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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Keim as the handmaid, so to speak, of civil service reform, is the merest, meanest chimera.

Payne, of Ohio, still has friends who think he might sweep the National Democratic Convention on a Standard Oil platform.

Many a battle of the war did less destructive work than the terrible tornado. Accounts are yet incomplete. The wounded are still dying and delayed reports continue to come in.

The Illinois Senators are very unhappy over the Chicago collectorship. A very little national patronage has a wonderful trouble-breeding power. No wonder there are level headed people who would like to remove public offices as far as possible out of politics.

They are calling him Emperor Jackson, Czar Jackson, anything but Andy Jackson. All because he was so very quick on the trigger in the matter of that other assessment. The idea has gone abroad that it is possible to "cut and come again" too often and too deep.

In the delicate little matter of reassessments the people will have it that while the voice is the voice of Joseph the Auditor, the hand is the hand of Jacob which is the Governor. And the people are sorely grieved and are looking around for eligible stones to throw thereat.

Dr. Scott, member of the Ohio Legislature from Lebanon and father of the Scott Liquor Tax Law, has been favored with a donation of thirty-one big copper cents from as many saloon keepers of Bucyrus. Preparations are going forward to test the constitutionality of the act, and some of the dealers have suspended operations rather than pay the tax.

Ex-President Hayes has been the recipient of kindly attentions in New York, and the slangwhangers of the press have seized the opportunity to say unkind things about him. Out of office, as in office, he is conducting himself with dignity; he left the record of a clean administration; without being great, he has been honest. His career has been honorable to himself and to his country.

Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, it was expected, would be made chairman of the Irish convention. He wasn't, and for the peculiar reason he offered a reward for the arrest of the assassins of Cavendish and Burke. Ireland has no better friend than big hearted "Pat" Collins. He is a lawyer of brains and good practice, a very fierce Democrat and a very honorable man. He is not the kind of man that a convention of Irishmen can afford to sit down on.

"Rum and hard knocks," they say, has done it for Sullivan the slugger. But twenty-four years of age, a frame that might have stood an extraordinary amount of ordinary work, this strapping young fellow is on what may prove to be his death bed, and Beacon Hill is filling his room with flowers! If the fellow had done something for humanity or his country he could hardly be made more of. The prize ring is the shortest cut to fame—often to the grave.

Now we have the cabinet of our President McDonald: Secretary of State, Thos. A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Secretary of War, W. S. Rosecrans, of California; Postmaster General, John G. Gorden, of Georgia; Attorney General, E. W. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Eaton, of Connecticut; Secretary of the Interior, George H. Breckenridge, of Arkansas. But shall we not first catch our President McDonald.

Sturdy West Virginia Farmer—"There's no use talking, my child, I can't do it—no new dress this spring," and the good old man buried his bronzed face in the palms of horny hands.

Comely Daughter of The Same—"Never mind, pa dear, I know what's the matter. That naughty man Jackson has been hitting you with another of his reassessments."

And so a once smiling land is watered with the tears of innocent maidenhood.

Keim's appointment to be Chief Examiner under the Civil Service Commission is not well received by the press of the country. This is highly credible to our esteemed cotemporaries. Keim is one of those men who crawl around Washington maintaining a precarious connection with the press for the crumbs they may pick up. He calls himself a Republican, but he is willing to do scullion's work in anybody's kitchen. Democrats cannot make the appointment a party issue, for Mr. Randall helped to bring it about.

Thomas Jefferson wrote, in 1785, "I consider the class of artificers as the founders of vice and the instruments by which the liberties of a country are generally overthrown." And the Democratic party, whose patron saint he is, in the year 1883 is preaching a crusade against the class of artificers—men who toil at forge and bench to build up a system of American manufactures which no foreign adversary can tear down. The next President will take his seat a hundred years after the Jeffersonian utterance, and he will be a President who is not hostile to the industrial independence of his country.

Keppler, the best cartoonist any country has produced, goes abroad for his health—worked out making a half million in five years. Few artists make money so rapidly and few added so much to the public enjoyment. But it is not only as an amuser that Keppler is successful. His *Puck* drawings are often thundering broadsides against shams and abuses, more forcible than the ablest "leader." He is not always fair, and he gets on the wrong side of many questions, but his great skill remains, and *Puck* holds its place as the best humorous paper printed in any language. A dozen numbers of *Punch* do not equal one *Puck*. But what is the use of being great if you can't be well?

PINE WOODS OF DIXIE.

MR. CAMPBELL'S EXPLORATIONS

Of the Timbered Regions of Mississippi—Peculiar Character of the Country and People—Vast Extent of the Forests and the Primitive Habits of the Natives.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

Bay St. Louis, Miss., April 24.—I recently made a trip of a week into the piney woods that lie back of this coast region, and I have thought that some account of it might interest your readers. You have all heard of the piney woods country and the piney woods people of the South. This State of Mississippi has something over 46,000 square miles of territory, and I know you will be astonished when I tell you that about 20,000 of it belong to what is known as the piney woods area. This pine country has distinct features of its own both as respects the country and the people. You who live in the thickly settled country of the Upper Ohio, where the land is so generally underlaid with limestone, and where the soil produces a strong grass, and where the mud is deep in the early spring and late fall, can have no proper idea of a country where there is no limestone, and where the sand is as fine as gunpowder and white as marble; where the soil is porous and almost without even the skim of a soil, and where such a thing as mud is a rarity away from a swamp. You would call this pine woods country a vast waste except for its timber. It is covered with two or three kinds of pine, the principal and most valuable portion of which is known as "long leafed pine," the kind that is used for lumber. There is also the resinous pine which is used for turpentine and rosin.

The origin of this region is a matter of speculation among geologists, but it is generally conceded to be a cretaceous or shelly formation as to its original stratification thrown up by the sea, upon which the sand has been blown by the winds for ages. It characterizes the South Atlantic coast, and extends inward for from 100 to 200 miles, and embraces in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas and Virginia, some 150,000 square miles or more. These piney woods differ as to their soil, some being absolutely worthless, while other portions are susceptible of cultivation, stock raising &c. Within it there are areas of rich land in the river bottoms, but away from the streams that overflow it is for agriculture, as measured by the Ohio river country, a very, indifferent soil indeed.

POVERTY OF THE SOIL.

"Poor land, poor people," is an old adage, the exemplification of which can be seen to any extent in this Southern country. Of course there are some well-to-do people among them, just as there are in all poor countries, for after all, as a Southern poet once observed,

"There's as much in the man
As there is in the lan',"

and no odds what obstacles oppose, some people will get on in the world, while others with an equal chance, will fall behind. So it is with these piney woods people—but, for the most part, they are without ambition, without energy, without education, and consequently without thrift, and seem content to live a mere animal existence. And yet, after a week's travel and sojourn among them, I cannot find it in my heart to make any harsh criticisms on their general characteristics, for they have the virtue of hospitality, and while I did no fare very satisfactorily among them in some respects, yet such as they had "gave they unto me," not exactly without money and without price, but at a very decided discount as compared with the rates of the outside world. I do not like to sleep in houses, however well ventilated, that have no windows in them—no glass windows—and I do not like to sit down to a table where meal after meal—breakfast, dinner and supper—it is sweet potatoes, rice, fried fat meat (with the rind on) soggy and sodden corn or wheat bread, no butter and very often no milk, but only black and insipid coffee made out of some of the villainous extracts that bear the name of coffee. As the philosophic individual who said he "could eat crow but did not hanker after it," so I say in regard to this perpetual diet. What renders one all the more impatient of it is the fact that while it is all but universal in the piney woods it is wholly unnecessary. Sweet potatoes are good, rice is good, corn bread is good, properly prepared, but cooked and served as they are in the piney woods they, like the quails of the children of Israel, pall upon the palate and are with difficulty forced down. I was glad at one place to make my supper wholly on a sodden biscuit and a glass of water, by way of a change.

THE DIET OF THE PEOPLE.

And yet, while this is so generally the diet the woods have plenty of cattle and sheep—including cows—but inasmuch as no provision in the way of corn and hay is made to feed them, the calves must needs have all the milk (and it is not much) that the grass will manufacture. Then again, while all sorts of vegetables can be raised on the soil by dint of fertilization, yet, outside of sweet potatoes, the people have no vegetables except a very few in the summer season. Ask them about Irish potatoes and they will tell you—many of them will—that they will not keep through the winter, whereas the fact is that they will keep, if a late crop, planted, say in September, is grown. Ask them about tomatoes and they will tell you that they do not like them. Ask them about stewed fruit (for all this is a peach country) and they do not understand you. They do not appear to have heard of canned fruits and vegetables, and no such thing is to be seen in the pine woods. Ask them about fresh meat, and they will tell you that sometimes they have deer or wild turkeys, and after the calves and lambs are weaned they have beef and mutton occasionally.

Do you wonder that their complexions are sallow, living on such a diet? Do you wonder that in a week's travel we never saw a rosy faced man or woman.

And yet the pine woods people are healthy. Old people abound and the homes are full of children—so full that we were glad to find shelter beneath a cabin roof that covered eight or ten of them. We saw plenty of people, not yet very old, who had a dozen children, and my only wonder is that the pine woods are not the most populous part of America. The mothers of these children do their own work, assisted only by the elder children, and you will see them going around bare foot among them, to and fro on the sand in the yard, like the hens that trail their broods after them—bare foot women and bare foot children.

Mere living is easy in these woods, and as regards physical exertion no people in similar circumstances take life so easy. They rely on their rifles, their fishing rods, and their thriftless culture of the soil to yield them a support. At killing time in the fall, generally in December, they look up their hogs in the woods and provide their supply of pork. The hogs are living anatomical curiosities. I told the two companions with whom I travelled that they had converted me to the doctrine of evolution. They run to snout to a degree that is incredible, and simply because with them and their progenitors since the first settlement of the country it has been "root hog or die." They are generally of a dirty mud color, they are razor backed, their backbone bristles are all on end, and they can run like deers. At killing time a yearling will weigh 40 pounds, provided he has been fed for three weeks on sweet potatoes and a little corn.

As it is with the hogs, so it is to a great degree with all the live stock in the pine woods. Everything, cattle, sheep, horses and mules, are starved and stunted looking. I have seen four yoke of cattle hitched to a small load—a load for two good horses in your country. And yet the roads are vastly better than with you, being generally hard and the grades very moderate. But numbers must supply strength, and these people have no idea of strength disassociated from numbers. This is the way their fathers moved into the country from the Carolinas a hundred years ago, and the way that they have moved about in it ever since. Like the woman of Samaria, our father did thus and so, and who shall show us a better way?

A CHANGE AT HAND.

Well, the day is at hand when somebody will show these people a different and a better way. They themselves have an idea that a change is impending. They have heard the echoes of they locomotive whistle, and they naturally associate Yankees and foreign immigrants with the coming of railroads. At this very time these very woods are being reconnoitred by Northern lumbermen in search of advantageous tracts. They have bought a million acres in Mississippi alone in the last year. Some of this land they have bought for 25 and 50 cents per acre from the State of Mississippi, and for a good deal they have paid $1.25 to Uncle Sam. They are making these purchases in view of the rapid decimation of the pineries in Michigan and Wisconsin, which, they say, will be practically exhausted in eight years at the present rate of consumption. The Southern pine must supply the demand after that. Already it is going North in large quantities, to be used for all purposes in building except finishing. And even for finishing, as in the case of doors. It is really a beautiful wood, having a natural curl and grain that when simply varnished looks very rich and tasteful. I saw some beautiful doors of this kind in the new house of Mr. Joe Woodward, in Alabama.

A good deal of this timber is being bought on speculation by moneyed men, under the conviction that it will greatly enhance in value in a very short time. They say that in Michigan and Wisconsin it was bought only a few years ago for $1 25, as it is now here to-day, and that it enhanced to $5, $10, $20, and finally $30 per acre, and therefore the thing that hath been in the North is that which shall be in the South. In other words, that history will repeat itself. In view of all that I have learned during my three months' sojourn in the South, I have no hesitation in saying that land well bought—that is, with choice timber on it, convenient to a creek, or river, or coming railroad—will pay well at $1 25. To show you the demand for this lumber I may mention that the largest saw mill in the South is located on Pearl river within 20 miles of this place, and its capacity is 100,000 feet per day. On the occasion of a recent visit one of the proprietors told me that they loaded vessels for all parts of the world—even the East Indies—saying nothing of the ports of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

The problem that I have tried to solve is, what is to be the future of this country when the pine is cut off? This may be looking a good way ahead, and yet in view of the wide spread and increasing demand for yellow pine who shall say that the close of this century will see one half of these pine woods left in their original condition. Some persons will tell you that the land itself has no future. Others, and as I believe, more intelligent people, will tell you that a new generation, with newer and better ideas, will make a thrifty country of it. Wait till the Germans get here with their habits of close culture and economy. They will transform this country. It even now—the better portions of it—under the most indifferent fertilization, produces 10 to 15 bushels of corn, and the same of rice, per acre, (and in some cases one-half more) and 100 to 150 bushels of sweet potatoes, a quarter of a bale of cotton, fair crops of Irish potatoes, oats, rye and sugar cane. The Crab grass, and the Bermuda and Johnson grasses grow on it, and I am led to believe that oats or rye, sown in September would make an excellent winter pasture. The great trouble is in the present population, who, as I have said, with many good qualities, are ignorant, devoid of energy and enterprise, and content to live in the rut that their fathers made. The few really intelligent farmers among them will acknowledge that this is the great ailment of the country. It is a country out of which a great deal more could be made, but mere existence is so easy that the people can get along without exertion. All they need is a little ground for culture, their stock can range in the woods, and they can cut and "log" timber for spare money. Men who do not own perhaps more than 160 acres of land, which they have "homesteaded," will have 1,000 sheep and half that many cattle ranging the woods. The sheep will shear three pounds of wool, worth 26 to 30 cents, (it is remarkably clean and clear of burs) and will increase 50 per cent in numbers, and have no foot rot among them. That pest of the business in your country is unknown here. Their owners grow well off in spite of themselves. And yet plenty of them will live in log houses and on poor diet from sheer inability to get out of the paternal rut.

I opened some of their eyes by telling them of the Spanish Merinoes of West Virginia, and of their heavy, greasy, fine wool, and asking them why they did not buy some bucks and cross their natives. One owner of a large flock 'lowed it would be a good idea to do so. I suggest to Colonel Beall, of Brooke county, and others of your fancy breeders that there is a field for them down here.

A. W. C.

DR. BLACK INTERVIEWED.

He Tells What He Knows Regarding the Late Illness of the President.

Washington, April 27.—When the presidental party returned from Savannah last Sunday night, a dispatch was sent from this city by the Associated Press, impugning the accuracy of the statements of the special correspondents who accompanied the President in relation to his sickness. The Tallapoosa arrived here Tuesday night, and Dr. Black, the ship's surgeon, has been interviewed about the President's illness. He says that he was summoned to General Arthur's room about 1 o'clock Friday morning. He found him suffering from a violent attack of colic, and administered an emetic, which was immediately thrown from the stomach. A dose of spirits of morphine was then given the patient, but this was rejected, together with a portion of the contents of the stomach; but the pain was not allayed, as the irritating causes apparently had not been removed. Dr. Black gave the President an enema. The violent pains continued, and a second dose of morphine was administered, after which the President gradually obtained relief, and late in the afternoon of Friday he was able to leave his room. Dr. Black says that the President's symptoms at one time indicated inflammation of the stomach and he was greatly relieved when his patient began to improve.

We still continue to accept orders for Climax tobacco at 43c. for May delivery. All others in proportion.

S. Baer & Sons.

WESTERN LANDS.

HOW THE TITLES ARE OBTAINED.

The Killing of the Ward Brothers Who Are Alleged to Have Jumped a Claim—The Remote Connection of a Man Well Known in This City With the Affair.

St. Paul, April 27.—Further details of the killing of the Ward brothers, at Creel City say: Probably the best move Lieutenant Creel made was his last trip to St. Paul. Had he been at Devil's Lake when the crime was committed, he certainly would have been held by a large number as guilty in part, and no doubt implicated in the murder. The fact that he had trouble with Fred Ward in regard to the claim would no doubt have brought him out prominently in the affair. The Bell claim in dispute is an air line between Devil's Lake City and Creel City, being about half a mile from the latter. The shanty claimed by Bell was about three-quarters of a mile from Creel City, on the road between the two places, and it was here they were sleeping when the fatal attack was made. The door in the Bell shanty was in the west, and in the Ward shanty the door was in the south. Charlie was found in front of the Ward shanty, and Fred Ward between the two. Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, Bell went down to sleep on his claim. He found the Wards there and ordered them away. They refused to go. He went up to Creel City to get men to assist him, and collected a party of thirteen, among whom were Col. S. Uline, Beckham W. Lacy, M. Warrington, and John Bell, who went down to the claim, and when within a few yards of the claim were fired upon by the Wards, four shots being fired without hitting anybody, and the fifth striking one of the thirteen, whose name can not be learned. He cried out: "I am shot, boys; I am shot," and the whole party opened fire on the shanty.

FIRING BECAME GENERAL,

and it was impossible to say what shots took effect and what did not. Fred Ward probably received a shot in the shoulder while in the shanty, but the fatal shots were probably fired when the boys came outside.

Judge Bennett held an inquest over the bodies of the murdered men yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict that Fred and Charles Ward came to their death by being shot by parties unknown.

Elliott, who was in the shanty with the boys, says one report, testified to the fact that Charles Ward fired five shots before any shots were fired by the opposing parties. Col. Uline, of Lair, and others made a similar statement. The inquest in reality amounted to nothing except to find out who were in the raiding party. All the men in the raiding party are holding claims near Creel City. The fact still remains that in all the shots fired Elliot was not touched, while the Wards were killed.

The sentiment is greatly divided, some claiming that the Wards were to blame in the matter, and their own rash act brought on the fray which resulted in losing their lives. It is said that they were

WARNED

that it would not be well for them to try and hold the claims, but they responded by saying that they were armed to the teeth and could take care of themselves in any event, and that they would hold the claims at all costs.

Rev. E. P. Crane, Congregational missionary, procured a team at Bartlett and went direct to Devil's Lake, and from him the correspondent learned the following particulars of the crime, which are deemed probable: Bell came down to his shanty, which is located upon two claims, about 12 o'clock, and when he found the Wards in their shanty went to Creel City and collected the raiders, and when they came down to the shanty they pounded on the door and told the boys to get out. Alfred Ward said: "Hold on a minute." He was putting on his trousers, and had no more than got them on and went to the door, when he was jerked out and dealt a blow on the neck which showed when he was found. His brother cried out: "Fred, are you hurt?" And receiving no answer, began firing, when the raiders opened fire and shot through the door, the balls dropping down by the door. They also fired at Fred, who was down, and Charley said "I'll give up," and Elliott likewise. Charley was shot, whether in the shanty or just outside cannot be said. Elliott was kicked and struck several times and told to "git." Charley was the only one that was armed of the party, Fred's revolver being in his office at Bartlett. There is no truth in the report that they went up there for the purpose of fighting. They did not anticipate any such serious trouble. Mr. Crane says the coroner's jury did not make their verdict public. He thinks that every one of the thirteen were before the jury giving testimony. He did not hear that any of the Wards' shots took effect on the party.

A CHICAGO OPINION.

What the "Times" Has to Say About the Tragedy.

The tragedy in Dakota invites public attention to a manifestation of lawless violence in this country which ought to be punished with the promptness and severity that English justice is now meting out to assassins.

The assassination of the brothers Frederick and Charles Ward was a crime for which the perpetrators should hang. That is the sum of the whole matter. Admit all that border ruffianism has set up by telegraph in the way of apology for the tragedy, it is still not reduced from the character of brutal assassination. Even tenor of border apologetics goes to magnify its atrocity. According to the belief of Mr. Heber Creel (one of the speculative owners of a paper city called Creel City), the assassins were members of an organization called "the Citizens' Protective association." The protective object of that society must have been a peculiar one. It evidently was not to protect the lives or persons of the settlers in that remote region against lawless violence. It appears to have been on the contrary, to protect the "claims" of its non-occupying members to certain tracts of land by the methods of lawless violence. The members of that association, Creel says, "had sworn to kill the next man who jumped a claim," and for that dreadful crime were put to death. "That is frontier law," says Mr. Creel, "in mining camps or new towns. Claim jumping is punished by summary death in all frontier communities, and in all probability the Wards transgressed, and suffered accordingly."

NOT PREJUDICIAL TO MR. CREEL.

These statements show nothing prejudicial to Mr. Creel, but they go to show that the assassins were not characters of the cowboy and rustler class of ruffians, but men of a higher grade of intelligence, whom a cool-headed man could have reasoned with, and whom the principal members of the syndicate of land speculators believes he could have controlled. They tend to identify the assassins and the so-called "Citizens' Protective Association" with that syndicate, and in the same degree to reflect the guilt of assassination upon its whole membership.

It is very probable that the Ward boys went to Devil's lake upon the same motive that carried Creel and his syndicate thither. Probably their aim was to gain by dealing in land, rather than by settling upon and cultivating it. They were not in Creel's ring, however. They were young men of good business faculties and high promises. They had been carefully trained and educated, and stood high in the respect of many acquaintances among the merchants and other conspicuous inhabitants of Chicago. That they resorted to any unlawful practice or artifice, or attempted to commit any act of fraud or injustice toward any person in Dakota, will not be credited by their acquaintances without positive proofs.

It is reported that they attempted to "jump a claim" which one Bell, a land speculator from St. Paul, had undertaken to hold for a non-resident, and that for this they were assassinated by a band of ruffians led by Bell. If this report is true, they committed no offense against either law or good morals. Every person of respectable information knows that there is no law by which a pre-emptor can set up a claim to land without occupancy or some sign of possession, or by which one person can hold two claims, or by which an occupying claimant of one tract can hold an adjacent tract for a non-occupying claimant. It is neither in the letter, the spirit, nor the policy of our land laws that land should be appropriated in any of these ways.

As to Mr. Creel.

Mr. Heber Creel, late Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. cavalry, is well known in Wheeling, which he visited so late as last fall. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. Harry W. List, of the Bank of Wheeling. His command being stationed in the Devil's Lake country Lieutenant Creel saw the value of the land and became interested in it. It is understood that some Wheeling parties are associated with him. In order to give his whole attention to this and other land matters he gave up his commission in the army. Mr. Creel is a young a man of intelligence and integrity, incapable of taking even an ordinary part in any scheme of violence. It is probable, as suggested by him, that if he had been present he could have preserved the peace.

SPRAGUE'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

A Statement by the Minister Who Performed the Ceremony.

Staunton, Va., April 27.—The Rev. W. Q Hullihen, the clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony by which ex-Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was united to his present wife, says that many of the statements contained in the letter of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's counsel was untrue and unjust to him. From his explanation, it appears that he did all that could have been done by any conscientious clergymen to arrive at the facts regarding Mr. Sprague's first marriage and divorce before he consented to solemnize the second marriage. In answer to a question as to whether he knew that Mrs. Calvert was a divorced woman he said: "No, sir. Mr. Echols spoke of a beautiful young lady, and it never occurred to me ask about her civil condition. I hope the time will come when the State laws will be such that the State officers will be bound to make the necessary investigation. In cases of this kind we clergymen are liable as it is now to be placed in a very awkward dilemma." The reverend gentleman related a case in which a clergyman, on account of general rumor, had declined to marry a couple and he was compelled to pay damages that were almost ruinous to him in a slander suit that was subsequently brought. The rector also said that he had endorsed on the paper containing the questions asked by him of Governor Sprague the following memoranda:

"Trinity Church Rectory,
Staunton, March 8, 1883.

"Each one of within questions was propounded to Ex-Governor William Sprague, and was answered satisfactorily by him in view of the canonical requirements governing the marriage of a divorced person (Big Canons). The questions were deliberately read by the aforesaid Ex-Governor William Sprague, and were again satisfactorily answered by him in view of the aforesaid canon.

(Signed) "Walter Q. Hullihen."

The rector added: "So far as this case is concerned, the Bishop of Virginia, after hearing all the facts, said to me: 'You did everything that any man could do, and I feel perfectly easy, although somewhat annoyed.'"

HOW THE TABLE HAS BEEN TURNED.

Reminiscences of the Greek Fire Conspiracy During Our Civil War.

Washington, April 27.—Mr. Gladstone is reported as saying, in reply to the question of Mr. Bourke whether any steps had been taken at Washington relative to conspiracies organized in America against England, that he did not think it in accordance with public interests to make any statement touching communications with the United States on the subject of the outrages. If any note has been addressed to our government on the subject it has not yet been received at the State Department, neither has the question come before the President in any form. If Mr. Gladstone is correctly reported it might be inferred that a communication has been sent, but of the fact Minister Lowell is not advised and has not cabled any information bearing upon this subject.

If the British Government, however, should call the attention of our Government to the fact that American territory is made the base of conspiracies to destroy property in England, it will be but a repetition of a similar complaint made by the United States when Minister Adams, by direction of the Secretary of State, laid before Earl Russell, then at the head of the British Ministry, copies of official correspondence in relation to the manufacture of Greek fire at Windsor, Canada, to be used in firing certain cities of the United States by rebel emissaries. The scheme, as is well known, embraced Detroit, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, Buffalo, New York and other large cities.

Mr. Adams reported to Secretary Seward that Lord Russell had submitted the matter to the law officers of the Crown, and it was their opinion that the parties might at once be proceeded against in the courts as guilty of a high offense against Her Majesty's authority and the peace of the Kingdom. If the people engaged were not acting under belligerent authority they were liable as criminals to the claim of extradition under the treaty. If, on the other hand, could prove that they were so acting, they they were liable as violators of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory.

Trial of Fagan for the Murder of Burke.

Dublin, April 27.—The trial of Michael Fagan for the murder of Burke, was continued this morning. The case for the defense having closed, Judge O'Brien charged the jury. His remarks were to the effect that the testimony given by the informers against the prisoner had been fully confirmed by that of other witnesses. The Judge having finished his charge, the jury retired. After a short deliberation, the jury returned and announced that they had found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. On being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him, Fagan protested his innocence. He declared he was a Fenian and would die one. The Judge then sentenced him to be hanged the 28th of May.

IRISH NATIONALISTS

CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Speeches By a Number of Priests—Letter From Congressman Cox. The Full Text of the Platform of Principles Adopted.

Philadelphia, April 27.—It was nearly eleven o'clock before the Irish National Convention assembled this morning. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Dr. O'Reilly announced that the Committee on Resolutions had prepared a report, but was not yet ready to present it. Col. Michael Boland, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, then said that the Committee on Organization would not be ready with their report until after the Committee on Resolutions had reported, as after a long debate the Committee on Organization had not been quite able to agree on the number of officers for the National League, or its exact scheme of government. Col. Boland thereupon moved that when a recess be taken it be for two hours, to allow the Committee on Organization to perfect its report. Carried.

The Secretary then read, by unanimous consent, a communication from S. S. Cox, of New York, congratulating the Convention on what it had achieved, and declaring that it was impossible for Ireland to remain under British government on account of the commercial restrictions of the latter. There were 68,242 able-bodied men engaged in "keeping the peace," while there were but 21,000 engaged in teaching. The uncertainty of the land tenure and of the political status, and the standing army of the spies go to render Ireland the worst governed country in the world. The agitation for liberty will go on. The question of extradition, citizens' rights, etc., if it is considered by this Convention must be viewed in the light of lessons of recent events.

Edward O'Meagher Condon then moved that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Mr. Cox. Carried.

On Mrs. Parnell's entrance she was heartily cheered.

SPEECH MAKING.

Father Boylan, of County Cavan, Ireland, then addressed the convention. Amid much applause, he said that now John Bull would be put on one horn of the Irish dilemma and the landlords] on the other, while Pat would milk the cow. He complimented the spirit in which the American press had treated the Irish question. America had given Irishmen employment, but Irishmen had done America's hardest work on the fields of both peace and war.

The entire convention rose to its feet and cheered Father Boylan simultaneously.

Cries for "Betts" were heard. The Chairman said Dr. Betts was not in the hall.

Father Agnew, formerly of Scotland, now a delegate of the United Manhattan League, then addressed the Convention. He said the Irish in England and Scotland would have been the first to feel the effects of any intemperate action on the part of this Convention, and he was glad to congratulate the delegates that their action had so far been wise and moderate. He moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Revs. Father Boylan and Agnew.

Mr. Carney, of Massachusetts, said, on this motion, that every Scottish clergyman had for many years endeavored to nationalize every Irishman who crossed the channel. Carney, amid hisses and confusion, was pronounced out of order.

The motion for a vote of thanks was then carried.

At 11:40 a recess was taken for two hours, to await the reports of committees.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PLATFORM.

At 2:40 the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted his report as follows:

The Irish-American people assembled in convention at Philadelphia, submit to the intelligence and right reason of their fellowmen that the duty of a government is to preserve the lives of the governed, to defend their liberty, to protect their property, to maintain peace and order, to allow each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in the Legislature, just and humane laws. We solemnly declare and cite unquestioned history and universal knowledge of living men in testimony thereof.

First—That the English Government has existed in Ireland, not to preserve the lives of the governed, but to destroy them. Entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword. To asylums of terrified women it has deliberately applied the blazing torch. Into helpless towns it has discharged deadly bombs and shells. Through consecrated crypts, where age and infancy sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers. The sacred persons of venerable priests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the gibbet. Pulling babes have been impaled on the points of its bayonets, because, in their own words, its emissaries liked that government. Its gold has been folded in the hand of the assassin, and has rewarded the infamy of the perjured traitor. Its treacherous falsehood has lured patriots to an unsuspected death. As if the sword, cannon, touch, scaffold, dagger and explosive were not enough, it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only government known to ancient or modern times, which has employed famine for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance. Forcibly robbing the Irish people of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor, it has buried, not a hundred, not a thousand, but more than a million of the Irish race unshrouded and uncoffined, in the grave of hunger. It has mercilessly compelled other millions, in compulsory poverty, to seek in alien lands the bread they were entitled to in their own. There is no form of cruelty known to the lowest savage which it has not practiced on the Irish in the name of the highest civilization. There is no device of fiendish ingenuity it has not adopted to reduce their numbers. Within two years it has massacred children, and woman's body has been the victim of its licensed ruffians. There is no species of destructive attack, however insidious or violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against life or matter in any portion of the globe, for which its barbarities in Ireland have not furnished an example. There is no form of retaliation to which despair or madness may resort for which English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible.

THE CRIME OF ENGLAND.

Secondly, We declare the English Government in Ireland has not defended the liberty of the people, but has annihilated it. The statutes enacted since the invasion amount to a series of coercion laws, framed to deprive the citizens of all vestiges of personal freedom, and reduce them to outlawry in order to confiscate their property and compel them to flee to foreign lands. Since the beginning of the present century, when the Irish Parliament was abolished, laws for Ireland have been made in England, and during that period *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury have been suspended more than fifty times. Herds of soldiers have been loosed upon a people forbidden to bear arms, and the state of war, with all its attendant horrors, with occasionally those of retaliation, have been maintained. To-day, representatives of the people are in prison, guiltless of crime; freedom of the press abolished; the right of peaceable public meetings annulled; no man's house is secure, night or day, from armed marauders who may insult and barrass his family. Without a warrant a citizen may be thrown into prison. Without counsel he may be put on trial before a prejudiced judge and packed jury. On the lying averments of purchased wretches his liberty may be sacrificed or his life taken in the name of the law.

Thirdly—Instead of protecting the property of the people, the English Government in Ireland has been a conspiracy for its injury and ruin, and of twenty million acres of producing land six million have been allowed to lie waste, and the ownership of the remainder, generally acquired by force or fraud, have been retained in the hands of ravenous monopolists, who annually drained the country of its money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people. In addition to this an iniquitous system of taxation imposes on the people a gigantic burden for the sustenance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constabulary, for the salaries of supernumary officers and placemen, for pensions to English favorites, for blood money, for informers, and for a vulgar court whose extravagance is only equaled by the shame of its pretensions. Naturally, the created capital of the country is sent to England on one pretext or another, and brings no exchange except articles of English manufacture which the Irish people, under self government, would produce for themselves or purchase in America. Irish manufactures deliberately destroyed by England in the last century, are still dormant. Her immense water power turns no wheels. Her canals are all but impassible; her rivers are obstructed, and her useful clays and valuable minerals are untouched. In her beautiful harbors are few ships, except those of her enemy. English law for protection of property in Ireland has been a lance to make Ireland bleed at every pore for the benefit of the heartless landlord and English manufacturer.

Fourth—The English Government in Ireland has not maintained peace and order, but has for seven hundred years broken her peace and destroyed her order.

NOT FAIRLY REPRESENTED.

Fifth—The English government in Ireland does not allow that portion of the Empire an equitable and efficient voice in the Legislature. In England one-twelfth of the population votes for members of Parliament; in Ireland one-twentieth of the population votes for member of Parliament. In England the registration laws are favorable to voters; in Ireland they are inimical to the voter. In England all classes of the population are fairly represented. In Ireland the poor law is employed to secure to landlords and placehunters the preponderance in the national delegation. In England the judiciary is independent of the executive, and sympathizes with the people. In Ireland the judiciary is the creature and part of the executive, and is appointed exclusively from the enemies of the people. In England the magistracy is chosen without regard to creed. In Ireland 97 per cent of the magistrates having jurisdiction over personal liberty are selected from a creed rejected by 78 per cent of the people, and a detestible spirit of religious bigotry is thus legalized and perpetuated. In England the laws creating civil disabilities on account of religion have long been dead. In Ireland laws made under Edward III, Queen Elizabeth, Earl of Strafford, Charles II, Queen Anne and their successors are still vital to a people for whose oppression no statute is found too hoary by venal and trucculent judges the instant they were presented. Every measure of legislation proposed by any English member receives courteous consideration; any measure, however just, necessary or humane, presented by a patriot Irish member is certain of contemptuous rejection by the combined majority of both the great English parties. Thus the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate. Thus it is that evictions unknown in England and declared by Gladstone to be almost equivalent to a death sentence are of daily occurrence in Ireland, and have nearly doubled, in five years in spite of the boasted benefits of Gladstone's land laws. Thus it is, that although according to the Government returns, criminals are 27 in 10,000 of the English population, and only 16 in 10,000 of the Irish population, in spite of the exasperation to which they are subjected. Yet England enjoys constitutional liberty, and Ireland is under worse than a martial law. Intrepid and persistent attempts of patriot Irish deputation to obtain in the English Parliament just and humane laws for Ireland has always been, is, and in our belief, must continue to be a failure.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

The reading of the report was punctuated by hearty applause. At the arraignment of the English government in the first resolution the entire convention rose and cheered. Mr. Chadwick moved that the resolution be discussed and disposed of seriatum. Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, moved to substitute that they be adopted as read. Mr. Finerty, of Chicago, said that he hoped the gentleman who moved the substitute would have the decency to withdraw his motion. He was opposed to putting a court plaster on a carbuncle. He appealed to Mr. Brown to withdraw his substitute for the sake of Ireland, and said he (Finerty) would move to lay it on the table if not withdrawn. Mr. Brown should not be actuated by the desire for for partisan triumph. Mr. Brown declined to withdraw the motion. Mr. Finerty moved to lay it on the table. Lost, amid cheers and hisses. An excited debate was interrupted by Mr. Dougherty, of Boston, moving the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions, which Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, seconded. Fifty men were now on their feet, and Mr. Finerty, of Chicago, said: "Are we going to be gagged here?" He then asked if the motion to lay the motion for the previous question on the table was not in order."

The Chairman said no.

"Then I differ with the Chair," said Congressman Finerty, and ejaculating, "we have no chance; it's no use to try," he sat down.

The resolutions were then adopted.

The Tobacco Rebate.

In answer to various inquiries the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following additional instructions as to the inventories of manufacturers and dealers required to be made on May 1, which will be of interest to the cigar trade:

Imported cigars in unbroken stamped packages may be included in claims for rebate. Dealers and manufacturers may prepare inventories and attach labels at any time before May 1, but the inventories must be verified by the witnesses by actual count on said first day of May. If a claimant has goods in more than one district the label should have the claimant's name and the district and place of business, or of storage, where the goods are inventoried. The serial numbers of snuff stamps need not be given in any case.

If the dealer is also a manufacturer and holds stamped goods in each capacity, he should present two claims, one embracing goods held for sale, and the other for goods held in the factory or elsewhere for storage only. If either of the two claims amounts to less than ten dollars it will not be entertained and the collector should not receive it. Where packages of tobacco bear small stamps, viz: ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pound stamps, in addition to the stamps having serial numbers, the full taxed weight of each package should be entered in the inventory opposite the serial number of the stamp, and a foot-note should be added showing the amount of small stamps. Where only small stamps, instead of numbered stamps, are used on packages of ten pounds or more, the full weight should be entered separately, as in case of stamps with serial numbers, and a foot-note should explain the fact.

THE RATES OF WAGES

PAID IN THE DIFFERENT CITIES

In Thirteen Mechanical Occupations—The Miners Proposition to the Operators—A Review of the Pig Iron Trade—New York Cigar Makers Strike—A Mill Man's Fears.

New York, April 27.—The *Sun* prints a carefully prepared statement of the rate of wages paid in thirteen mechanical trades in the principal cities of the country. The main points of the summary are as follows:

Bricklayers—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $4 50; St. Louis, $4 50; Chicago, $3 50; Philadelphia, $3 50; Boston, $3 25; Baltimore, $3 50.

Brickmasons, fronts—New York, 5; Cincinnati, $4 50; Chicago, $4; Boston, $3 50; Baltimore, $4; Philadelphia, $4; St. Louis, $4 25.

Carpenters—Cincinnati, $3; New York, $3 50; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $4 25; Philadelphia, $2 75; Boston, $3; Baltimore $2 50.

Cabinet Makers—New York, $3 50; Cincinnati, $2 50; Chicago, $3 50; St. Louis, $3; Philadelphia, $2 25; Boston, $3; Baltimore, $2 50.

Finishers—New York, $3 50; Cincinnati, $3; Chicago, $3 50, St. Louis, $3 50; Philadelphia, $1 90; Boston, $3; Baltimore, $2 50.

Foundrymen—New York, $3 50; Cincinnati, $2 50; Chicago, $2; St. Louis, $3; Philadelphia, $2 50; Boston, $2; Baltimore $2 50.

Blacksmiths—New York, $3 50; Cincinnati, $2 50; Chicago $2 75; St. Louis $1 60; Philadelphia, $2 50; Baltimore, $2 50; Boston, $3.

Laborers—New York, $2; Cincinnati, $1 50; Chicago, $1 75; St. Louis, $2; Philadelphia, $2 25; Boston, $2 50; Baltimore, $2 50.

Painters—New York, $3; Cincinnati, $2 50; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $2 75; Philadelphia, $2 50; Baltimore, $2 25; Boston, $2 50.

Plasterers—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $3 50; Chicago, $3; St. Louis, $4; Philadelphia, $3; Baltimore $3 50; Boston, $2 50.

Stonemasons—New York, $4; Cincinnati, $3 50; Chicago, $3 75; St. Louis, $3 50; Philadelphia, $3 25; Baltimore, $3 25; Boston, $3 50.

Tin Roofers—New York, $3; Cincinnati, $3; Chicago, $2 75; St. Louis, $2 70; Philadelphia, $2 50; Boston, $2 75; Baltimore, $3.

Slaters—New York, $3; Cincinnati, $3 50; Chicago, $2 75; St. Louis, $3 50, Philadelphia, $2 50; Boston, $2 75; Baltimore, $3.

Striking Cigarmakers Scare Their Employers.

New York, April 27.—The employers of the striking Spanish and Cuban cigarmakers were somewhat surprised this morning at the receipt of a formal communication adopted last night at a meeting of the Grenio de Tobaqueros, which informs the manufacturers that the signers purpose, if the struggle is to be maintained, to embark for Havana, Key West, New Orleans, Vera Cruz and other points, in order to make a living. The manufacturers will meet to take action on the subject.

One Millman Who Fears a Strike.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—The *Leader* of this evening says: An iron worker en route from Youngstown to the National Tube works, at McKeesport, expressed the belief that a strike will commence among the iron workers on June 1. Said he: "The National Tube works have done more to kill the Amalgamated Association than all other oppositions outside. Last August they gave a written guarantee to pay knobblers $6 11 and puddlers $5 50 per ton for three years, and in case the mill shuts down voluntarily the men's wages were to go on. Now, the "scabs," as they are called, have a guarantee of good wages for next season while the union men have their choice of a reduction or a strike. They are bound to strike this year for the trouble is there are too many in the association willing to strike, and then they want to go back to work when they are striking. I have found that the best association in case of trouble is money laid up. I didn't get a cent last summer, and I propose to look out for number one this time.

A COMING PROPOSITION

Which Secretary Flannery Thinks May Prevent a Miners' Strike.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—This morning Secretary Flannery, of the Miners' Union, received the form of a proposition from a number of operators, which will be submitted for considreation at a meeting of the miners' committee to-morrow evening. The terms of the proposition to be submitted are as follows:

First—Three and a half cents per bushel.

Second—We agree to fill no cars for striking operators.

Third—We favor a checkweighman, and will retain his wages at the rate per capita from every miner necessary to pay his monthly stipend.

"This," said Mr. Flannery, "is all we ask, and if it accepted by all the operators, there will be no strike."

He refused to state how many operators were willing to agree to the above terms.

THE IRON TRADE.

The Weekly Review of the Market By the Iron Age.

Pittsburgh, April 27.—Speaking of the depression of the pig metal market, the *Iron Age* says: "Under such circumstances as those which exist at the moment in the iron market, it is the worst kind of folly to shut one's eyes to the facts of the case. No one is deceived by a false showing of firmness when prices are hopelessly weak and tending downward, and the producer who holds on, hoping against hope, and refusing to blow out his furnace when he cannot meet the market without loss, and when nothing but a curtailment of production will restore the market to a healthy tone, has no reason to complain if helped to a decision he is so reluctant to make for himself. All connected with the iron trades will have reason to be glad when bed rock is reached and prices cannot decline further. It is possible, but not probable, that this has been secured by a cut of two dollars a ton on pig iron, and if a reduction of two dollars is necessary, the best interests of the trade demand that it be made. We are sorry that the necessity exists, but since it does exist we are glad to see the market prices put down to the figures at which iron is selling. Our representatives in Congress might just as well see what the farce of tariff revision has done for the country. Cold stacks and idle mills will more strongly emphasize the folly of the last Congress than even a weak market with an over-supply of iron. Let us see just how badly we are hurt. There must be a bottom somewhere, and if it is not reached until we touch a figure at which few furnaces can run and none make a profit, the sooner we get down to that figure the sooner will confidence be restored and consumption begin to show a healthy increase. Meanwhile we shall witness a decline in the cost of production, and the furnace interest will be in good shape to take advantage of an improved market as soon as an improvement shall come."

DIED.

SMITH—On Friday, April 27, 1883, at 11 o'clock, Lewis Smith, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, on Zane street, Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.