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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

DEAR Steubenville *Gazette*: Hereafter we shall label our smiles.

WHILE that Indiana firm is sending up its baloons Mr. English is losing his chance to immortalize himself.

RAILROAD engineers seem to be sighting Wheeling from all the points of the compass. We may be happy yet.

LITERARY bureaus we have had, but how does it happen that candidates for the Presidency haven't dropped gracefully into the chromo racket?

THAT'S it exactly. Many Congressmen like Cox and Carlisle, but your Uncle Samuel Randall will gather in their votes for the Speakership.

IF Mr. Bennett and Mr. Mackey will give us a cheap cable we can forgive the one his seven-pound newspaper and the other his Bonanza luck.

WHAT has agitated the "unterified" of West Virginia, that they all want an organ, which each one would be willing to conduct? and after all, are they quite sure that they would be better satisfied than now?

THOSE Kentucky negroes who were put through in a day from the grand jury room to the penitentiary chose the wrong diversion. Murder is the safe sport in Kentucky, and it is better to have a white skin when you go about it.

THIS is to give notice to Mr. McGraw, of Grafton, and Mr. E. Willis Wilson, of Kanawha, and Colonel Ben of Harrison, and Mr. E. Boyd Faulkner, of Berkeley, and other statesmen whom it may concern, that the threatened reorganization of the party is going on to a greater or lesser extent through its headquarters organ, and that navigation to Wheeling is still open. *Verbum sat. sap.*

THE Philippi *Republican* says that Congressman-elect Wilson "happened" at Philippi on the first day of court, and court gave way to hear Mr. Wilson speak in the interest of the reorganizing Democracy. "He made a weak defense of Democratic rule in this State and of the re-assessment and then turned his attention to the tariff. Any boy of 15 could see the fallacies of his argument on this question, which were indeed palpable and transparent." If Mr. Wilson made a bad speech the fault was with the cause. Given a good subject he is far from a poor talker. But the work of reorganization must go on.

THAT story about Judge Black putting his clean shirts on over his soiled ones until he had three on his blessed back is still going the rounds. If tradition isn't too liberal with the facts our own Judge Green, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, has performed the shirt act six layers thick. They tell a good many stories about Judge Green's absent-mindedness, as for example, upon one occasion he was occupying a room with a man who wore boots. Judge Green, being the first to rise, put on the boots and left the low shoes. But, though a peck will go into a bushel measure, it doesn't follow that the bushel will go into the peck measure. Judge Green had to be sent for to give his fellow lodger a chance to go out and sun himself. So late as yesterday he introduced Judge Woods as Judge Johnson, and, seeing that something was wrong, looked up in an abstracted way and asked Judge Woods if that wasn't his name. Judge Green has his head so full of law that he doesn't concern himself to know whether it is sleighing time or blackberry season.

THE "slate" seems to be catching. The Fairmont *West Virginian* tells of a little Sunday caucus at which were present Judge A. B. Fleming, O. S. McKinney, John T. McGraw, of Grafton, L. P. Watson and the gentlemanly editor of the Fairmont *Index*. Result: For Attorney General, John T. McGraw, of Grafton; for member of the House of Delegates, O. S. McKinney; for Prosecuting Attorney, Lee P. Watson; for Sheriff, Harrison Manley. "Judge Fleming," says the *West Virginian*, "was undecided which he wanted worst, to be re-elected to his present position or to be elected to Congress."

While the Judge is considering which will be the more agreeable to him Congressman-elect Wilson is getting about shaking hands and making speeches so that if he happens to like a seat in Congress he may at least hold onto the convention. It is somewhat reassuring to see that the gallant and able McGraw, of Grafton, is not going to roll himself up in the dust and let the booted minions of the Bosses, so to speak, walk over his prostrate form. The Marion county "slate" isn't so big as the other and earlier "slate", but if it is strong enough to project a shadow over the State it may yet assume business-like proportions.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT recalls what his father, the money-making old commodore, used to say to him: "Billy, the men who take seven per cent. interest will have all the money in time." There is a kernel of solid golden truth in this shell. But men go on paying more than seven per cent. interest without realizing that interest is eating them up. Consider what happens to a dollar borrowed at seven per cent., the interest being compounded. In five years the debt is $1.4298; in ten years, $2 0462; in twenty years, $3.9592; in thirty years $7 5781; in forty years, $5 6377; in fifty years, $31.2141. After the interest bearing dollar gets well started it grows as though by magic. Note the difference that one per cent. will make: At six per cent. in fifty years one dollar becomes $19 7941; at five per cent., $11.8072. See the effect of a half of one per cent.: At four-and-a-half per cent in fifty years the dollar has become $9 2516.

At three per cent a dollar will double itself in twenty-four years; at four per cent in eighteen years; at five per cent in fifteen years; at six per cent in twelve years; at seven per cent in a little more than ten years; at eight per cent in a little less than nine years; at ten per cent in a little over seven years. At ten per cent in fifty years the dollar has become $130. It makes some difference whether you lend or borrow, and at what rate.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE LAND CRUISERS OF THE WEST.

A Vigorous Crusade Instituted Against Them—The Methods of the Disturbers—The Civil Service Commission—The Qualifications of an Applicant—The Secretary's Letter.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Commissioner McFarland, of the General Land Office, is continuing vigorously a crusade inaugurated against what are known as the "Land Cruisers," in the West. Upon the the reports of special agents thirteen entries of public land in Washington Territory were yesterday held for cancellation. The Commissioner says all parties in these cases appear to have combined in the Commission fraud combination, even extending to the notary who witnessed the papers. All entries after the confirmation were transferred to one individual.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a report from Indian Agent Tafts, at the Union Agency, Indian Territory, giving the results of an election recently held in the Creeks' nation, to fill the position of chief. The agent reports that the vote stood as follows: J. M. Perryman, 641; Samuel Chicote, 608; Is-Par-He-Che, 486. The vote was canvassed by a committee composed of adherents of the three candidates. The agent says that the returns from certain towns were thrown out because of irregularities, but adds that the result would not be affected thereby, and warns the Commissioner that a few Indians and negroes, at the instigation of designing white men, will complain to him of the result, and charge unfairness upon the successful candidate.

The Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19.—The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission in reply to the inquiry as to what branch of the service in the several bureaus of the State Department will require special examination for admission. He says, quoting ex-Secretary Fish, that the clerical force in the department is small and should have the personal confidence of the head of the department, a knowledge of international law and practical familiarity of many foreign languages. A power of reticence is also a requisite which is ascertained only by test, experience or intimate personal knowledge of the party and cannot be determined by any examination by a board.

The Secretary then goes on to say that it is necessary that most of the clerks of the Department of State should have at least sufficient knowledge of one or more foreign languages to read them in the original documents as received. Nevertheless, it is not absolutely necessary that every clerk should have this qualification, as his ability in other directions may more than compensate for its lack, but it is always necessary that at least twenty employes in this department should have a fair knowledge of either French, German, Spanish or Italian. Under these circumstances he suggests that a special examination be given to all applicants.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Comptroller Knox Finds that Many of Called Bonds Are of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The Comptroller of the Currency has completed his calculation of the effect upon the National Bank circulation of the recent call of fifteen millions of dollars of three-per-cents. The result shows that more banks and a greater amount of National bank notes are affected than was supposed. The second call touches the circulation security of 144 banks, and affects $8,352,000 of circulation. The two calls together, of forty millions, cause a contraction of nearly twelve and a half millions of National bank circulation, unless the two hundred and seventy-four banks included in the two calls shall determine to purchase 4 or 3½ per cents as a substitute for the called threes. Mr. Knox had thought that the second call would not affect as many banks as the first call did, but the figures show that he was mistaken. This amount of National bank circulation will have to be retired by the calls which mature December 1 and 15 next, unless the banks shall substitute the fours for the called threes. The effect upon the bank circulation of these two calls is certainly much greater than was expected, and at this rate the contraction of the currency, in connection with the retirement of the three-percents, will be more than an average of sixty millions for the next three years.

FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.

What it Costs—Revenue Derived Therefrom—Amount of Matter Handled.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The annual report of the Superintendent of the free delivery letter carrier system shows 104 offices employing 3,080 carriers, in operation at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30. During the year 1,324,637,701 pieces of mail matter were delivered and collected, an increase of nearly sixteen per cent over the preceding year. The total cost of the service for the year was $3,173,336, an increase of more than twenty-nine per cent over the cost for 1882. The average cost per piece for matter handled was two and four-tenths mills, an increase of one and one-tenth of a mill per piece over the cost of the previous year. The excess of postage on local matter over the total service was $1,021,894. There were collected and delivered during the year 791,768,699 letters, 261,718,052 postal cards and 268,319,847 newspapers.

The following table shows the aggregate number of pieces of mail matter handled at a number of the principal cities:

Baltimore	39,212,497
Boston	93,587,018
Brooklyn	34,815,447
Chicago	138,886,386
Cincinnati	19,756,303
Cleveland	20,152,687
Columbus, O	6,622,674
Dayton, O	5,436,442
Detroit	18,015,663
Indianapolis	11,253,919
Louisville	16,500,264
Milwaukee	18,488,372
Nashville	5,831,929
New Orleans	11,763,364
New York	238,860,064
Omaha	4,983,623
Philadelphia	160,943,939
Pittsburgh	19,114,838
St. Louis	46,765,499
St. Paul	9,194,215
San Francisco	21,777,771
Sandusky, O	9,122,807
Springfield, O	2,813,729
Toledo, O	7,916,891
Washington, D. C	13,131,674
Zanesville, O	1,423,421

Competition the Life of Trade.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 19.—Indianapolis has long been noted for the enterprise of its merchants in the way of advertising. Competition is very sharp between two leading retail clothing houses. One sends up balloons every few days. The other distributes thousands of boxes of candy to school children, who, on one occasion, crowded the store by the hundreds and required several police to control them. To-day, however, the two establishments locked horns and both advertised that they would sell jeans pantaloons for five cents a pair during to-day. Before 10 o'clock this morning the market quotations on jeans pantaloons went down to one cent a pair, although every pair cost the proprietors fifty-two cents to manufacture. One firm alone claims to have sold upward of two thousand pairs before 10 o'clock this morning.

THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Official Report—The Causes That Led to the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19.—The Secretary of War has received from the chief signal officer an official report of Lieut. E. L. Garlington, commander of the recent Arctic expedition to Smith Sound, for the relief of the Signal Service party at Lady Franklin Bay. The report is very long and goes fully into all the details of the voyage and the wrecks of the Proteus, and the retreat of her survivors in small boats to North Greenland, a settlement of Uperkinara. The principal points of the narrative have been covered by previous accounts from various sources, but the comments and explorations of Lieut. Garlington are new and interesting. Some additional particulars with regard to the management of the Protens are also given and tend to show that Capt. Pike was not as careful and skillful a navigator as had been supposed.

Among such particulars are facts that on the 6th of July Capt. Pike ran past the harbor of God Haven in entire ignorance of its proximity, although the weather was clear; that on July 15 he ran his ship aground near the mouth of Disco Fiord in consequence of neglecting to take surroundings, and that on the 19th he went entirely out of his course and ran in toward Cape Walker at the bottom of Melville Bay supposing it to be to Cape York, while the latter, in reality, lay 150 miles to the westward. Lieutenant Garlington, however, does not charge Capt. Pike with any neglect or bad judgment in connection with the "nip" by which the Proteus was crushed; that, he seems to regard as an accident on the part of any one. He confirms, however, the statements first made by Commander Wildes of the Yantic, with regard to the behavior of Capt. Pike's crew. At the first alarm of danger he says that those on duty abandoned their posts and ran to save their own property in the forecastle, and as soon as stores began to go over the side, they commenced to appropriate everything they wanted, breaking open and rifling boxes and bags of private clothing and stealing their contents.

Capt. Pike said in reply to Lieut. Garlington's protests, that he was powerless to prevent the plundering of the ship, and that the men of his crew "were the worst lot of scoundrels he ever saw." In explanation of his course in starting South after the wreck of the Proteus instead of waiting for the Yantic Lieut. Garlington says at first he did not believe the Yantic could get to Littleton Island through such ice as they had encountered; and, second, that he expected to find at Cape York the Swedish steamer Sophia, and to avail himself of her assistance in carrying out as far as possible, notwithstanding the disaster, the plan for Lieutenant Greely's relief.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings—The Address of Bishop Greer.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—The fifteenth day's session of the Thirty-third General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States was held today. The House of Deputies concurred in the resolution adopted by the Bishops providing for a Joint Committee on Emigration to ascertain facts and devise means to protect emigrants. The Joint Committee on the Version in French of the Book of Common Prayer, reported it advisable to proceed at once with the preparation of the new translation, and it was so ordered.

The Joint Committee on Devising Means to Increase the Benefits of the Trustees' Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen recommended the acceptance of the gift of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, of a lot near the center of Faribault, on which to erect a Home. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Canons proposing an amendment to title 1, canon 9, relating to lay readers, was considered. The amendment grants them certain privileges, such as making addresses and exhortations, exercising their functions in another diocese, and providing for restrictions in taking out license.

The venerable Bishop Greer, of Mississippi, here addressed the Deputies. He wished to bid them farewell, as, in the providence of God, he would never attend another Convention. He was the sole survivor of the Convention which met in this city sixty years ago. There were then nine Bishops; now there are seven times that number. What has God wrought?

A RACER'S WINNINGS.

Jay Eye See's Owner Shows his Checks. A Merchant's Mistake.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Jay Eye See will probably go into winter quarters early next month. Mr. Case has since his departure from New York, received many offers for the horse beside the prohibitory price of $50,000 which was placed on him, but is determined to keep him. People in a position to know, say his winnings foot up to nearly $200,000. On the Monday that Jay Eye See beat St. Julien he bought a $1,000 camel's hair shawl for his wife and offered in payment a check for $1,500. The proprietor naturally hesitated about accepting it. "I don't know you sir," he said. "My name is Case, of Racine, Wisconsin," he replied. The merchant looked blank. "I am the owner of Jay Eye See," said Mr. Case. The merchant jumped up: "I beg your pardon; I didn't know that. Mr. Case then drew his wallet, which was full of checks to overflowing, ranging from $800 to $4,000. "See if you can find a check among those whose maker you know." A suitable one was found, and as Mr. Case left he said, "This is all Jay Eye See money."

Gen. Steedman's Funeral.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TOLEDO, O., October 19.—The funeral of Major General James B. Steedman, who died yesterday afternoon, will take place at 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon, and it is estimated that it will be the largest occuring in this part of the country, and will be attended by Generals Grant, Hancock, Sherman, Sheridan and other equally eminent military and civil officers. General Steedman leaves a family of a young wife and two small children.

Damages for Injuries.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 19.—In the suit of Silas Fleming against the Jefferson Iron Works, to-night, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant for $3,000 damages, claimed for spinal injuries sustained by the plaintiff at the defendant's mill in August, 1881. This was the third trial of the case.

Crimes in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Late last night Miss Annie King was found lying in an alley sixty feet from the street, in the northwestern section of the city, nearly beaten to death. She is terribly wounded about the head, and is in a most critical condition. When she regained consciousness she said she had been attacked by a negro while on her way home from a visit to friends, and dragged into an alley and outraged. The fiend beat her to prevent her crying for help. Her assailant is unknown. About the same time while Lena Wroten was passing along Dover street, selling hot fritters, she was assaulted by Henry J. Coleman, a native of Petersburg, Va. He was arrested and committed for the Criminal Court.

A DEMON FROM DRINK.

WHAT ONE MAN'S DISSIPATION COST.

A Frenzied Drunkard Tries to Cut His Wife's Throat While She is Ill in Bed—A Terrible Story of Suffering—An Inhuman Monster—The Testimony of a Friend of the Wife.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Richard Meding, 37 years of age, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly, but in her testimony Mrs. Ella Rex, who resides at No. 985 Washington avenue, Morrisania, told an extraordinary story. Mrs. Rex is a charitably inclined lady of diminutive stature, and is a member of the Morrisania Methodist Church. She, with others, has formed a Helping Hand Society, having for its object the assistance of the poor and needy in Morrisania, and it was while on one of her charitable missions that she witnessed the brutal conduct of the prisoner in East 161st street, near Elton avenue. While Mrs. Rex was telling her story the prisoner, whose features bore traces of long continued dissipation, listened with flushed face and trembling limbs. He is said to be of a very respectable family.

THE WIFE'S FRIEND'S STORY.

Mrs. Rex said that she had known the prisoner and his wife for the past nine years, the latter being one of her intimate friends. During that time she did not believe Meding had been sober for a single day, and he had at last brought his family, consisting of a wife and four children, to the verge of starvation. Sometimes he would bring home a few dollars and give it to his wife, but in an hour or two afterward would demand it from her, and, if she refused, would beat her until she gave it up. For months past, up to the time of her sickness, Mrs. Meding had supported the entire family by her sewing machine and he had done nothing. The Helping Hand Society had been taking care of his wife during her sickness and providing the faming with food. As Mrs. Meding was soon to become a mother and was in a very weak state, Mrs. Rex frequently sat by her bedside to attend her. She had been with her friend last Tuesday afternoon, as it was believed that she was on the eve of confinement. The husband had left the house in a partial state of intoxication, and the invalid had been made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. At 7 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Rex was about to go to her own home for an hour or two, preparatory to sitting up all night with her friend, when the uncertain footsteps of the husband were heard on the stairs. Entering the room, he staggered up to the bed, and, looking first at his wife and then at Mrs. Rex, said huskily, "Ain't you dead yet? I thought you would be buried before I got back." Then, according to Mrs. Rex, whether intentionally or in drunken abandon, he flung himself upon the bed and upon the body of his wife. Mrs. Rex says he also tried to take his wife by the throat. Mrs. Rex says she seized Meding, and by exerting all her strength managed to pull him from the bed and fling him upon the floor. A doctor was at once summoned and every attention was paid the suffering woman. Before the physician arrived the witness said that Meding threatened to kill her and started for a small bedroom to get his razor. Fearing that her own life was in danger Mrs. Rex rushed out of the room and ran to the 161st street police station. Two policemen were sent back to the house with her and Meding was arrested. He was crazed with drink. Mrs. Rex found the razor on the bed of the room the prisoner had entered and showed it to Justice Morgan.

A JUSTICE'S INDIGNATION.

In reply to questions of the Justice Meding said he was not drunk and intended no harm to his wife. The razor he wanted to shave himself with. Policeman James E. Conklin, of the mounted squad, who made the arrest, testified that Meding was drunk when he (Conklin) was called to the house, and that he appeared to be out of his head.

"This is the most extraordinary and inhuman case that has been brought before me during my entire career as a Police Magistrate," said Justice Morgan, as he looked at the prisoner. "The charge against you is only for being drunk and disorderly. On this I will fine you $10, but I will also hold you in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for six months, in default of which you go to the Island for six months. There is just where you belong, and by right ought to have been sent long ago, and I am very sorry that the law prevents me from sending you there for a longer period. This is the most brutal outrage I ever heard of. Take the prisoner away."

THE WIFE'S SAD STORY.

A reporter who inquired for Mrs. Meding's residence in East 161st street later in the day found that the family occupied two rear rooms on the second story of a two story frame cottage near Elton avenue. When she asked, in excited tones, of the reporter what had been done with her husband, and was informed, the sick woman sighed.

"But I am glad he has been sent away to the Island," she said. "He cannot harm me now or injure the children. I have lived in constant terror of my life for years past, but now it is over and I can rest. Drink has made him insane, I know, and I wish he might be sent where he could be treated for that fearful malady. My friends will try to obtain a separation for me, and I desire it, for I cannot live with him any longer. Little by little he has gone down, until now no one respects us, and I and my children are forever disgraced. His people have done all they could for him, but it was of no use. He lost one position of trust after another, until now he cannot obtain work anywhere. I have kept starvation from the door until I was taken sick, but now I don't know what will become of us."

BONDS FROM BANK CLERKS.

What the Chicago Clerks Have to Say About the Matter.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The notice of the First National Bank to its clerks that they would have to give bonds, which could be obtained from the Guarantee Company of North America, has raised a breeze which no one expected, since the system has been in vogue for years among banks, among which are the Commercial, National, Chicago National, Merchants and the Loan and Trust Company. The Quarantine Company charges one per cent for the bonds it endorses. Those bank clerks who have been giving bonds now join in the cry against the system and hope to abolish it by means of agitation through the press. "Some of them have not hesitated to denounce it as a gigantic blackmailing scheme, and to ask the press to ventilate it to the core. They suggest that since the bonding business is so easily arranged through the guarantee company, that corporation might be made to extend its operations so as to include bank officials, directors and officers of other fiscal concerns. Had such a system existed in the past, the operations of B. F. Allen, Sidney Meyers, D. D. Spencer, and other local financiers who cut a wide swath in their time, might not have been so extensive, or poor depositors might not have suffered so severely.

HOVEY HUNG.

Swung Off for Murdering His Sister-in-Law—Scenes at the Execution.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Edward Hovey, the slayer of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fannie Vermilies, was hanged this morning in the Tombs prison yard. The murderer's last night on earth was spent very restlessly. He moved around on his cot frequently during the night and seemed entirely unable to compose himself to sleep. He arose this morning early and was visited by his spiritual adviser and lawyer, the latter to bid him good bye. Hovey, in the language of one of the deputy sheriffs, looked more dead than alive when he arose to dress himself. Everything possible was done to cheer him up, but the efforts in this direction had but little impression on him. When his breakfast, consisting of rolls, coffee, eggs, &c., was brought, Hovey dragged his chair in a perfunctory way toward the little table upon which the meal was placed, and seated himself with a deep drawn sigh. He quietly surveyed the food for a moment and then drawing back from the table said he could eat nothing. Father Duranquet, the Rev. Mr. Gilbert and Deputy Warden Finley prevailed upon him to attempt at least to eat. They succeeded in inducing him to sip the coffee, but they could not get him to do any more. Soon after arising he had been given a dose of chloral and he now wanted whisky. In view of his condition it was agreed that he should have stimulant before being led to the gallows. At 7 o'clock the Sheriff's deputies had arrived headed by Sheriff Davidson and Under-Sheriff Stevens. These formed a square around the scaffold. The Sheriff immediately entered the prison, and, proceeded to the condemned man's cell, and read to him the death warrant.

At the conclusion of the reading the executioner and his assistant pinioned the murderer's arms, and the procession to the scaffold was then formed. It was headed by sheriff Davidson and his Under Sheriff. Hovey was grasped on either side by deputy sheriffs, and was more or less supported along the route. The murderer was dressed in a black suit, but wore no collar. The hangman lost no time in completing his work. The moment Hovey was placed under the scaffold he tied his legs and then after a few parting words between the unfortunate man and his spiritual advisers, drew the black cap over his face, adjusted the noose, and, quicker than it takes to tell it, cut the rope and Hovey was launched into eternity at exactly 7:56. As the body rebounded from the cross pieces, the hands and legs became rigid with muscular contraction. The hands turned blue. In a few minutes the last outward sign of life was manifested in the struggling body. At 8:10 he was pronounced dead, and shortly after the body was lowered into the coffin and turned over to his friends.

Two Georgia Hangings.

CALHOUN, GA., October 19.—Margaret Harrison, the colored murderer of little Lila Lewis, was hanged here in the presence of nearly four thousand people today. The woman passed the night praying. On the gallows she harangued the crowd, asserting her innocence, and attributing to her own kin her presence there. She asked all to take warning by her fate. She hoped to meet the murdered child in heaven, also her own people. "Every tub must stand on its own bottom here; but up there, I will get justice," she said. Jesus, Lover of My Soul, and Sweet Bye and Bye, were sung before the speech

MONROE, GA., October 19.—Taylor Bryant, colored, was hanged here to day for feloniously assaulting Mrs. Elizabeth V. Saards, a respectable white widow, on the night of August 30th. The gallows were erected in a field a mile from the court house. Ten thousand spectators were present.

PROTECTING NELLING.

A Careful Watch Upon all the Roads Leading to the Jail.

LAFAYETTE, IND., October 19.—Complete preparations have been made here for defending the county jail in case any attempt should be made to lynch Nelling, the murderer of Ada Atkinson. A full company of Militia, all of whom are veterans, are under marching orders and ready to rush to the jail when the Sheriff sounds an alarm on the town fire bell. They are armed with Sharp's breech loaders, and an extra guard of six men is on duty at the jail, and the police station is in the immediate vicinity with a force numbering sixteen men. Oxford is 22 miles distant. In case any body of men should come from there, either by rail or highway, arrangements have been made whereby the Sheriff shall be immediately notified of their departure. No party can cross the Wabash river outside of this town on the Benton county road without being met by militia. The necessary papers empowering the authorities here to hold Nelling have not yet arrived from Fowler, so that in case his release were demanded it could not legally be refused. Some of the court commissioners grumble at Nelling being brought here because of the risk of damage to public property by an attack on the jail for which damage they could not hold Benton county responsible.

A Terrible Death.

NORTH SOLON, O., October 19.—A most shocking accident, resulting in the death of Stella, only daughter of G. G. Arnold, merchant, at that place, occurred about 10 A. M., yesterday. The little girl went to the house of a near neighbor, and while there sat upon a stove in which was a fire. Her clothes caught from behind. When she felt the heat she ran across the street, and before assistance could reach her her clothing was entirely consumed, excepting her shoes and a few shreds about her shoulders, her body being completely cooked. Her hands were burnt to a crisp, and her features marred past recognition. She died at 1 P. M.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Gerald Massey, the poet, has arrived at New York, from Liverpool.

The new contralto, who Col. Mapleson promises will eclipse Cary, is Josephine Yorke, of Cincinnati.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America consumed yesterday's session in discussing the ninety-five theories of Luther.

County Controller Speer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who has been examining the Clerk of Courts, Archie Rowand's books, has completed his investigation, and reports a deficiency of $48,000 for a period covering two terms of his office.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company makes a positive denial of the orders issued to meet the cut in Western passenger rates made by the Delaware and Lackawanna Company. Furthermore it is stated that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intend to stand by the present arrangement.

The amount of gold received at the Sub-Treasury at New York from New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Memphis and St. Louis for which silver certificates have been demanded and sent back from March 3 to date is $11,000,000. In nine days, from October 9 to 18, there was $2,805,000 exchanged.

Two farmers, Charles Ford and Joe Sutherland, between whom an old grudge existed, met in the road Wednesday afternoon, seventeen miles east of Newport, Ark. Both were armed, and Ford, whom Sutherland had threatened to kill, drew a shot gun before Sutherland could draw a pistol, and killed him.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

DECREASE IN THE VOLUME OF TRADE

The Causes Leading to the Present Stagnation in Commercial Circles—The Iron Market—Dullness Pervading all Branches of the Iron and Steel Industries.

NEW YORK, October 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency report the business situation does not improve. A manifest shrinkage in the volume of trade at this point is shared in by seven of the largest commercial centres. Eleven cities show a slight gain in business. Merchandise shows a decline in volume as the season approaches a close, but there is a fair amount of profit in the transactions of the week as prices have been pretty steadily maintained. Collections are good and notwithstanding the large increase in the number of failures, the losses as yet by bad debts do not impair the expectation of a fairly profitable season.

The grain markets are irregular and close weak, at about the previous rates There has been a slight variation in the price of cotton, with a tendency somewhat downward. Pork and lard are fairly steady, with but a slight variation in prices. No special change in wool. Large speculation has taken place in petroleum during the week, but the fluctuations are light, ranging between 3 and 4 cents. The money markets shows remarkable ease, there being a plethora of money for everything except stock speculation. The bank deposits amount to nearly $500,000,000, showing an increase of $30,000,000 as compared with last year, indicating large withdrawals from speculation.

THE IRON MARKET.

Great Dullness Pervades all Branches of the Trade.

PITTSBURGH, October 19.—The position of the local pig iron market has not changed since last week. Stocks continue comparatively light, both in hands of consumers and producers; the former are carrying only enough to meet immediate wants, while the latter are sold pretty close up. Some of them have contracts booked sufficient to absorb their production during the remainder of the year. Moreover, advices from the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys state that most of the furnaces in blast in these valleys are working on contracts, and that there, as here, there is little or no accumulation. A special cablegram to the *Iron Age*, under date of London, 17th inst., reports a stronger feeling in Scotch pig during the week, but it did not last, and prices are barely steady.

There is no change to note in Bessemer pig, the market ruling dull at 49.50c for W. C. Hematites, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, equal parts, f. o. b. shipping parts. In blooms there is but little doing.

CONDITION OF THE TRADE.

In commenting upon the iron situation, the *Iron Age* says: Dullness pervades all the departments of the iron and steel trades from the manufacturers of pig iron to the manipulators of steel, with exceptions only in the case of rail makers and structural-iron manufacturers. With great unanimity, the makers of pig iron, bar iron, crucible steel and steel rails assert that prices are now at the bare cost of production, and that no further concessions are possible—unless something gives way. But while furnaces are being blown out in various directions, those which continue in operation seem able to more than supply the demand. A more thorough attempt to restrict production will have to be made before a serious effect is produced on the market. A scarcity of pig-iron must be felt before buyers will believe that such a contingency is possible, Among the bar mills we do not hear of any effort to reduce production. The mills evidently get some orders, trade being not entirely extinct, and manufacturers prefer to run as long as they can in order to keep their men together. The perfect organization of the working force of a large rolling mill is a very important and exceedingly difficult matter, and mill owners take heavy risks, in the hope that affairs will improve, rather than shut down and be unable to start up in good shape when an improvement comes. Still, there are rumors that several rolling mills will stop before long if prices make no change for the better. The steel rail manufacturers express themselves very firmly against putting their prices lower than $37 at the mill and deny reports of sales under that figure. They assert that a number of the most important steel works will cease production if the railroads refuse to buy at the price named, which means $37 at the Eastern works and $40 at Chicago and St. Louis. In view of these circumstances the outlook for the winter is not cheering either for those who own iron and steel works or those who work in them.

BUTLER'S CHANCES

For Success Slim—Ex-Congressman Crapo's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—Ex-Congressman Crapo, of Massachusetts, is in town. In answer to a question this evening as to the probable result of the campaign in that State, he said: "I have no doubt of Robinson's election. Massachusetts is stirred up as she never was before for a State election. We shall cast the largest vote ever thrown by several thousands. There are two reasons why the Republicans will win. The first is that many thousand Republicans who staid at home last year will come out in November. It is hard to tell how many they will number, but more than enough to wipe out Butler's majority. You see, last fall some of our people were disaffected for various reasons, but since the day of the the Republican State Convention it has been evident that every section of the party is solid for Robinson. He has been on the stump ever since the canvass begun, and makes friends in each place where he speaks. The Republican committee is working hard, and we shall poll the full party vote in every county.

Another reason for confidence is that a large number of old-line Democrats will cut Butler's name from their tickets. They voted for him last year, and would do it again if State issues only were at stake, but they are afraid his election may make him a prominent candidate for the Presidency. They hate him too much to allow that. He can be borne for them as Governor, but they have no intention of putting him to the front in National affairs. To prevent that they will retire him this year."

"What will be the result if he is defeated?"

"He will be politically dead. It is a life and death struggle with him, but Robinson will be the next Governor of the State."

Oklahoma Payne.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., October 19.—The Federal Grand Jury, yesterday, found a true bill against D. L. Payne, better known as Oklahoma Payne, for conspiracy in violating the laws of the United States. Payne says he desires a speedy trial, and declares there is no case against him, as everything in the way of preparation for entering the Indian Territory and marching to Oklahoma had been heralded by the newspapers, and that he invariably notified the United States Attorney, and asked him to interfere if he proposed to when they reached the State line, and not wait until arriving at Oklahoma.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Some Fresh Track Talk of Local Interest.

A Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Times* says: It was learned to-day on the highest authority that the contracts for the tunnels on the line of the South Pennsylvania railroad, to run from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, had been let, and that work would begin at an early day. At the same time the contract for the masonry work of the bridge across the Susquehannah river at Harrisburg was given out. This is the road which is to make a direct connection between the Reading system and the West. It is to be built by the American Construction Company, of which Robert E. Sayre, for many years chief engineer of the Lehigh Valley railroad, is chief engineer. Mr. Sayre is also President of the South Pennsylvania railroad, of which William H. Vanderbilt is the chief stockholder. There are six tunnels to be made, and by the time the longest one is finished the tracks of the whole road will be down. The contracts for grading and track laying will be made very soon. The contract for 80 miles of track will be closed within a few days. Under the terms of the contracts, the whole line is to be completed ready for travel within two years.

A Cumberland paper says: The passenger cars for the Grafton and Greenbrier road are in the shops at this place undergoing preparations for the service. One of them, which has been finished, is christened "Rich Mountain," the other will be named "Tygert's Valley." They, as well as all the freight cars, are large and spacious, and are being painted a uniform color, so that there will be no two prettier or neater trains in the country than those which will shortly run on the G. & G. R. R. The engines are named respectively "Philippi" and "Beverly."

The P. W. & Ky. stockholders will meet in this city on Tuesday, November 20, for the purpose of voting upon the matter of the creation of a loan of $500,000, secured by mortgage upon the whole line, including the extension to Benwood.

S. L. Mooney, President of the Narrow Gauge, was in town this week. He says the cars will run through from Zanesville to Caldwell next week, but will have to make transfer for a short time at the St. Clair tunnel.—*Caldwell Journal.*

CAMPBELL'S FAILURE.

An Ironton Furnace Man Fails for a Considerable Amount.

IRONTON, O., October 19.—John Campbell's failure will effect directly or indirectly seven of the eight furnaces in which he is interested, the Hecla not being among the number; it will not be to a serious extent, however. Shrewd business man as he was, he evidently did not know the true state of the affairs of the Union Iron Company which failed for over $500,000, involving him to the extent of $200,000 on paper that he had endorsed. In his endeavor to save the concern he paid into it $75,000, but without effect. Mr. Campbell stated last evening that the books show $300,000 to its credit as an offset against the $600,000, but it really amounts to nothing. Four of the stockholders booked for $150,000 are worth nothing. If creditors force the property to a sale at this time they will not realize fifty cents on the dollar, because just now the iron is at such figure, and the market is in such a state that all the furnace property is practically dead and the worst investment that could be made.

Turf Sports.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The Chicago driving park management announces an extra day for next Tuesday, with unusual attractions. The first event will be a free for all trot for a purse of $1 000, in which Phallas, Monroe Chief, Wilson and Fannie Witherspoon will take part. Following this will be an attempt by Jay Eye See for a purse of $5,000 to beat the best trotting record of 2:10¼ by Maud S. Jay Eye See is said to be in the best possible condition, and his owner is particularly anxious to have him reduce the record before the season closes.

The day's sport will conclude with an attempt on the part of the great pacer Johnston, with a record of 2:10, to beat the three heats, 2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼, made by Commodore Kitzen's Little Brown Jug, which stands as the best three heats on record. The sale of Johnston to Commodore Kitzen has been erroneously announced. The completion of the transaction depends on the success or failure of this trial.

A Duel to the Death.

ATLANTA, GA., October 19.—A Fort Gaines special to the *Constitution* says: A startling tragedy occurred three miles east of this place yesterday evening. B. A. Jester was riding home on horseback when he met B. F. Hudespeth. There existed a feud between them for some time. The quarrel was renewed and Hudespeth seized a piece of fence rail and struck Jester, when the latter sprang from his horse and stabbed his assailant to the heart. Hudespeth then drew a pistol and fired two shots one of which struck Jester in forehead, the ball ranging under the skin to the back of the head. Jester again closed with him and stabbed him in the right breast, when Hudespeth fell and almost immediately expired. Jester has not been arrested.

Too Poor to Pay.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The representative of Pim, Forward & Co., of this city, whose steamship was fired upon at Jeremie, Hayti, while taking on board refugees from the Haytien revolt, said to-day. Our firm will not claim damages against the Haytien government, as that nation is poor and it would be cruel to undertake to collect pecuniary recompense in this case. We are also informed that the British government is also willing to accept a suitable apology on account of the vessel sailing under Her Majesty's flag.

Mr. Randall and the Speakership.

BOSTON, October