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The Intelligencer.

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THAT earthquake in Illinois may have been caused by David Davis stepping on the wrong end of the State.

IT is a harrowing thought that the missing Irish torpedo boat may have slipped up O'Donovan Rossa's trousers' leg.

RANDALL may not make the Speakership, but he will get in more solid work for it than any two candidates in the field.

IN West Virginia we have no militia to speak of, but have what begins to look like a standing army of Assessors, always in the field.

LOOK out for Hancock in 1884. He isn't making a noisy campaign, but there are strong indications that the "superb" is not asleep.

IT is to be feared that by the time a verdict is reached in the Star Route case, the people will have forgotten what it is all about.

AFTER the Musical Festival the Dramatic Festival—and then? Perhaps a prize pork butchering match. Cincinnati is too enterprising to be kept down.

THE River Railroad is pushing ahead, and a great many people are ready to board the train. There is a large ready made business waiting, and the road will make more.

THE President's little trip South is agitating some patriotic bosoms. If the President should be wanted in the White House it will not take him long to get there, and wherever he is he is the President.

SENATOR BAYARD can talk with as little partisan bias as any man in active political business, but he never cuts his ticket when it comes to a square party vote in the Senate. And yet his party never will nail him to its Presidential masthead.

A PITTSBURGH hoodlum kicked in a Chinaman's door. The Chinaman caught the hoodlum, and the mob, uttering threats made the Celestial give up his prisoner. Why do Chinamen come to this country, if not to furnish amusement for our hoodlums?

THE Grand Army of the Republic is going ahead with its arrangement for Decoration Day in a way that promises a splendid success. It is time for us to forgive those who fought on the wrong side, but the time to forget those who died fighting on the right side will never come.

PERHAPS the Democratic party of West Virginia will arm its Assessors with a perpetual injunction to be directed with double-barreled force against the industries of the State. And it might be well enough to have two Assessors for each tax-payer, that one may watch while the other sleeps, so that nothing may get away.

THE result of the Georgia Democratic Convention is accepted as a defeat for "Old Joe Brown." However that may be, Boynton was laid out because he had recognized the restored Union and consented to look upon the Republican party as a factor in politics. There are still people who don't tolerate such things.

PHIPPS, the Philadelphia Almshouse robber, is on his way back to the scene of his brilliant exploits, and unless there have been some recent emigrations there are some uneasy people in Philadelphia. Phipps did not pocket all the plunder; and he has threatened to "blow" if he found himself cornered beyond hope. He is almost in the corner.

IN life Peter Cooper was a practical, sensible man. In death his family did not make a mockery of him. There was no pomp, no parade, as the remains of the old philanthropist were taken to their last resting place. If unostentatious funerals could be made fashionable a great burden would be lifted from many a family with more false pride than money.

COL. QUAY, a leader of the Pennsylvania Regulars, gives the opinion that there will be harmony among Republicans in that State, and Pennsylvania will get back into line by 20,000 majority. There ought to be harmony among Republicans everywhere. If we attend strictly to business we shall have enough to do to fight the Democratic party; it is a waste of time and energy to fight ourselves.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY deserves the handsome tribute paid to him on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday. He has "done the State some service," and his countrymen do well to make their grateful acknowledgements. As the foe of slavery and the friend of American industry he has made himself a place in his country's history. After all his years of toil Judge Kelley is a poor man.

A PHYSICIAN has been lecturing to the police of Philadelphia on the proper treatment of helpless people who fall into their hands. Seeing that the police are frequently called in where a physician is needed, it would be a long step in the right direction if every policeman were required to know a little about the temporary management of cases of drowning, sunstroke, gunshot wounds, ordinary hurts, even drunkenness. The policeman is perhaps no more ignorant of these things than many other people, but this is not to say that he should not be instructed.

IT occurs to us that some of our esteemed cotemporaries are pounding His Bourbon Excellency the Governor without reason for the second ringing of the assessment bell. The Governor and the Auditor are not personally responsible, though it may be that they did not exert their great influence to get the constitutional amendment through the Legislature as a measure of relief. The responsibility is on the Democratic party; there is no need to split up and apportion it to individuals. Some of the newspapers of the Governor's own party are not treating him and the Auditor fairly in this matter.

POSTMASTERS' PAY.

HOW THE NEW LAW WILL OPERATE.

The Salaries of the Postmasters at the Smaller Offices—The Decrease in Revenue to the Government—Dakota's Capital Commission—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The new law for the adjustment of the salaries of Postmasters taken in connection with the forthcoming reduction of letter postage from three to two cents, will effect a material change in the pay of Postmasters in all the small offices, as well as in the amount of revenue derived from such offices by the government. It is estimated that under the new law upon the present business the aggregate revenue of the Postoffice Department from the sale of postage stamps of all kinds will be reduced twenty per cent. Upon a basis of this estimate the proportionate receipts of the Government and Postmasters respectively in smaller offices, will be changed as follows: In postoffices where the annual revenue from stamps amounts to fifty dollars, the Postmaster now receives thirty and the Government twenty. Under the new law, for a like amount of business, the Postmaster will receive forty and the Government nothing. Similar proportionate changes will be made in the receipts of the Government and Postmasters according to the amount of business done until the offices are reached which have a gross revenue from stamps of $250 per annum. In this class of offices Postmasters now receive $150 per annum and the Government $100. Under the new law the former will receive $200, and the latter nothing. In offices where the revenue exceeds that of the class last mentioned the Government begins to derive revenue. For instance, in a postoffice where the income from the sale of stamps amounts to $400 a year the Postmasters now receive $240, and the Government $160. Under the new law the Postmaster will receive $272, and the Government $48. In a postoffice with an annual revenue of $600 the Postmaster is now paid $340, and Government receives $260. Under the new law the Postmaster will receive $368 and the Government $112. An office with an annual revenue of $800 under the present law pays the Postmaster $440 and the Government $360. Under the new law the same office will pay the postmaster $460 and the Government $180. In postoffices where the annual revenue reaches $1,000 the pay of the Postmaster under the present and new law is the same, $450 But under the present law the Government receives $460, while under the new law it will get only $200. In offices which have an annual income of $1,200 the new law will reduce the pay of Postmasters from $640 to $620, and the receipts of the government from $560 to $340. In offices with an annual income of $1,600 the pay of the Postmaster will be reduced from $800 to $780, and the receipts of the government from $800 to $500. In offices where the pay of the Postmasters is derived from the sale of stamps reaches $8,000 the income from the rent of boxes is usually enough to make the compensation of the Postmaster $1,000 per year, and when it reaches that amount, the office is placed in the third class. The Postmaster is then commissioned by the President with a specified salary, and his pay is no longer determined by the amount of stamps he cancels.

DAKOTA WAKING UP.

Opposition to Removing the Capital. Talk of Impeaching the Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—At a mass convention, held this week, at Sioux Falls, Dakota, delegates from seventeen counties met, to condemn Governor Ordway's Capital Commission scheme. Some very broad charges against his management of this bill were made, which found formal utterance in the resolutions. These express condemnation of the gigantic scheme referred to, which was made possible by Governor N. G. Ordway's venality, and the prostitution of the powers of his position, and by a co-operation of a majority of the last Legislature, secured either through corruption or timidity, and announce as their earnest prayer that Dakota may be relieved of the official, whose career has been a discredit to the Territory and a continual cause of strifes and discords, which have done much harm.

That this prayer might not go unanswered, it was ordered, six hundred to four, that an Executive Committee be appointed by this Convention, to inquire into any malfeasance on the part of Governor Ordway, in connection with the enactment of the Capital Removal bill; and if the facts developed warrant such proceedings, to formulate the charges therein, present them to the President of the United States, and demand his removal; and in case of failure to act on the part of the President, to present such charges to the House of Representatives of the United States for investigation, with a view to his impeachment.

Such a committee, with ex-Delegate Pettigrew at the head, was selected, consisting of one member from each of the thirty five counties in South Dakota. It has already begun to create local committees, and prepare for the work laid out by the Convention.

In the meantime the Capital Commission is beginning to be frightened at the opposition being developed to their schemes throughout the Territory, and has adjourned to May 1, in order to give Judge Edgerton an opportunity to hear the *quo warranto* suit, brought to test the legality of the act which created them.

THE ART OF WAR.

Wonderful Progress in Two Decades. Rapid Mobilization—Steam, Electricity

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The advance sheets of the Journal of the Military Service Institution contains an exceedingly interesting paper by Captain F. V. Greene, of the Corps of Engineers, upon the important improvements in the art of war during the past twenty years, and their probable effect upon future military operations. This essay was reported by the Board of award, of which General McClellan was chairman, and of about equal merit in its treatment of the general subject with the prize essay for 1882 of Colonex Lazelles, and as deserving of first "honorable mention."

That part of the paper devoted to the modern organization of armies, and setting forth the methods by which the great powers have put immense armies with thorough equipment in the field in a few weeks, is very striking, the most notable instance being where, in two weeks after the declaration of war between the German Empire and France in 1870, a half a million German soldiers advanced in a body across the Rhine, while the total German concentration along the Rhine was three armies of 440,000 men each. This was accomplished under the very perfect German military system, though there were only 382,000 present with the colors, when the order of mobilization was given.

Next to the system of rapid organization, there is in the article an interesting presentation of the modification and results which the use of steam and electricity have introduced into modern warfare. In these, our war furnishes the most interesting material. The facts connected with the great facts of field construction of lines of communication are brought out in a new light. The effect of the universal use of intrenchments on the battlefield, and the improvements in fire arms are presented in a manner to afford general interest and instruction. The rapid sketches of the salient lessons of many modern battles, including those of our own war, are clear and forcible.

The paper fills fifty-four pages, and is illustrated with plates and maps of several fields. It is beyond question one of the most interesting and valuable papers on military science that has been published in this country. The article is not technical, but will be found equally interesting by the military student and the general reader. Captain Greene, though one of the youngest writers of prominence in our army, already has the reputation of being one of the best.

National Academy of Sciences.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The annual session of the National Academy of Sciences will begin in this city Tuesday next. The meeting is expected to be of more than usual interest for the reason that nine new members are to be chosen, a president is to be elected to fill the vacancy, caused by the death of Prof. Rogers, and the members of the Academy are to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Professor Henry. The preparations for this ceremony, which will take place Thursday, the 19th inst., are now complete. Among the many distinguished officers and scientists invited to be present are the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Joint Committee to represent the Senate and House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, the National Academy of Sciences and heads of various scintific bureaus and institutions in this and other cities.

WASHINTON NOTES.

It is stated at the Department of Justice that the appropriations for witness and jurors fees for the present fiscal year are short, because of the unusual demands made against them up to this date.

It is rumored that Judge Frazier, of Indiana, who was one of the commissioners to settle the Alabama claims, will be appointed to succeed Postmaster General Gresham as United States District Judge.

Postmaster General Gresham yesterday placed upon the fraud list the Industrial Works, of New Philadelphia, O., and the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis. These firms will hereafter be denied mail facilities as far as money orders and registered packages are concerned.

Secretary Folger has made a ruling that the portion of the act of February 8, 1875, which imposed a duty on tin cans containing fish that are entitled to free admission under the Washington treaty with Great Britain remains in force, notwithstanding the fact that it was not incorporated in the new tariff act. He decided also that this ruling is also applicable to grain bags of foreign manufacture exported filled with American wheat, and which return empty free, which is allowed by the act of 1875. The new tariff act makes no reference to this act.

The design for the new two cent postage stamp was approved by the Postmaster General yesterday. The stamp contains a tablet upon which is a profile of Washington similar to that on the present three cent stamp. Surrounding the profile is an oval band. In the upper part of the band are the words "United States Postage." Beneath the band is a large figure, "2" and at the extreme bottom "Two Cents." The design will be returned to New York for engraving, after which the department will decide upon the color to be used. The color of the design approved is green.

The managers of the great trunk lines have decided to reduce passenger rates to Washington during the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, which begins on 16th proximo. At a joint meeting of the managers of several roads a resolution was unanimously adopted, that for this occasion excursion tickets may be sold from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and intermediate points in the territory west of Pittsburgh, Parkersburg, Buffalo and Wheeling at once. A special limited fare and a third for round trip, tickets to be sold only on May 14 and 15 to be good for return trip until May 19; from the territory east of Pittsburgh, Parkersburg and Wheeling to be sold only on May 15 to be good for return until May 18, continuous train tickets to be used from all points.

SENATOR BAYARD'S

Speech on "Our Country"—A Horoscope of 1884.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Iroquois club of this city gave a banquet this evening, thus signalizing the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. This has been the annual custom of the club and the occasion has been made one for expressing party principles by the leading Democrats of the country. The attendance this year of people of national repute is more limited than former occasions, owing to various causes.

Senator Bayard, of Deleware, in responding to the toast, "Our Country," after paying a compliment to the city of Chicago and the company assembled, and summarizing the greatness of this Nation and its records, said: "Standing thus upon the high lands of vision, realizing the natural forces placed in our care, how important, how dignified become the duties of each American citizen. How vast are the interests committed to his charge. We cannot disguise that our hopes are upon the trust and not upon distrust in human nature, upon what it contains of strength and worth and not upon its weakness and depravity, upon the belief that the instinct of self preservation, if left free, to recoil from natural and necessary errors and mistakes will not repeat them, and that with free and recurrent opportunities for popular elections, misconduct in rulers and mistakes in public policies can and will be corrected and remedied under a peaceful, orderly and effective form of law. And can we be mistaken in the present indications so manifest and abundant that we are soon to witness in the election of 1884 a splendid and potential proof of popular wisdom and power to redress grievances, reform unwise policies, rebuke corruption and purify and strengthen the popular institutions by driving out of the temple of our liberties mercenary and machine politicians who have betrayed popular trusts and disgraced and degraded the administration of our Government.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A flouring mill owned by Wm. Harvey and operated by L. T. Plummer, Abingdon, Ill., was burned yesterday. Loss about $15,000. No insurance.

A sale of short horn cattle took place yesterday at Abingdon, Illinois. Forty-two head from the heard of Strowther Givens were sold for an aggregate of $7,390. The cows and heifers averaged $188, young bulls, $140.

Fowler Bros., who own and operate a very large packing establishment, employing several hundred men, of Kansas City, have issued an order that all employes while either on or off duty must abstain from intoxicating liquors, and must not visit gambling houses.

Ellis & Krauss, millers and grain dealers at Evansville, Ind., failed yesterday. Their liabilities amount to about $65,000; assets $40,000. The largest creditor is ex-Congressman Heilman, to whom the firm owed for endorsements and bonds about $40,000.

FARMERS wishing to be successful with sheep should guard them against exposure. But if in sheltering his sheep the farmer exposes himself and catches cold, he must use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

THE LABOR WORLD.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT PITTSBURGH

Between the Iron Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association to Arrange a Scale—The Iron Market—The Coal Arbitration Fails—Other Trade Notes.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—An evening paper says: In spite of reportorial probings, the representetives of the iron manufacturers and of the Amalgamated Association persist in maintaining a most exasperating silence when spoken to about the very important questions which will come before their Conference meetings for discussion at the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon, and though the seeker after news may exhaust all his powers of persuasion, opinions, and even the most vague of hints regarding the probable action of either side, are as scarce as the oft quoted, but never found, molars of the lady chicken—the hen.

Secretary Weeks was called upon this morning; but when questioned and cross-questioned had but little to add aside from what has previously been published.

The meeting mentioned yesterday as having taken place in the private office of Secretary Weeks was a gathering of representatives of all the districts in the Association of Iron Manufacturers of the West. *This meeting was the result of an agreement* entered into at a special meeting held on Wednesday, April 4, at which the manufacturers decided to send word to the Amalgamated Association that they were willing to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the Amalgamated Association, and also that a reduction of wages had been decided upon. The officers of the Amalgamated Association acknowledged the receipt of the communication, and prior to their meeting last Saturday stated that their committee would be appointed; this, as has been stated, was done at the meeting last week.

THE MANUFACTURERS MEETING.

The meeting of the manufacturers yesterday was a regular meeting. When questioned regarding certain allegations about the amount of reductions alleged to have been decided upon, Secretary Weeks said that although the question had been discussed and a reduction would be asked, there had as yet been no agreement about the amount. Mr. Weeks would not give the names or the number of the Manufacturers' Committee, nor did he know anything about the committee appointed by the Amalgamated Association, but the committee, it may be stated, will meet in the Iron Association rooms at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

"I understand," said the reporter, "that there is a probability of a disagreement regarding the class of iron on which the card will be based; that the Amalgamated people want it based on plate iron and the manufacturers on bar iron."

"I have nothing to say on that subject," said Mr. Weeks.

"But it is claimed that the iron workers want it based on plate iron for the reason that there is more of that sold than of bar iron."

"Oh, no; there is more bar iron sold, and the prices last year, based on bar iron and other iron, which is really bar iron, but rated higher, made higher rates than if it had been based on plate iron."

NOTHING NEW.

This was about all the information that could be obtained from Mr. Weeks, and, bidding him a fond adeau, the reporter immediately proceeded to jump out of the frying pan into the fire, and to call upon another gentleman on the opposite side of the house, who though very gracious and most urbane, was fully as non-interviewable as Mr. Weeks. This gentleman was Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, and when questioned he merely remarked, "Nothing new."

He was then asked about the probability of a disagreement upon the point of basing the card upon plate or bar iron. As Mr. Weeks had been previously questioned, Mr. Martin declined to give an opinion or to say anything at all on any question which might be expected to come up for discussion at the meeting of the Conference committees.

"Are you sure you are not anxious to tell me something else?" asked the reporter.

"I guess not," said Mr. Mr. Martin, "but if I think of anything, I might tell you"

"Are you sure you won't call me back when I get to the door?"

"I think I am pretty sure."

"Good morning."

"Good morning."

And this is all up to the present time. There have been various surmises regarding a drop to a two-cent card, &c., but after all it is nothing more than surmise, and Secretary Weeks' statement that the amount of reduction to be asked had not yet been agreed upon is an instance of the fact that the meeting to-morrow will be a sort of dicker after the style of the "best man wins" fashion, and plans which may have been formed on both sides may give way to arguments, persuasions, or rigid determinations on the other.

THE IRON TRADE.

The Condition of the Pig Iron Market at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—Since last week the situation of the pig iron market has very considerably changed. Prices have declined from 50c to $1 per ton, and, with lower prices, have come an increased business. Pittsburgh is at present the cheapest market in the country, and consumers are not sure that the lowest price has yet been reached. Furnacemen claim that iron cannot be made to be sold under present prices, but the same arguments were advanced when the price was $1 00a2 00 per ton higher. This last decline will no doubt cause the blowing out of additional furnaces, and thereby reduce the production. Some furnacemen express a determination to shut down just as soon as they get through with existing contracts.

Speaking of the general iron trade, the *Iron Age* says: There is no improvement as the season advances; possibly the volume of business is increasing slightly, but it is not what it should be. To make matters worse, under the influence of an active competition prices have been cut to such an extent as to be unremunerative. It is conceded on all sides that the cost of production must be reduced; ores, pig iron, coal and coke have already fallen materially in value, and skilled labor must follow. The latter has already been taken in hand by the mill owners. Wages are much higher here than in the East, which gives the Eastern manufacturer a decided advantage. What the Amalgamated Association will do in regard to this matter, it is difficult at present to foretell, but another strike is not probable, in view of the collapse of the one last year. At present mill owners are paying for skilled labor on a basis of 2¼c for bars, whereas the actual selling price of the latter is down to 2c and less. In the present condition of affairs manufacturers of ordinary merchant iron are unable to make any money, and unless the cost of production can be reduced sufficiently to enable them to meet competition they will have to shut down.

The Iron Trade in the East.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—A prominent manufacturer in the iron trade said yesterday that the trade in Philadelphia and vicinity was not in an encouraging condition; that there had been a drop of $1 per ton within the last sixty days on all iron manufactured. He thought that reductions in wages could not benefit the manufacturers so long as raw materials and transportation were maintained at present rates. A revival in demand was all that could sustain a number of the mills, and unless this occurred many of them must suspend. Many furnaces in Philadelphia and vicinity report that they can make no sales. The furnaces in the Lehigh Valley are said to be making small profits on the highest grades of foundry iron, but mill iron is sold at an absolute loss. The Glendon and Andover furnaces, in the Lehigh Valley, which have a big reputation East, are holding to a rate $2 higher than the market, but are said to be making few sales.

THE COAL MINERS.

All Efforts to Arbitrate Prove Futile. A Strike Inevitable.

PITTSBURGH, April 13—The Committee of Scale of the Board of Coal Arbitration spent until one o'clock P. M., to-day, in consulting over a basis of wages on the figures gleaned from actual wholesale transactions in coal in the first quarter of 1881-2-3. The session developed a very considerable difference of opinion.

Mr. Cunningham, of the miners, desired to be set right as to certain statements he made in a speech on Wednesday, relative to prices of Ohio and Pittsburgh coal. He had said that the Pittsburgh operators had from twenty-five to seventy-five cents advantage of Ohio operators, and produced the coal report to show that while on the lakes the several grades of Ohio coal ranged from $2 25 to $2 75 per ton Pittsburgh was quoted at $3. His argument was that Ohio operators are now paying the miners the same as they did a year ago, when Pittsburgh miners were getting four cents. Since then the latter have been reduced a half cent, and a still further reduction is contemplated. As the two districts are in competition he could not see why this should be the case, more especially as since a year ago Pittsburgh freightage has been reduced 25 cents per ton.

The report of the Scale Committee was to the effect that the miners' representatives examined the books of one firm on each of the railroads and proposed a scale based on the figures thus secured. This scale was a shade better for the miners than the scale they proposed on the first day. The operators objected on the ground that the data was not sufficiently full, and they preferred that one of their number should have been with the examiners in order that no error can be made.

The miners then made a proposition to work the next six months at three and a quarter cents per bushel, which is one-fourth cent lower than the present rate, but the operators objected and offered three cents. A vote was taken on both propositions, which resulted in a tie in each case, and finding all efforts to effect a compromise futile the board adjourned. Operators seen after the meeting state a reduction to three cents will now be ordered, and the miners assert that under the circumstances a strike will be inevitable.

A "DUDE" AND A TIGER.

Tired of Being Teased, The Royal Brute Tries to Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A tall "dude," with canary-colored side-whiskers and a dollar-a-yard silk smile, amused himself and a crowd in the menagerie of J. B. Doris' Inter-Ocean Show last night by teasing the Bengal tiger with a cane. The royal beast submitted to the indignities for some time and playfully patted the stick of his tormentor. Failing to arouse the beast with gentle pokes the "dude," in the absence of the keeper, switched the animal across the nose. That was too much, and, with a roar that startled the immense crowd in the menagerie tent, the huge beast threw himself against the bars of the cage. Failing to break them the animal roared so with rage and bounded about the den so viciously that the crowd became panic-stricken and fled to the exits. The tiger finally raised himself on his hind feet and grabbing the top of the sheet iron which lined his cage stripped a yard of it off at the first attempt. By this time half a dozen keepers surrounded the cage and as many more employes of the management endeavored to prevent the crowd from deserting the place. The enraged tiger, in spite of the thumping he was getting from the iron rods of the keepers, continued ripping the cage up and was making such headway that he was in a fair way of escaping when Nat Davis, who has charge of the animal department, arrived. Mr. Davis caught up a bar of iron, and opening the door entered the den. The tiger turned on him and was met by a stunning blow on the head. The brute hesitated and the man took advantage of the stop to administer half a dozen whacks on the skull. This subdued the tiger and he was at once transferred to a new cage, which, by the way, he began tearing up before the night was over.

The Newhall House Fire.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 13.—A sensation was caused at the Scheller trial this morning by the testimony of Linchen, chief engineer in the Newhall House at the time of the fire, who said he was recently approached by J. C. McKenney, attorney for Scheller, and a saloon keeper named Adam Roth, who asked him to swear that the fire was caused by a gas jet in the bottom of the elevator shaft, as that testimony would clear the accused. It was shown that Scheller's debts were over $4,000. It was also proven that he attempted to borrow $5,000 from Dr. Crocker before the fire.

Teaching the Trainmen Surgery

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway people have provided their freight engines and cabooses with neat tin boxes, with sliding lid, containing lint, bandages, pins and other articles necessary for use in case of accident. Arrangements have been made to have Dr. Hoover, the company's surgeon at Columbus, deliver an address on the use of these articles, at the depot, from 3 to 3:30 P. M., beginning to day and continuing several days, or until all the trainmen have an opportunity of hearing him.

Lorne in Boston.

BOSTON, April 13.—A small street bomb was exploded by a passing carriage in front of the postoffice this morning, causing some commotion, but no damage. The incident caused some talk in connection with the Marquis of Lorne's arrival. Lorne arrived at 8:30. He would not take a conveyance to the hotel, but accompanied by the English consul and members of his party, and followed closely by a detective, walked leisurely to his hotel.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The business failures for the past seven days as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, number 189, as against 197 last week and 182 the week previous. The distribution is as follows: New England States 14, Western 54, Middle 26, Southern 41, Pacific States and Territories 100, New York City 12, and Canada 32. Total 189.

WAIT for us, we are coming. Will open some time next week. Lynch's Bargain Shoe House. Cheapest in the world. We will save you 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 on each pair. 44 Twelfth street.

A FIENDISH FATHER.

A TERRIBLE WESTERN TRAGEDY.

A Farmer Brains His Two Sons, and Murders His Wife while Preparing the Morning Meal—The Murderer Found Near the House with His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, April 13.—The details of a tragedy which occurred at Earlville this morning have been received and verify a report first received. A reporter of the *Herald* when he reached the scene found the whole neighborhood for three or four miles around gathered at a farm house where the tragedy occurred, and the coroner's inquest in progress. The farm is situated four miles north of Earlville. The family consisted of Charles J. Smith, the father, his wife and four children. They lived here many years, and always have been considered a quiet, respectable family. It seems that the two boys, Charles, Jr., aged fourteen, and Willie, aged ten, went to the barn, as was their custom, about 6 o'clock to do the chores. It is supposed the father followed shortly, and brained them with an axe. One was found outside the barn with his skull driven in as if *death came with the first blow. The other* was in the stable with his head and face fearfully cut in several places with the murderous axe. After killing the boys, the father made for the house and meeting his wife in the kitchen where she was preparing breakfast, with one blow he felled her lifeless to the floor, where her body still lay in a pool of blood. Two little girls, aged 8 and 12 years, witnessed the attack on their mother and escaped from the house and ran to the nearest neighbor and gave the alarm. Going to the house the terrible features of the tragedy were revealed. On the wood pile lay the axe completely covered with blood. The fiend of a father could not be seen. Search was made for him and his lifeless body was found about eighty rods from the house, laying under a wire fence, his throat cut from ear to ear.

LANGTRY IN NEW HAVEN.

A Fight in the Lobby, and a Wordy War Between Manager Carll and Schwab.

NEW HAVEN, April 13.—Mrs. Langtry played here last night to a $400 house, and in the last act quite an exciting scene occurred in the lobby of Carll's Opera House. A Yale student came down from the balcony with a friend, and jostled against a hackman. The Jehu made an insulting remark to the student, who thereupon struck him over the head with his cane. There were several hackmen in the lobby, and they made short work of the student. This raised such a commotion that the audience was disturbed, and several rushed out. Manager Carll expelled the disputants. Just at this point Fred Schwab, who is to manage Mrs. Langtry next season, and who is the guardian of Mrs. Langtry's interest in the absence of Freddie Gebhard, appeared and berated Manager Carll in language more forcible than elegant. He declared that Mrs. Langtry's performance had been marred by the riotous proceedings in the lobby, and the whole affair was disgraceful. Mr. Carll replied that he could not govern men's tempers. "Well," said Schwab, "Mrs Langtry will not come to this house again." "All right," retorted Mr. Carll. "She is no actress, and I do not want to book her again. She could never draw in this city after to-night's display of her histrionic powers." Schwab then ordered the lobbies cleared of every person not having a check. He desisted when he found that he was in danger of violence because of his exhibition of rage.

PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

Brady Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung.

DUBLIN, April 13.—The trial of Joe Brady was continued this morning. Dr. Webb, Q. C., leading counsel for the prisoner, said he begged to submit a respectful protest against any evidence being allowed in this case which would bear out the existence of a conspiracy prior to May 3d, even though the evidence excluded by that means would throw light on a plot existing before that date to murder Burke. The only exception to this principle would be that the evidence which concerned the words and acts of the prisoner might with propriety and according to the rules of evidence be admitted. In support of his position Webb cited various authorities running from the time of Edward I down to the present. He said the prisoners were first arraigned on a charge of conspiracy. This was followed up by the more serious charge of murder. I contend that such combination of charges is unprecedented in the history criminal cases.

The defense called a clerk named Kennedy, who swore that he spoke to Brady, who was accompanied by a girl, on Domenick street, between five and seven o'clock on the evening of May 6th. He recognized Annie Meagher, who testified yesterday, she was with Brady that evening, as the girl. Witness said he also met Brady the following day. The latter declared murders would ruin the cause of Ireland. Upon the conclusion of Kennedy's testimony the defense announced that they would call no other witnesses. The argument of counsel for defense and prosecution followed.

The Judge finished his charge at 3:13 o'clock, when the jury retired. They were absent but a short time, and on returning to the court room announced that they found Brady guilty of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Burke. Brady was immediately sentenced to be hanged.

Dr. Webb moved for an arrest of judgment. He alleged that under the Crimes Act the jury which heard the case was not legally formed.

The Judge refused to grant Dr. Webb's motion. The date fixed for the execution of Brady is the 14th of May. The jury was out forty minutes.

Mayor Harrison's Moral Movement.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Immediately after his last election Mayor Harrison called the City Hall reporters into his room and told them he proposed to convince the people that the newspapers had traduced him during the campaign by asserting that he gave free rein to vice. He proposed to make his present term a moral one. He began work in that direction to-day by ordering the police to close every house of evil repute and all restaurants and disreputable saloons on State street and Wabash avenue and on Clark street as far south as Polk street, which is nearly a mile south of the business centre.

The Cigarmakers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., April 3.—At a meeting of the striking cigarmakers of this city, a committee of the manufacturers presented a statement that the demand for one dollar a thousand increase in wages would be granted. There are still two other demands not settled, namely, the right of the Cigarmakers' Union to send committees through the workshops, collect dues, etc., and relief from the charge of thirty cents a month from each workman for gas consumed during the winter months. Work will not be resumed until these matters have been settled.

DECORATION DAY.

Some Suggestion for a General Observance of the Day.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—It is with pleasure that the writer read a few days since in your paper that steps were being taken to celebrate this day as becomes the citizens of Wheeling and the United States. Your correspondent was in Wheeling last Decoration Day, and was surprised to find no attention was paid to the day, the more so in a city so large and where the remains of many of the soldiers of the late war are resting in the various cemetries. In my travels in the different sections of the country, the day has always been celebrated by decorating the soldiers graves and the reading of poems, original or selected, for the occasion; oratory by local celebrities or distinguished speakers secured for the occasion. In a city like Wheeling, with every facility for making a becoming demonstration, Decoration Day should be characterized as one of the most important of the year. The authorities should declare it a public holliday, the superintendent of public schools and Board of Education should declare a recess and the teachers and pupils be encouraged and stimulated to join in the general procession—the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and other lodges and organizations might participate in the celebration. The Grand Army of the Republic of this city might invite the co-operation of the Posts of the surrounding towns and dedicate the Soldiers' Monument on Capitol Square, which, I learn, has not yet been dedicated. The Lincoln Club might lend a large representation, and all organizations be invited to join in a grand procession. The clergy of the city without regard to denomination might be invited, speakers secured, and contributions of flowers solicited from the entire populace, and a demonstration made in Wheeling that would do credit to her intelligence and culture, as well as to her heart. The commemoration of the deeds of the fallen heroes should strike a sympathetic chord in the bosom of every loyal man, woman and child, and let it be known that an organized movement to celebrate Decoration Day is on foot, and I do not doubt that 10 000 people will swell the procession and attend the dedication ceremonies at the Soldiers' Monument. I should like to hear the expressions of opinion of the press of the city.

The recently organized Post of the Grand Army of the Republic have, I learn, appointed a committee to arrange for a celebration, and I hope that their efforts will be encouraged in every way by the citizens of Wheeling. S.

The Cœur De Leon Ball.

The second annual ball of the Cœur De Leon division No. 1, uniformed rank K. of P. was given last evening at the Arion building on the South Side. The attendance was good and all the arrangements perfect. Mayer's full orchestra furnished the music, which, of course, was excellent and enjoyed by those who did not dance fully as much as by those who did. At midnight, supper was furnished by Hayman. The members composing the Committee of arrangements were Charles Grist, James Powell, Jesse Litton, William Taylor, C. W. Albright, W. H. Cox, Henry Nolte. The following gentlemen were floor managers: S. C. Bayliits, M. O. Sapler, Albert Stephens, J. W. Callahan, David Moore, Wm. Hilderbrand, W. T. Cross, John Kleves, James McKahan. Mr. Charlie Freeze was in charge of the dancing and performed his duty well. He was assisted by Charles Helt. The dancing was continued until quite late and even then, the majority of the young folks were loth to stop; they had enjoyed themselves hugely and spoke of the ball as the best of the season.

An interesting feature connected with this ball was the contest for a Knight's uniform. The accessions to the ranks of the Cœur de Lion recently, have been numerous, and with a desire to still further awaken an interest in the order, a uniform was offered to be contested for by a number of the K. of P. lodges in this city. The representative from Germania No. 7 was, Louis Hess; from Black Prince No. 19, J. A. Clyker; Mystic No. 24 of Elm Grove, Bernard Shanley.

Children's Fancy Dress Hop.

Last evening Miss Lida, the charming little daughter of Mrs. John Reid, Jr., gave a fancy dress party at her home, No. 1417 Chapline street, that was largely attended by her numerous little friends. The children in their bright and pretty Greenaway and Mother Hubbard costumes looked "as cute as a picture." As they moved rapidly through the pleasant rooms, dressed in blue, pink and cream colored fabrics with here and there a wig of grey curling hair, they looked other than human, more like being described in fairy tales. They talked incessantly and expressions of satisfaction were numerous, although occasionally a complaint would escape the lips not yet used to the flattery of society. The gallant little beau waltzed handsomely with their lovely little partners and in some cases flirted with an air an older head might covet. The parents of several were present and looks of admiration were continually cast on the children. About 10 o'clock refreshments were served. Prof. Killmyer played for the dancing. Miss Lida made a perfect hostess.

Railroad Ramblings.

Work on the preliminary survey of the Pennsylvania, West Virginia & Ohio Railroad, which as projected enters this State near the crossing of Cross Creek at the State line, follows Cross Creek to the river, and runs to this city, parallel with P., W. & Ky., has already commenced. The corps of engineers now has its headquarters at Wellsburg, and is working in the vicinity of Short Creek. If everything is propitious it is possible that contracts will be out and actual work commenced on the road toward the latter end of the summer, and the job prosecuted right along. The funds are furnished by the "Economites," and will be forthcoming satisfactorily when the thing is finally determined upon. There is some objection to the road's present location, however, on the part of some of the Brooke county farmers.

The work of grading and preparing the road bed of the Ohio River Railroad is already under way. The Moundsville *Reporter* says: "The new railroad is being pushed forward at a rapid rate. Already nearly two miles of temporary grading has been done above town. The men say it is the easiest road to make they ever worked on, and now think it can be completed in six months. The droll songs of the dusky workmen can be heard along the line during the day."

Suit Against the Baltimore & Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—Hackett & Rafferty, coal operators, entered four suits against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the County Courts this afternoon, to recover fifty-six thousand dollars damage, for the loss of a large quantity of coal shipped from their works to Pittsburgh. The company is charged with negligence in its capacity as a common carrier which resulted in damage to the plaintiffs in the amount stated.

"Cure for Gout."

CORK, April 13.—Featherstone, Carmody and O'Herlihy, arrested for conspiracy to murder, were before a magistrate again, to day. Evidence was produced of finding on Featherstone a document "Cure for Gout," but which was really a receipt for manufacturing explosives. Also a letter from O'Herlihy, writing asking Featherstone to orward two carboys of nitric acid.

A CHICAGO CURIOSITY.

MR. TALLMAN'S WONDERFUL NERVES

His Life Being Lived Over Three Minutes Late. A Physical Phenomenon—Another Arrest for Complicity in the West Union Murders. Electric Wires on Houses.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The *Times* to-day has the following: The peculiar disease affecting Mr. Andrew Tallman, a general account of which was published yesterday, attracted a great deal of attention, and various theories were given for its existence. Several physicians who were