misdeeds. So far has Mr. Lowell gone in this, that he might have given umbrage to the English Government. That the Irish denounce him, nevertheless, is among the perversities of Irish politics, though readily explained on the ground that the Irish critics of Mr. Lowell's official course do not read the Minister's dispatches.

MORSE—Mr. Salmi Morse—in his struggle to present his sacrilegious conglomeration of scenes from the New Testament, commonly called the "Passion Play," endeavored to defy the law in resorting to the subterfuge of giving it for charitable purposes. The scheme was too guazy, and just as the certain was about to go up on a packed house he was served with injunction papers. In dismissing the audience Mr. Morse made use of some very ill-considered phrases. He posed before the people as a martyr, closing with the startling speech, "There is only one thing more to make me like Him whose passion I sing—crucifixtion." The thin [assertion that he only desires to present the play for the purpose of elevating the people in morality will hold no longer. It is only an obstinate fight on his part to make money. As a great moral engine his play will not be successful. Besides this of his two hundred employes (amateur actors), not one has received a cent of pay. On the night the injunction was served many of these unfortunate people sent up a wail of distress. The only promise held out to them was, "when the receipts come in you will be paid." If the hypocrite, instead of whining about his rights as a citizen, &c., would discharge his obligations to his starving and unfortunate employes more importance would be attached to his professions. There is something radically wrong with Mr. Morse, and he best knows what it is.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

EXCERPTS FROM THE CONVENTIONS.

The Animus of the Fight Between the Dennis and Mathews Factions—A Similar Quarrel in Republican Ranks—The Importance of Judge Brown's Canvass.

From the Editor of the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 3.—It is three days since the Republican Convention, twice as long since the Democratic. Wherever two or three are gathered together both are matters of comment and the ultimate result is the subject of hope and speculation.

The gathering of the Democratic clans was disappointing to the Old Timers who had got into the habit of looking forward to the Democratic Congressional Convention as the coming pandemonium.

"Ah," said one of the Old Timers, who didn't know me, and wouldn't have cared if he had, "'taint like it used to be. The boys used to come in full of it, and I tell you it was warm." By "full of it" I suppose my Democratic friend meant the enthusiasm of the occasion.

"Pshaw! This ain't nothin'!" said a back countryman who struggled without success to express his disgust.

FOWLER'S FUSILADE.

The only gleam of hope was when Fowler, mounted on a chair, the Mathews men surrounding him, made his savage lunge at Dennis. The factional fight between the Greenbrier chieftains was at its height, the speech was directly and bitterly personal, leaving no ground for compromise. It meant war to the knife, the knife to the hilt. By some it was taken as an intimation that if the convention saw fit to nominate Dennis it might count the Mathews men out for the campaign. The confusion was great, but E. Willis Wilson, one of the best presiding officers I have ever seen in a convention, held so steady a hand that it couldn't get away from him, and the last spark of hope had fled. My nameless friend, the Old Timer, looked up at me with a forced smile, and said, "I've know'd the time when that would 'a' meant fight." Senator Kenna admitted to me that things were not as aforetime they were. I wonder whether any vandal foot with iron heel has been crushing the proud spirit of the Third District Democracy?

THE DENNIS MATHEWS WAR.

After the convention I asked Fowler what it all meant.

"Why, I'll tell you what it means. Last winter we couldn't get a reply to a letter or a telegram from Dennis on a railroad matter of vital interest to our people—our own Senator sat there at Wheeling and we bouldn't get a line from him. That, what's the matter, and our people won't forget it."

Just then somebody snapped short the interview. But I believe the trouble was over the Norfolk and western extension from Mercer to McDowell, through the Virginia county of Tazewell which thrusts a V shaped point between.

The Dennis faction and the Mathews faction went home angry, each because the convention would not accept its candidate so that its victory over the other might be more complete.

A DEMOCRAT WILL VOTE THE TICKET EVERY TIME.

There are Republicans who hope to gain something from this ill feeling in the eastern end of the district, and so we may from lack of enthusiasm. But I do not think it safe to rely on much if any support of the Republican nominee as the result of this factional bitterness. Democrats vote for their nominee or abstain from voting. I speak of Democrats who take enough interest in nominations to get fighting mad over the defeat of their favorites. As a rule these are the thick-and-thin party men. From the class which looks on from the outside, is generally with the party but always with the mental reservation that there is a difference in men—from this class there is reason to look for votes for Judge Brown. I am able to say that the party managers would have preferred either of the candidates urged upon the convention (as Judge Brown was not) and his was the nomination which they hoped would not be made. When I came upon the ground I saw that Judge Brown ought to be the man.

THE REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

There are—I hope we may now say there were—two factions in the district, mostly but not entirely confined to Charleston. Unhappily each faction had drawn itself up under the standard of one of the two candidates. Judge McWhorter was backed by what is known as the Atkinson faction, taking its name from the United States Marshal, and the Slack or Tibbetts or some other faction was "whooping it up" for Colonel Davis. Here, as in the Democratic convention, Greenbrier, to make sure of raising a rumpus, came forward with two candidates. From which it may be inferred that Greenbrier does not want to be honored and is bent upon killing off her great men. The nomination of Davis or McWhorter would have been, in a sense, what the nomination of Judge Brown was in no sense the triumph of a faction. Thanks to one of those lucid intervals which sometimes come to political bodies, the convention caught at the mention of Judge Brown's name, stopped the balloting while Kanawha stopped the wrangle, and the member from Kanawha who made so favorable an impression in Wheeling last winter had the nomination forced on him. The party was well out of an ugly snarl.

WOULDN'T SHIRK HIS DUTY.

Doubts were entertained of Judge Brown's acceptance. I had talked with him the night before and knew his mind. He sincerely wished that he might not be asked to accept the nomination, though he had been urged to be a candinate. "I have said no to everybody," he remarked, and in the spirit of candor characteristic of him added, "but I have never declined to act where my party assigned me to duty." If conscience had permitted, Judge Brown would have worked as hard to keep the nomination away from him as he will now call out every vote he can command.

There is a general and generous approval of the work of the convention. Colonel Davis told me that he hoped for large gains in the eastern end. Judge McWhorter said the same thing.

THE FIGHTING CHANCE.

The party sees its chance, and, I am encouraged to believe, is going to make the best of it. It will not be a fruitless campaign if our friends in this district perfect an organization that shall be available in 1884. While they are doing this they ought to bring to the polls Republicans who have not been voting—and there are many of them—and to these add those Greenbackers who would rather do their own express business than permitted themselves to be delivered by the Hon. Henry S. Walker to the party he has damned with vehement eloquence up these towering hills and down these fertile valleys.

DEAD FOR A DUCAT.

Last Saturday morning a solitary huntsman might have been seen passing up the principal thoroughfare of Charleston. In his good right hand he bore a duck—dead and limp. An irreverent bystander remarked, "Henry S. Walker. Dead for a ducat!"

I think very little of these unkind partisan flings, but this shows something of the drift of opinion. And I do not hesitate to say that after all the ceremonial of the love feast, after Mr. Walker's tearful exhibition of a broken and a contrite heart—after expressing his willingness to sit down at the Democratic table if only they would provide him with a clean knife and fork—after all this, Mr. Walker will never be sent to the United States Senate or even to the House of Representatives by the Democratic party. The party aforesaid is not above sheltering stragglers, but it isn't going to move out and give up the homestead to every plausible tramp that comes along.

SOME HOPE LEFT.

That fighting chance about which we were talking some time ago still remains to the Republicans of the Third District. The odds are against us, but they are not too great to be overcome. The party is hopeful and I believe will make a strong effort. A little active sympathy from outside the district will give encouragement. They want Goff to come and mount the stump. Sturgiss would draw and they hope to have him. He has many warm friends here, and I am told that his speeches made votes every time. There is room and there is work for others. If Dawson would come down and hammer the Bourbon Democracy on State issues, which he understands so well, it wouldn't surprise me if he could convince Judge Ferguson that he has got back into the Democratic fold at the wrong time. Our fight for 1884 begins in the Third District in 1883. C. B. H.

THE REV. MR. MURRAY A FUGITIVE.

A Failure of all His Enterprises in Texas. Afraid to Face His Creditors.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, once the popular pastor of the Park Street Church, and author of wonderful Adirondack tales, is again in trouble. His career in Boston, which began about fourteen years ago, was brief and remarkably brilliant. He quarrelled with the deacons of Park Street Church, and established, for about two years, a society in Music Hall, where he attracted large audiences. He went into the wagon building business, in which he sank his fortune and lost his homestead at Guilford, Conn. He afterwards went to Europe and then to Texas, where he was supposed to be running a large cattle ranch A dispatch from San Antonio says that he left that town suddenly last Saturday evening. For some time past he has been deeply involved in debt, and has been from time to time putting off his creditors with specious promises. On Wednesday last, several of them got together and talked of Mr. Murray's financial affairs, finally sending for him. He then promised to meet them again on Saturday afternoon, and in the meantime to consider some definite proposition for a settlement and have it ready to submit. Instead of keeping this agreement, he apparently begun at once to make arrangements for flight. On Thursday morning his intimate female friend left town by rail and Mr. Murray packed his goods and started on Saturday for the South.

His indetedness in and about San Antonio amounts to something over $12,000. None of his creditors will suffer very heavily, for the individual claims are small. One man holds Mr. Murray's notes, long overdue, to the amount of $2,500. He is probably the largest creditor. Mr. Murray's persuasive—powers in borrowing money proved as successful in Texas as in Boston. After all his other failures, he raised capital and built a saw mill, but this did not pay. He then essayed to the pulpit again, but his adherents soon learned his past history, and he was invited to resign. Last fall he became so much impoverished that he had to resort to hauling wood for a living. He was then a very different looking man—dressed in brown overalls tucked into coarse cow hide boots, and a blue and white checked shirt—from the sleek, well fed, handsomely clad and happy pastor of the largest congregation in Boston.

A MURDERESS

On Trial for the Second Time for Poisoning Her Near Relatives.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 5.—A West Bend dispatch says the case of the State of Wisconsin against Jane Vermear, of Fon Du Lac, for murder, is now on trial for the second time. According to facts alleged in indictment upon which the case was brought to trial, Mrs. Vermear who lived in the town of Wampum asked her two brothers, who were joint owners of forty acres of land, to deed it over to her, as they were bachelors and did not need the property as much as she did. But they refused to grant her request. Accordingly on November 20th, 1881, some days after making the above request, she walked over to her mother's, Mrs. Lockhart's residence, about half a mile away, taking with her a pail of soup. Arriving there some fifteen minutes after the family had finished the noon day meal she greeted her mother with the inquiry as to how her health was. The old lady responded that she felt very well, indeed. Whereupon the daughter saying, "Mother, I've brought you some soup," put it on the stove to warm. She then handed some to her mother and brother, both of whom partook of it, her other brother, Albert, refusing. Half an hour later her mother was taken violently ill with cramps and was put to bed in great agony, and very soon after her brother was taken down with similar pains, and thereupon Mrs. Vermear took her pail, rinsed it out and departed for home, leaving her victims. Albert sent for her very soon after, and according to allegations, before she started to go back, was seen by a boy named Miller, who was in there playing, to take a small phial out of the cupboard which contained as the boy said a white substance like flour. When she returned to her mother's house she found her dead and her brother dying. He told her it was the soup that did it, but she denied it, claiming that all at home had partaken of it. She remained at the house until her brother died, being perfectly cool and self possessed and not manifesting a sign of sorrow over what would otherwise have been considered a terrible bereavement. An analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased were made by a chemist, who found in that of the old lady seven grains of arsenic, and in that of the woman's brother four grains and a fraction. All the circumstances pointed strongly to Mrs Vermear's guilt, more especially since some four years ago her husband and his sister had died very suddenly, it being intimated she had been instrumental in removing them. When she offered to attend the funeral of her later victims her countrymen refused to permit it, and insisted that she be arrested. As stated this is her second trial. Last fall she was brought to Wampum and after three days the jury disagreed and were discharged.

Was it a Trick?

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, April 4.—Work on the Iron Valley & Morgantown railroad has stopped as suddenly as it commenced. The hands have been paid off, and the company allege that the road will be contracted on the 28th of this month, which is considered a little doubtful. Monongalia county voted a tax of $40,000 if the work was commenced before April, 1883, and in order to hold this tax work was commenced.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

THE DARKEST AND BLOODIEST DEED

Ever Committed in the State—A Man and his Two Daughters Murdered While Sleeping—The Assassins Arrested—Strong Prospects that the Brutes will be Lynched.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., April 5.—Last night West Union, Doddridge county, was the scene of a fearful and bloody tragedy. Barney Doyle and his two little girls, aged five and seven years, were murdered while asleep. Between ten o'clock and midnight a man by the name of Harper entered the room and struck Doyle with a heavy poker, after which he stabbed him in several places about the body. When found his brains were oozing from cuts on his head.

His two children were lying beside him, one dead, and the older one supposed to be dying, Harper having struck them heavy blows on the head with a hatchet. Since then she has recovered sufficiently to indentify the man who committed the fearful crime. He was a worthless fellow, and murdered Doyle for his money, as he thought Doyle kept in his house a large amount of money. A large amount of of cash was found scattered about by the robber in his efforts to escape.

Doyle was a widower and kept a low groggery. The two others implicated are McKinley and Weekly. Strong suspicion rests upon them in consequence of old feuds existing between them and Doyle.

Harper's motive for killing the two children was to prevent being identified.

Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood. The two men supposed to be implicated and Harper have been arrested, and from all appearances under the present excitement all three may be lynched.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN OHIO.

The Two Propositions to be Submitted to a Vote of the People.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—The General Assembly of Ohio has at last proved itself capable of passing a constitutional amendment resolution as to the liquor traffic. It submits two propositions, to be voted on at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday in October next, as follows:

First Proposition.—The additional section in and with section 18 of the schedule shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following: "The General Assembly shall regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors so as to provide against the evils resulting therefrom, and its power to levy taxes or assessments thereon is not limited by any provision of this Constitution."

Second Proposition—The additional section in and with Section 18 of the schedule, shall be repealed, and there shall be substituted for it the following: "The manufacture of and the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage are forever prohibited, and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision."

Should the first proposition be approved by a majority of the electors voting at the general election in October, then the present constitutional inhibition against license will be removed. The General Assembly will therefore have power to license should it so please. It can also specially tax, in spite of certain other provisions of the Constitution, such as uniformity of taxation, which the Supreme Court might otherwise decide to operate against the imposition of a special tax. It is considered that legislative control in other respects is fully provided for under this proposition, except that the Legislature can not prohibit the liquor traffic. Those who want prohibition have the opportunity to express their sentiments under the second proposition. Now that this question is settled, so far as this General Assembly is concerned, and the Republican party must assume the responsibility of submitting the above propositions, in the form in which they are, it would be in bad taste to make any remarks that would create any feeling. The resolution passed the Senate by 21 to 11, twenty being the requisite three-fifths. Senator Ballauf was the only Republican who voted against it. In the House it went through by 63 yeas to 29 nays, Card and Bloch, of Cleveland, being the only Republicans who voted against it. Every Democrat voted against it in both the Senate and House.

There is a probability that the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of voting for or against these propositions after all. Every vote was precious in the Senate. Two gentlemen, one from Cincinnati and one from Cleveland, insisted on the submission of license as a separate proposition. In order to secure the passage of the amendment the resolution referred to above an agreement was entered into. After the resolution had gone through the House, Senator Chapman, of Cleveland, offered a proposition of clean-cut license in the following form:

"The General Assembly may provide by law for licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

It went through with a whirl, by thirty-eight yeas and one nay, Mr. Pollard, a Republican. Mr. Ballauf did not vote at all, because he held that unless the amount of the license was limited, the Legislature would have the power practically to prohibit by imposing a crushing figure. Very few knew of the programme except the Republican Senators and the members of the joint conference committee, on whose recommendation the "double-ender" was adopted.

TEXAS LANDS.

Large Profits Made by a Chicago Syndicate of Speculators.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A year ago the State Legislature of Texas ceded the portion of the State known as the Pan Handle, comprising 3,000,000 acres, to a syndicate composed of C. B. Farwell, J. V. Farwell, Abner Taylor and A. C. Babcock, in consideration of the latter to erect a capitol building for the State in Austin, at a cost of $1,500,000, thus fixing the value of the land at fifty cents per acre. A London syndicate has just been given the refusal of the entire tract until April 15th, and the sale declared virtually concluded. The price is stated to be $10,000,000. The tract is 5,000 square miles, and comprises the northern arm of the State, and is declared rich in arable and growing lands, watered and timbered to such a degree as to attract three English syndicates, who sent agents across the water for the purchase. The last agent made two propositions, to rent for the privilege of grazing stock or to buy the land outright, and the sale closed on the latter proposition, on condition that the first payment be placed to the credit of the Chicago owners in the Bank of England on the date named.

Killed by the Faith Cure.

LAWRENCE, MASS., April 5.—James W. Howarth, of Concord, N. H., a sufferer from asthmatic complaints, came to this city some time ago to place himself under the treatment of Miss Anna Morse, an alleged restorer of health by the faith cure. After several calls from her, during which time his condition varied, last Friday he felt worse and summoned Miss Morse. At her request she was left alone with him six hours, administering treatment by gazing intently in his face. At the expiration of that time Howarth lost all confidence in the woman, and ordered a regular physician. The physician came, but Howarth died before help could be afforded. The physician states that he died from exhaustion, caused by the protracted agony in which the woman kept him for six hours.

KEIFER FOR SHERMAN.

He Thinks the Senator Would Be the Strongest Candidate for Governor.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ex-Speaker Keifer was at the Capital to-day. He will leave for Ohio to-morrow night.

A reporter asked him who would be the Republican nominee for Governor of Ohio.

"I don't know," answered the ex-Speaker, "but if Senator Sherman would accept the Republican nomination he would be elected. I feel satisfied that the Stalwarts, that is the ultra-Stalwarts of Ohio, who four years ago were bitterly opposed to him as a Presidential candidate, would now support him."

"Why would Sherman be a strong candidate?" was asked.

"Because," said the ex-Speaker, "the Germans will support Sherman. He would be strong in the very places where the Ohio Republicans are now weak, notably in Cleveland and in Cincinnati. If elected Governor, he would be in a good position for the Presidential nomination."

"Would Sherman consent to be a candidate for Governor?"

"That I do not know. I don't know, however, that if he would not decline in advance a nomination he can be nominated, and I think, if nominated, he can be elected. He is the strongest Republican who can be put up to lead the fight."

Mr. Keifer said he had an idea that, if the Republicans nominated Sherman, the Democrats would nominate Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Complimentary Opinions of Him by New York Papers.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald* says: In selecting Judge Gresham, of Indiana, for Postmaster General, President Arthur has once more shown himself wiser than the small army of self-constituted advisers who are so ready to "tell him what to do." Mr. Gresham is a man of the highest character, and those who know him say he is in every way, by business capacity and knowledge, fitted for the place to which the President has called him. The appointment is made with clear and honorable regard to public interests, but for that reason it must also be of advantage to the Republican party. Mr. Gresham will, we have no doubt from what we hear of him, add strength to Mr. Arthur's administration, and is another proof that the President deserves, as he has slowly but constantly won, public confidence in the rectitude of his purposes, the independence of his judgment and the honorable public spirit which controls his acts.

The *Tribune* says: The appointment was a good one. The President was wise to go to Indiana for a Cabinet officer, and wise in the choice he made among the Indiana men.

The *Sun* says: The appointment is a rather agreeable surprise. A great deal was known against almost every other candidate, but nothing has yet been heard against General Gresham, who, if not widely known, is at least of good repute.

Murderer Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 5.—John Shay, alias Charles Saunders, alleged to be the murderer of Police Officer Walsh, of St. Louis, was arrested here this afternoon. Walsh was shot October 16, 1879, and a reward of $500 was offered for the capture of Saunders, but it was supposed he had fled the country. He was arrested for vagrancy and his identification was discovered subsequently. He has been employed as a fireman on tugs, and was considered a hard character.

A Brother Shot by a Brother.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 5.—Two brothers, Harry Williams and Edward Williams (colored) quarreled some time ago about domestic troubles, and Edward horsewhipped Harry for abusing the former's wife. While Edward was riding on a hack last evening, on the outskirts of the city, he was shot by Harry, who fired at him five times, hitting him twice. The wounded man will probably die.

Organization of a Railroad Board.

COLUMBUS, O., April 5.—The Columbus and Midland Railroad Company which proposes to build a road from Columbus to Cincinnati, has elected a Board of Directors and chosen the following officers: Orlando Smyth, Cincinnati, President; E. M. Johnson, Cincinnati, Vice President; James A. Wilcox, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Grand Telephonic Scheme.

ALBANY, April 5.—Papers have been filed here organizing the Globe Telephone Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, for doing a telephone business throughout the United States. The purpose is to use instruments that will overcome all the present obstacles and talk over the longest distances.

A Great Bridge Nearly Completed.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The East river bridge is rapidly nearing completion. The carriage way and the promenade are finished and the platforms and stations at termini are well under way. The first bronze lamp for the electric light has been put up on one of the huge trusses.

A Louisiana Editor Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A dispatch from Baton Rouge says an altercation took place yesterday afternoon between W. T. Sanders, a broker, and W. A. Leener, publisher of the *Capitolian Advocate*, in which the latter was shot through the head and died in two hours.

Moundsville Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Among the Postmasters appointed by the President to-day was Mrs. Maria L. Gans, at Moundsville, W. Va.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Jeannette Court of Inquiry without transacting business adjourned until today.

The Postoffice Department yesterday declared the Marion Trust Companies of Chicago and Indianapolis fraudulent concerns.

The President has appointed A. W. Sheldan, of Missouri, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona, vice W. W. Hover suspended.

Brigadier General Joseph K. Barnes, retired, late Surgeon General in the United States Army, died at his residence in Washington yesterday morning of Bright's disease.

Mrs. S. W. Dorsey was present in the court room yesterday hearing the Star Route trial, with her sister, Mrs. Peck. Miss Springeman, the alleged recipient of Beerdell's letters, was also in attendance.

President Arthur, Secretary Chandler and Mr. Miller, of New York, left Washington yesterday morning for Jacksonville, Florida. Representatives of the Chicago *Tribune*, Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* and New York *Times* accompanied the party.

A DYNAMITE VOLCANO

SMOTHERED OUT NONE TOO SOON.

A Day of Sensations and Surprises in the British Capital—A Factory for Explosives Raided and Materials Captured—Arrest of men Alleged to be in the Conspiracy.

LONDON, April 5.—A semi-weekly newspaper, called the *City Press*, in the edition published yesterday evening, announced that it received a letter without a signature in which the writer threatened to blow up the government offices. The affair was reported to the police, and late last night the English detectives, assisted by members of the Irish secret service, succeeded in arresting a man who had in his possession stuff supposed to be dynamite. The arrest caused a decided sensation. The detectives had followed the prisoner from Manchester, as he appeared to be a suspicious character, and when the letter appeared he was at once arrested, being then in the vicinity of Fleet street. He is now at Bow street station to await the report of the army officials at Woolwich, who are engaged in a chemical examination of the material. The police regard the arrest as a most important one. This is evidenced by the fact that since it was made, precautionary measures have been resumed. Special attention is now being given to the protection of the building in which are located the offices of the Ministry and all public officials. Extra sentinels are posted in Windsor Castle and the Postoffice. Policemen and detectives are keeping a close watch in suspicious localities.

EXCITEMENT IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES.

There was renewed excitement in government circles this afternoon because of the report which comes from newsy Ireland, where are situated the large government infantry barracks, that a sentinel standing guard over the powder magazine last night challenged a man who was discovered scaling the wall. The sentry fired a shot and gave the alarm. Search for the intruder was fruitless, but the guard was doubled and orders were issued to take every precaution to prevent surprise. More precaution is being taken at Windsor Castle. It is hinted the whole conspiracy here and in America will be exposed. Whitehead's examination this afternoon at Birmingham développed nothing startling. The Irish police here made two further arrests in the suburbs of Lambethen, in connection with the man arrested last night. The latter is now said to be an American. Nearly half a ton of nitro glycerine has been seized in London already.

The exciting events of the day crowded each other so fast their importance could scarcely be realized until the later hours of the night.

SUMMING UP THE SURPRISES.

It is admitted that a complete summing up of the surprises include the unearthing of the most important dynamite factory ever discovered, and the arrest of four "ruin breeders" in London and one in Birmingham, the attempt on the government magazine in Ireland, and the discovery of an astounding and audacious scheme of the Nihilists to blow up the Czar's residence in Moscow. The excitement over these affairs is not confined to Government offices, but it is apparent on the street to even the most casual observer. The prompt action of the Government officers is highly commended.

The postoffice and neighboring government property is placed under an increased guard, and the Royal residence at Windsor. A large force of sentinels was sent thither in a private manner. This precaution is made necessary because the government officials learned late last night that in connection with the discovery of the dynamite factory at Birmingham, some conspirators were already on their way to Windsor from Birmingham. It is stated in official quarters that there is reason to believe the whole incendiary and dynamite conspiracy here and in America will now be laid bare and the number of arrests shortly increased.

THE "MEDICAL STUDENT."

The man first arrested last night, near Fleet street, had engaged rooms on Southhampton street, corner of the Strand, giving the name Ormund, and stating that he was a medical student. Subsequently he said that his correct name was Norman. The first inquiry for rooms was made by an elderly man. A box of explosives was taken to Norman's lodgings by a person of rakish appearance, who looked more like a tramp or street idler than the porter or friend of a student. It is believed that this individual and elderly man have been captured in the persons of the two men arrested at Lambeth to-day. One of these men had in his pocket and sewed up in his clothing a large sum of money, a portion of which was in American coins.

Street rumor made free use of the American's name and connect many Irish Americans with these plots. One of the Lambeth prisoners had secured lodgings in the name of Wilson. His movements, however, excited so much suspicion among his neighbors that he left his room yesterday, saying it was his intention to go to Wolverhampton. When he returned at noon to-day he was surprised to find five detectives awaiting him. Norman undoubtedly came direct from Birmingham. The place where he was stopping was just over the office where the Court Circular is printed. The proprietor of that sheet recently received letters containing dire threats, the origin of which he has now no difficulty in tracing to the prisoner.

THE FOURTH ARREST.

The fourth arrest to-day was Henry Dalton, taken into custody to-night. He came from the United States two weeks ago. He was found at the rooms of the American Exchange. He made no resistance. Dalton was confined in jail at Scotland Yards. There was no less sensation in commerce when the arrests were announced than elsewhere.

Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, in a brief speech outlining the facts, confirmed what had up to this time been merely rumored; that Norman had been arrested. He added that one hundred and fifty pounds of highly explosive liquid had been found in Norman's quarters, stored in skillfully devised rubber bags. He also confirmed the discovery of a dynamite manufactory at Birmingham and gave the particulars of the affair substantially as related in these dispatches. He said further a considerable amount of some kind of explosives has been discovered in the rooms of the Lambeth prisoners, and a part of the money on these men was in American bank notes. That there was connection between the arrests at Birmingham and London is shown by an incident just come to light. The Home Secretary during the afternoon sent a dispatch to Birmingham asking the authorities to remand Whitehead for a week until some action can be taken here. Under the same directions in the case of Norman the magistrate at Bow Street waited until late in the afternoon for instructions in regard to Norman and his two Lambeth accomplices, and finally receiving a telegram from the Home Secretary, announced that no formal charge would be brought against the three prisoners to-day, and they were accordingly discharged.

In accordance with the request of the Home office, Whitehead was remanded for a week. The charge against him is having in his possession explosive compounds and materials in violation of the law. At the examination evidence was given showing the police detectives had followed Vorman, who was arrested in London, from Whitehead's house in this city. He took away from Whitehead a box. Among other material seized at the paper hangers were two gallons of a mysterous liquid in tins, some sulphuric acid and a quantity of nitro glycerine. The prisoners when arraigned assumed an air of indifference and also refused to answer questions.

The rubber bags founds in Norman's quarters contained nitro glycerine sufficient to blow up any town. Gallagher's portmanteau was packed with explosives.

Nitro Glycerine Factory Seized.

BIRMINGHAM, April 5.—The city police made a raid upon a suspected locality on Ledsam street, Ladywood, and discovered a Fenian nitro glycerine factory in full operation with apparatus for preparing and mixing explosive compounds, constructed on scientific principles and with all the cunning craft which clearly showed its inventor to be not only a thorough scholar in chemistry and machinery but also an adept in expedients for avoiding notoriety and preventing discovery. Among the noteworthy features of the place was a shrewdly devised method for carrying the fumes up the chimney and consuming the odors. It is learned that the premises in Ledsam street were taken two years ago by a man named Whitehead, an Irish-American, who had a sign hung out in front of the place indicating his business as that of a paper hanger. Whitehead himself was taken into custody, when the police made a descent on the den, and is now in close confinement. A considerable quantity of nitro glycerine was seized by the officers at the same time. Information now in the hands of detectives tends to demonstrate that this place is the central manufactory of explosives, and the most important depot of all the infernal contrivances in the Kingdom. Whitehead, who is described as a man about 25 years old, dark complexion and with a marked American accent, has been in the habit of purchasing supplies of nitro glycerine and acids which were necessary to run the business.

Russian Nihilists.

FRANKFORT, April 5.—The *Gazette* publishes a telegram from Moscow, stating that a large mine has been discovered connecting with the Kremlin, where the coronation of the Czar is to take place. The telegram also states that a request has been wired to St. Petersburg for a hundred sappers to be sent at once to Moscow for the purpose of destroying the mine.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 5.—Developments of the utmost importance are expected in connection with the forthcoming great trial of Nihilists in this city. It was originally believed that this trial would be the last of the kind on the list. The recent arrests, however, made other Nihilists trials probable, and it is the present intention to arraign the newly-discovered plotters either before the coronation of the Czar, or quickly after. The accused have, with three exceptions, already pleaded guilty of belonging to a party which, they assert is in fact, as well as in name, "The Will of the People."

Serious Rioting in Panama.

PANAMA, March 27.—Severe and continuous rioting has taken place along the line of the canal works. The origination of the rioting was the race hatred between the Jamaicans and Carthagenians. Some twenty of the former have been massacred, and the government finds itself unable to restore order. Arms are being indiscriminately purchased, and as no work is going on, and as there are about 8,000 men drinking freely, serious trouble is anticipated on the Isthmus, which is being rapidly overrun by the dregs of all nations.

The *Star and Herald* has the following dispatch from Iquique: The fire of the 10th destroyed three blocks and a part of four others. The railway offices were burned. The workshop was saved. About one thousand houses were destroyed, doing a damage estimated at £2,000,000.

The Phœnix Park Murderers.

DUBLIN, April 5.—At the trial of the prisoners charged with the Phœnix Park murders, the photograph of the man named Tynan, recently alluded to by the name of "Tyner," will be produced. This photograph has been identified by James Carey, the informer, and three others as that of "number one." It is stated that a portion of the money with which Tynan was entrusted for distribution, can be traced to the Invincibles. The Government is in possession of an affidavit to the effect that Tynan and "Number One" are identical. The Crown Solicitor will strongly oppose the request to be made by the accused for a postponement of the trial. Carey and his brother James have been accepted as informers.

Socialist Congress Surprised.

COPENHAGEN, April 5.—The Socialist Congress was treated with an unwelcome surprise from the Danish Government. On the fourth day, while in the midst of its session, the Prefect of Police, after having held a full conference with the King and secured his approval, sent to Herr Liebknecht, one of the most outspoken delegates, who was looked upon as a leader in the Congress, and served upon him an order to close the Congress forthwith. Those members who came from foreign countries were informed that it was desired by the Danish authorities that they leave Denmark not later than Tuesday.

Murdered His Wife.

PARIS, April 5.—Madame Chalenton was murdered to-day by her husband. The Chalenton family became notorious through a recent sensational abduction trial. The story of the case was that Madame Chalenton gave shelter and protection to a young lady, Fidelia DeMonasteris, against the attempts of her mother to confine her in a mad-house. The young lady was taken by force from the Chalenden mansion by Carlos Lafit, the natural son of Madame DeMonasteris, who is a widow.

Forty Persons Killed.

ROME, April 5.—The powder depot, at Passo Correse, for the use of engineers conducting operations there, exploded. Forty persons were killed and many injured, some fatally.

A Fight Between Elephants.

NEW YORK, April 5.—One of Barnum's elephants yesterday fought with another elephant and assaulted one of the trainers, who was thrown to the ground and had some of his teeth broken.

A Brotherly Quarrel.

NEWARK, N. J., April 5.—Two brothers named Daurio and two named Corde, all Italians, fought to-day with knives in a saloon. The Daurios were taken to the hospital. One is probably fatally wounded. The Cords fled.

Desperate Fighters.

GALVESTON, April 5.—The *News* Sherman special says: Two farmers, Miller and Carpenter, had a fight and Miller received three bullets and will likely die. They fought twice before with knives.

COMING CONVENTION

OF THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION

At Pittsburgh to Arrange a Scale of Prices—The Present Condition of the Iron Trade—A Terrific Explosion of Gas in Baltimore. Streets Torn up and Houses Shaken.

PITTSBURGH, April 5.—The meeting to be held in this city next Saturday between the iron and steel manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association, for the purpose of arranging the scale of prices, will not altogether result in the decision anticipated by the workmen a short time ago. Very recently it has been stated that the manufacturers will refuse to sign the scale. If such a refusal is contemplated, it will certainly cause a struggle among the puddlers, who declare they will not work unless a scale is signed.

If, as has been stated, the manufacturers propose to pay on a two cent instead of a two and a half cent card, it would reduce pudding to $5 a ton. A reduction of 25 per cent would take place among rollers, who would probably oppose it. Their average daily earnings are from $15 to