The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Don't forget the charity Bazaar to-night. The poor we have always with us.

Dayton refuses to "turn back the hands." But that won't keep the railroads from running through Dayton on standard time.

The "old ticket," so far as the head is concerned, is moving along very harmoniously. The tail seems a good deal twisted in one way and another.

For some reason or other wool growers are afraid that a Democratic House won't be friendly to their interest, in spite of the fine promises of the Democratic stumpers in Ohio. Beware the wolf in sheep's clothing!

If lynch law were ever justifiable it would be so in such a case as that of the lynching of Ada Atkinson's murderer. But civilized society ought to be able to protect itself and mete out punishments in lawful ways. Where it is not able it has something to think about.

The new time standards went into operation without a jar, so complete were the arrangements. In this we behold once more the thoroughness of the vast railroad system and the marvelous achievement of the telegraph, without which no such radical change would be possible.

The pension swindlers die hard, but they must die. They have posed as eminent patriots, realizing a hundred cents on the dollar of all their pretensions, but they must go. The government is after them and the people are now well-informed of their rascalities. The more professions they make the less they will be believed.

It is to be regretted that any of the iron mills find it necessary to suspend operations, as they are doing, but it is better to shorten sail or even to anchor in a safe harbor before the storm comes. It is better for workmen as well as employers, for resumption after voluntary suspension is easier and earlier than after a crash.

After much preparation the Bazaar of Nations for the benefit of the poor of Wheeling opens this evening. The cause is worthy of a generous support. The unselfish, zealous women who have given their labor to the undertaking deserve the fullest recognition of their services. Aside from these considerations the affair will, we are assured, be able to stand on its own merits. As a spectacle it will be novel and brilliant, and everybody ought to be there to see. It will quicken the enjoyment to know that it is not to end with the sight-seeing and the persistent solicitations of the young ladies with something to sell, but that the grand result will be bread and meat and fuel and raiment for those deserving ones on whom fortune is not smiling. And so we shall be able to combine a good time with a good work.

In Indiana they are looking upon General Sherman as a highly possible presidential quantity. That view is not confined to Indiana. And there is Mr. Blaine, writing away on his book—there are many who regard him as the man of all others to make the fight. It is noticeable that Blaine stock is steadily rising in the quotations. It is also noticeable that while there are personal preferences, as there always have been and always will be, Republicans seem to lay aside all such considerations for the higher consideration of success. Neither is there any faction determined to have its own way or smash the crockery. The Republican party is in a much better condition than it was at this distance from the convention of 1880. The chastening rod has not been laid on in vain.

So near a neighbor as the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* falls into the not uncommon error of confounding West Virginia with the Old Dominion. This time it is not a mistake in geography but in respect of the spirit which moved the burning of a Grant county man's barn and the forwarding of a threatening letter signed "Red Men of Harrison and Doddridge counties." The *Commercial Gazette* finds connection between these matters and Bourbon bloodshed in Virginia.

There is no connection whatever. Neither politics nor "race and sectional prejudices" had anything to do with either affair. The Red Men have never been suspected of any partisan purpose, and it is by no means certain that they sent the letter purporting to have been signed by them. In fact it is hoped, with some reason for the hope, that the Red Men have ceased to exist. To be entirely frank, the counties mentioned in the *Commercial Gazette's* articles are Republican counties. Still to be frank, and to take a broader view, the Intelligencer is able to say that in West Virginia murder is not mixed with politics.

In some communities Democrats in business or in the professions have found their politics of advantage to them, and there has been social discrimination for opinion's sake. But even this is rapidly wearing away before the advance of more liberal ideas, and in this day anything in the nature of ostracism for political reasons would be the exception. In politics proper we do some hard fighting, but we don't do it with the bludgeon or the shotgun.

In West Virginia elections are free and fair—that is to say, as free and fair as elections generally are anywhere. Many of our people stand with the Democratic party chiefly because the Republican party emancipated and enfranchised the negro—a Democratic ballot is their peaceful protest against all that—but that is their right. There is no intimidation of negroes or other voters. Of the leaven of sectionalism there is not enough left to have much effect on the whole lump.

We shall be glad if the *Commercial Gazette* will kindly give its readers the benefit of some of these thoughts, for West Virginia, though a Democratic State at the last election, does not deserve to be classed with those States which "save" their Democratic majorities by fraud and violence, or either of those scandalous means.

TALKS POLITICAL.

THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA

Said to be Still in Favor of the Old Ticket—Tilden's Chances Strengthening—General Sherman Favored by the Republicans for First Place—Ben Butler's Corpse.

Indianapolis, November 19.—Within the past week there has been a very perceptible advance in the feeling favoring the "old ticket" among the Democrats of Indiana. Almost without exception the comment upon the November elections has been to the effect that New York being an absolute necessity for the Democratic party, "Uncle Samuel" is probably the only man who can give them the coveted electoral votes. The rapid tumbling over to the Tilden side of one Democratic paper after another must be very discouraging to Mr. McDonald, especially as there seems to be no crystalizing of sentiment upon any name to link with his which can be relied upon to carry New York. Mr. McDonald, with his extreme free trade notions, is not regarded, even by his friends, as exceptionally strong with the Democracy of New York, Connecticut, Delaware and New Jersey. They would feel very much better if there could be an agreement upon an Eastern man to couple with him and form a combination that could at least hold its own with Tilden and Hendricks.

ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

On the Republican side of the house there is an unquestionable looking toward General Sherman as the candidate. How thoroughly rooted the sentiment is, how much of it is enthusiasm which will wear off in a short time, or how much of it is based upon known and definite qualities in the General's character and purpose, the fact still remains that Sherman's name is received with great favor. The name of Gov. Porter is usually allied with Sherman's, although there are not a few who fix it "Sherman and Lincoln."

President Arthur has a substantial, solid, conservative strength with the people, and this may be greatly added to by the developments of the approaching Congressional session. His message is looked forward to with unusual interest, as is the organization of the House and an exhibition of the temper of the Democratic majority. If this should threaten the stability and peace of business, and be such as to demand the vigorous and decided use of the veto power by the President, the result would be to give Gen. Arthur strength just where now it seems to be lacking. While there is general recognition of the good and cautious virtues characterizing his administration, and the highest regard for his personal conduct and character since his accession to the office, there is a well-defined feeling that it has lacked positiveness and force.

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that Indianapolis is very favorably regarded as the place for holding the National Republican Convention. The hotel accommodations of the city, supplemented by private hospitality, would be ample for the entertainment of the Convention. The only lack is a suitable public hall, but this will be supplied by the erection of a comfortable and commodious wigwam on the public square. The eligibility of Indianapolis, and the effect the Convention would have upon the vote of a State so important as Indiana, are strong considerations why the committee would do well to agree to hold the next Convention here. Our claims will be strongly urged before the committee at their December meeting.

HENDRICKS' VIEWS.

Mr. Hendricks has again expressed himself about the November elections. He said they could hardly be construed, except in one or two cases, as having any very direct influence on the Presidential contest. "In most of the States," said he, "the elections have found the reason of their results in local issues, which have very little to do with the Presidential election, and unless some of the issues involved can be worked into the contest I do not see how the result can be calculated by what has transpired. For example, in Ohio they had the prohibition question, which plays no important part in national matters. Virginia and Ohio are certainly very grateful aquisitions to the Democratic ranks, but no one can tell anything about the result on the line involved in State contests."

The ex-Governor was asked what he thought about Butler. He said there was no great deal of vitality in the old man yet. He was not dead, we might be sure. In regard to where the next Democratic Convention would be held, Mr. Hendricks said that some talk had been heard about Boston and St. Louis, but he thought Chicago would be a very favorable place.

SEEKING DEATH.

The Wife of a Singer, Deserted by Her Husband, Attempts Suicide.

Baltimore, Md., November 19.—Zoe Haywood, aged twenty-three years, wife of Charles Haywood, one of the original Clipper Quartette, attempted suicide at the Mansion House by shooting herself in the left breast. The wound is considered fatal. She is of Spanish parentage and an actress by profession. Her husband purchased a saloon in Philadelphia in September last and failed a few weeks ago. Finding it impossible to support his wife, he deserted her, and thinking he had come to Baltimore, Mrs. Haywood followed, arriving here at an early hour this morning. She was insulted at one hotel and refused accommodation at another. At last she secured rooms at the Mansion House. An hour after going to her room four pistol shots were heard, and upon going to Mrs. Haywood's room she was found sitting upon the side of the bed, the smoking revolver still in her hand. She remarked that she had been deserted by her husband, and, about to become a mother, without funds, had committed the deed. An examination developed that the ball had passed entirely through the body, coming out at her back. She says her husband is a member of a wealthy New York family, but has been discarded by his parents. She expressed to-night no regret for her act, and said she wants to die. She is a very pretty woman and quite intelligent.

HIS HEAD SMASHED.

The Brutal Murder of Charlie McComas by the Apaches.

Tombstone, A. T., November 19.—A Mexican, named Ruey Lopz, who has a brother among the Apache Indians, furnishes the account of the death of Charlie McComas. Lopz says his brother told him that Charlie is dead, and gave the account of his death as the Indians who captured and killed him gave it to him. He stated that after the Judge and Mrs. McComas were killed, the Indians took Charlie and started for Old Mexico, and that Charlie cried and continued to cry until, finally, as the Indian expressed it, "The brat made so much fuss I smashed his head with a stone." The brutal murder occurred in a ravine, on their return trail, near the Mexican line. This account Lopz obtained from the very Indian who committed the atrocious crime, and he believes it to be true in every particular.

RATHER CHEEKY.

The Ostracized Pension Attorneys in the Circular Business.

Washington, November 19.—The fraudulent pension claim agents keep up an impertinent front. One of the most brazen circulars yet discovered is one now being mailed to the clients of N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. It is a fair illustration of the defiant attitude which several of the strong agencies maintain towards the Commissioner of Pensions. The open threat to stop work on all cases where the fee is not paid is both illegal, and is held by the rules of the offices to be proper cause for suspension. The circular in this case is regarded as an attempt to rake in all the money possible before the concern is shut up by the operations of law. The following are extracts:

We again call your attention to the amount of fee due us for the prosecution of your pension claim. We are entitled by law and justice to receive our fee of ten dollars in advance. * * * Much has been said lately in the newspapers against the soldiers and attorneys. The monopolist journals, owned in the great cities by money kings, are calling the soldiers and pensioners frauds, and demanding that pensions must stop. The same monopolist journals, owned by the same money kings that seek to control courts and Legislatures and Congress, know full well that the surest way to prevent the soldier from getting his dues is to break down his attorney.

The monopolist press has contained, within the last few weeks, the fullest denunciation of pension attorneys, calling them cheats, swindlers and thieves, and shedding crocodile tears because they said the poor soldier is swindled. We would like to know how the poor soldier is swindled who only pays the ten dollars fee allowed by law?

The charge is simply ridiculous. The very papers that make it know that it is false, but they want the applicants for pensions to become distrustful of their attorneys, knowing full well that without the aid of an attorney there is not one in a hundred who could successfully prosecute their own claims.

The moment a claim is made up and filed that moment the fee is due. Clients who have paid our fee in advance have found that their claims have been as carefully, and even more carefully, looked after and attended to than those who have not paid us. We have made it a rule to give to such claimants, who pay the fee in advance, the best work and best attention.

We are still practicing before the Pension Office, by permission of the Secretary of the Interior, and we intend doing so until every claim, of whatever nature, which has been placed in our hands, shall have been settled. We do not intend that the bawlers of the monopolist press shall prevent us from doing our duty by our clients. We shall take no new cases hereafter, unless we receive payment of the fee in full in advance. And now, to you we send this letter, and a memoranda at the bottom, of the amount due. We have been very easy on you in the past, and we hope you will not consider it a hardship to come forward promptly and pay us the balance due.

This notice is intended for those who know that they are indebted to us for all or part of the fee, and whose claims we are still prosecuting. We can not and will not go on with your case any further until our fee shall have been paid in full, and all who receive this communication, who have not yet paid us our fee of ten dollars in full, must do so immediately, or we will be compelled to postpone further action on our part until we receive the fee due us. * * * Now please remit at once, and your claim shall receive prompt attention; but if the fee is not paid, we will proceed no further with it until the fee is paid.

N. W. Fitzgerald & Co.

Amount due us in your case $....

A BIG ROW

In the Salvation Army Barracks at Kingston—Major Moore's Defense.

Kingston, Ont., November 19.—A terrible row occurred last night in Victoria Music Hall. An ex-member of the Salvation Army, who was intoxicated, entered and struck several individuals. Capt. Thompson, aide de camp to Major Moore, commander for all America, undertook to quiet the disturbance, and was knocked over on the bench. Then four police entered and arrested a young man. A small riot followed, and the crowd surged and pushed about the hall, and officers of the peace and the army were surrounded and kicked. One was knocked down and, with a prisoner, scuffled on the floor. The disorder was fearful. The police eventually retired without the prisoner, and found great difficulty in forcing a passage through the mob upon the street.

Warning to Postmasters.

Washington, November 19.—The following official order has been issued: "It appearing that certain persons have been practicing systematic frauds on Union soldiers and their widows and orphans, or other heirs, by making false representations concerning pension claims, and extracting illegal fees for services pretended to have been or promised to be rendered, and this department having reason to believe some postmasters have been aiding these fraudulent claim agents by furnishing them a list of the names of Union soldiers and others supposed to be entitled to pensions, and also by distributing to their addresses circulars among that class, therefore, postmasters are forbidden hereafter to furnish such lists or to distribute any circulars of the kind indicated, unless they are addressed to some individual and are prepaid as required by law."

(Signed) W. Q. Gresham,
Postmaster General.

A TRAMP IS SUSPECTED.

Arrested for the Horrible Murder of Mrs. and Miss Maybee.

Weeks Station, L. I., November 19.—W. H. Simonson, son-in-law of Mr. Garrett Maybee, has just arrested, aided by his father, a tramp, near Weeks Station. The prisoner corresponds with the description of the man whom the whole country has been in search since the awful tragedy of last Saturday evening. The tramp was turned over to Policeman Gildersleeve, of Roslyn. On making a search, $21 86 were found on his person. He will be taken to Brookville immediately and confronted with the corpses of Mrs. and Miss Maybee, the two murdered women, when, if he is guilty, it is hoped he will betray himself. If his guilt is established it is thought he will be lynched.

A Costly Verdict.

Boston, November 19.—In the celebrated Armstrong Will case, which Blodgett, agent for Mrs. Armstrong, was sued by the heirs for $350,000, alleged to have been obtained from Mrs. Armstrong by improper methods, and when she was of unsound mind, as payment as care of her estate, a decree was entered to-day setting aside the recent verdict against Blodgett and dismissing the bill with costs. This disposes of the case. It is intimated the defendant paid near $175,000, about half he would have been obliged to pay had the full amount of the verdict been enforced.

Will Pony Up.

Little Rock, Ark., November 19.—To-day the sureties of ex-State Auditor Crawford, whose accounts are short over $9,000, confessed judgment in court, and will make the deficit good. His property will cover half the amount.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

NO FEARS OF A DISASTROUS PANIC.

The Policy of the Manufacturers Has Been to Guard Against Over-Production and Consequently the Market is not Being Forced—Causes of Dullness in the Trade.

Pittsburgh, November 19.—The *Chronicle* this evening says: The iron and steel industries of Pittsburgh, and the entire country for that matter, have suddenly assumed a portentious attitude. In reality they have not done so *suddenly* only so far as the general public, uninterested directly in those industries, is concerned. Owners and operators have for some time been aware of the approach of a period when the laws of demand and supply would have to receive careful attention, and guided by the past they have recognized the actual state of trade, and are to-day simply endeavoring to conform to it. This, instead of being a matter for disquietude, should really be one to raise a great confidence in the future, for it clearly demonstrates that the manufactures of iron will not produce in excess of demand, and this being the fact, a panic in the iron trade cannot occur. It is simply the schooling of experience. There is no bravado, no keeping "a stiff upper lip," no attempting to force a product or create supplies for an anticipated demand. It is a determination on the part of manufacturers to produce only what is ordered, and this determination assures a healthy tone to the entire trade (however low it may be), and insures the whole country against dismal panics that overproduction alone can simulate.

From numerous sources it is learned that the trade in iron, in all directions, is extremely dull and prices exceptionally low. These features are not the result of a day, or any particular cause. They arise from the simple fact there is not a demand for the capacities of production. Railroads cannot sell their bonds. They therefore cannot build new roads or extend branches. Such being the case they need no rails. That is the state of the case. In other lines of iron consumption it is the same.

A HOMELY ILLUSTRATION.

To make a homely but comprehensible illustration: Say a man gets shaved three times a week. He works in a rail mill. That mill is short of orders and he only labors part time. He cuts his shaves down to two a week, and the barber, who expected to buy a new razor, remains content with his old one which is all-sufficient for the reduced number of shaves. Among all iron men spoken with there was a solid sort of a tone which seemed to say: "We are secure. We have no over-production. There is no excessive stock on hand in the country. In fact it is smaller than for years. There can be no panic. It may be some time before business 'booms' again, but we are sure of one thing—if we make no money, *we shall lose none.*" This "secure" feeling was found by the reporter with all visited. There was no attempt to hide the fact that a suspension of manufacture would entail some hardships on workmen, and curtail the income of manufacturers, but every one spoken to honestly thought that with the light stock on hand all present "shut downs" will be beneficial, and that the benefits will be derived from them shortly, as the normal demand will soon use up what stock there is and then continue to call for a regular supply.

PROMINENT MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. B. Oliver said that the shutting down of Oliver, Phillips & Co.'s mill was on account of a lack of orders. So soon as orders come in the mills now closed will commence operations. That may be in a week or two. Mr. Oliver could not tell when, but said these "shut-downs," for the same cause, had often occurred, and he did not see why they should attract special attention now. His firm did not intend to be caught with a lot of unsold stuff on hand. They had about the usual supply, and as soon as it was exhausted the mills would be put in operation. While the outlook of the iron trade was not brilliant, it was by no means depressing. Trade was dull, but manufacturers were in a shape to stand the dullness, and also to improve the opportunities of a healthy revival, which must come.

Mr. Oliver thought the tinkering with the tariff is directly responsible for some of the present dullness. We are now importing rivet rods, cotton ties and other articles that should all be manufactured here.

OTHER OPINIONS.

Mr. Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co., acknowledged that there was a dullness in trade, but laughed at the idea of a panic. The mills of this company are running, though some on one-third time. Mr. Bennett stated that his concern would shut down if orders did not come in to keep it going. It will not manufacture ahead of orders. They are making no preparations or calculations to close in any department, but if orders do not arrive, when those on hand are filled the mills will close. Mr. Bennett said that the stock of manufactured iron in the country was comparatively small, but neither that, nor the fact that crops were good and the entire country, financially and otherwise, in a splendid condition, would not induce them to manufacture ahead of demand.

At J. Painter & Son's the reporter was told that "everything was out of gear this year, even the politics of the country being rather incomprehensible." That there had been a steady decrease in manufacture for some time, and that it would continue until the country called for iron goods for use. No manufacturer will make stock to hold. Pittsburghers got through with that way of doing business at the last panic. Furthermore, it was stated that the iron industries of the country were in a sound condition, and that investors who quietly wait the natural course of events will come out ahead.

Pittsburgh, November 19.—In addition to the iron mills in this city previously reported to have shut down, work was to-day suspended at Chess, Cook & Co.'s establishment, and two-thirds of the men employed at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s three mills were suspended. This adds two thousand more to the number of idle men. Some manufacturers say the depression is due to the imperfect tariff laws. None anticipate another panic.

THE NAIL TRADE.

Expressions of the "Wise Men of the East" on the Present Situation.

New York, November 19.—At the recent meeting of the Atlantic States Nail Association there was considerable discussion of the resolution adopted by the Western Nail Association to close all the mills in its jurisdiction for six weeks beginning December 23. Opinion was diverse on the subject. One reason of this diversity was that another meeting will be held before the date when the Pittsburgh resolution is to go into effect. The Eastern organization is more compact than that in the West, and can put its decisions more promptly in force, and for this reason it was felt that there was no necessity for haste. Another reason was that the real trouble in the nail trade affected the Western dealers and manufacturers more than those of the East. "It isn't our funeral," said one dealer to-day, "but it may be if things keep on through the winter as they have been going on for the past few months."

"It is over-production," said one of the Fuller Brothers, at No. 139 Greenwich street. "Not present over-production," said another of the same firm, "but anticipated over-production. There is a demand for all the nails that have been made up to the present time. We can't fill all the orders that come to us with a promptness that is satisfactory to buyers. If they have to wait a day there is a howl. The complaint is general, I believe, that there is a place now for every nail that is made. But manufacturers have found by the experience of other years that when the mills run steadily during the winter, somebody has to sell nails in the spring at a great deal lower price than is either pleasant or profitable. If the stoppage of six weeks can be effected, it will remove all possibility of a glut in the spring markets. But it is not likely that the resolution would be observed by all the manufacturers. Some of them would see a chance of profit in violating it. The papers have made some trouble by representing the stagnation as an actual and present fact. It is only something we look forward to with some dread."

"There is no stagnation in the trade," said a member of the firm who are agents of the Fall River Iron Works, who was found in his office at No. 71 West street. "A lot of Western nails were pushed on the market here. A flurry followed, but the effect could not be permanent, in my opinion. We bought nails to-day in order to accommodate our patrons. In fact, we cannot get nails as fast as they are ordered. How it will be later in the season I can't say."

ADA ATKINSON'S MURDERER

Strung Up By a Mob—Nelling's Fate for his Horrible Deed.

Lafayette, Ind., November 19.—A message has just been received from Fowler stating that at 11 o'clock a mob of 200 men had broken down the jail and taken Nelling out and started with him to Oxford to hang him.

A *Journal* special from Fowler at 12:40 A. M. says: "About 10:30 o'clock last night a man on horseback slyly rode to the jail from the southeast. After riding around the court he turned back and rode rapidly in the direction he came. In about an hour after 150 masked men reached town, hitched their horses, placed guards to warn away the citizens, went to the east door of the jail, where they soon found an entrance by breaking down the doors with a sledge hammer. They then quietly, but with great determination, proceeded to break the iron door leading to the corridors. This took some time, in all perhaps half an hour. The doors, however, gave way under the skill and labor of the avengers.

The old man met them at the door of the cell, ready dressed to go to his doom. He was quickly sent to a carriage, in which was the rope. The only remark he made was, "Go a little slow; I am older than some of you."

He was taken to Oxford, and hanged immediately.

STORMY WEATHER,

Off New Foundland—Vessels Wrecked and a Number of Lives Lost.

St. Pierre, N. F., November 19.—Another furious snow storm on Friday and Saturday last was attended with loss of life and property. Ships were driven ashore and crews perished. The ship Portland, a lumber-laden schooner and two brigantines, bound to France, were driven on the rocks and wrecked. Several vessels were driven from their anchorage and partially wrecked. Trepassey advices report that several bodies came ashore there and at St. Shotts. No identification as yet. They were all mutilated, the heads, arms and legs severed from the trunk. At St. Shotts a large vessel drove by dismasted, and looked abandoned. The steamer Caspian, detained four days by the hurricane, was unable on Saturday to face the northerly gale. Three schooners went down in Trinity Bay. The steamer Missouri, from Boston for Liverpool, passed Cape Race on Sunday, reports frightfully stormy weather.

One of the "Old Guard."

Philadelphia, Pa., November 19.—A musical association gave a banquet to Soldier Milon, survivor of the "Old Gurrd" of the first Napoleon in honor of the 98th anniversary of his birth. Milon remained with Napoleon on the Isle of St. Helena until his death. He then went to South America, where he spent several years. From there he came to this city. The old soldier has his commission on a parchment, yellow with age, as Second Lieutenant of a company of the "Old Guard." The document bears the legible seal of Napoleon.

A Fatal Quarrel.

Eldorado, Kan., November 19.—James M. and Tenney Hampton, father and son, and Walter McKaig, residing in Hickory township, this county, renewed an old land quarrel on Saturday, and McKaig killed the Hamptons. He was arrested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A stable belonging to Christopher Hare, of Philadelphia, and twenty-nine horses burned yesterday morning.

The New England railroads killed the past year 221 persons and injured 535. Sixteen of the 535 injured were passengers.

The Printers Union of Boston held a secret session yesterday, but there is no intention of demanding an increase of pay.

Mrs. Geo. L. Converse, wife of the member of Congress from the Columbus, O., district, died yesterday morning after a short illness.

Thousands of sheep from Ontario, Canada, for England, have been detained, because fourteen of the number were affected with "scab."

The Executive Council of Massachusetts has confirmed the nomination of George L. Ruffing, the colored lawyer, as justice of the Charlestown District Court.

Herbert Page, of Reading, Pa., hat manufacturer, who failed recently, settled with his creditors and resumes. A dozen hat factories there, working on partial time, resume full time this week.

The New York *Tribune* will announce today that Isaac H. Bromly, over ten years a valued member of its editorial staff, has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the New York *Commercial-Advertiser* and will enter on his duties Monday next.

A meeting is to be held at Toronto, Canada, to consider means for the relief of destitute emigrants from Ireland. Archbishop Lynch says that those who have been the cause of their coming there and in such destitution should bear the chief burden.

The ejectment suit of the United States against John S. Hiney for the recovery of 437 acres of land in Forest county, Pa., was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, and a verdict rendered in favor of the United States.

Hon. Addison Gardiner Rice, a prominent lawyer of this city, and widely known throughout the State, died this morning. Mr. Rice took an active part in the anti-slavery movement, and at the breaking out of the rebellion raised and equipped two regiments, mainly at his own expense.

George P. Graff, paying teller of the Wall Street New York National Bank, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury. The charge against Graff is for violation of an act of Congress in certifying to checks drawn by the firm of Cecil, Ward & Co., and that Cecil, Ward & Co. did not have on deposit at the time an amount of money equal to the amounts specified in the checks. The checks aggregate $196,680.47.

SWAMPS OF FLORIDA.

EXPEDITION OF THE EVERGLADES.

The Report of the Explorers who Braved the Dangers of the Region—Condition of the Marshes—Fears that the Members of the Expedition Have Been Lost.

New Orleans, November 19.—The *Times-Democrat* has received the follwing:

In the Everglades, via Jacksonville, November 12.—The *Times-Democrat* expedition through the Everglades reached lake Okeechobee November 1st. The expedition encountered two severe gales on the lake. Two boats were swamped but nobody was lost. We found eight large rivers running from the lake south into the Everglades, which we partially explored. We made six unsuccessful attempts to cut through the swamps bordering the Everglades. On the 10th of November we went up the T D river a distance of two miles. This river, which we named for the *Times Democrat*, is on the extreme southern shore of the lake. From the bank of the river we cut through the surrounding marsh. The expedition was now within a half mile of great saw grass and going at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day. There is neither water to float nor land to stand on, nothing but mud and marsh. The grass was ten feet high. We are going through if it is in the power of mortal man. All well."

A subsequent dispatch from Fort Myers indicates the expedition is in great danger, if not lost, because of a great fire in the saw grass. This information comes from a gentleman who accompanied the expedition to the edge of the saw grass region bordering on the lake. The telegram is as follows:

Fort Myers, Fla., November 19.—I accompanied the *Times Democrat's* expedition until it cut a day's journey through the border of the Everglades. The second day after leaving the party and while sailing on lake Okeechobee I discovered the saw grass marsh had been set on fire and the country for miles is now one raging fire. If the expedition fired the grass purposely before getting in it, they acted wisely; if done by accident after entering it, or was set fire by Indians, not one of the expedition will live to tell the tale."

(Signed) S. A. Marsh.

The *Times-Democrat* telegraphed to the Diston Company now dredging along the upper border of Lake Okeechobee, to send a relief party in search of the expedition and discover if it had been injured by fire.

MINERS' STRIKE

In the Wisconsin Mines—Status of Affairs in that Keg on.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 19.—An Iron Mountain dispatch says: Fifteen hundred of Chopin & Ludington miners, who struck Saturday, are still holding, but threaten to destroy the works if the Menominee Mining company, of Milwaukee, does not come to terms to-morrow. Captain Rundle help them in check to-day by promising to compromise if the agent did not come from the company on the noon train. Some wish to continue the strike peaceably, but the majority want to fill the mines with water. The men threaten Supt. Cady if he returns. They paraded to day with banners and a band. The cause of the strike is a cut of $4 in monthly wages. The Saturday shift has not been done for some time, but has continued till recently, when the superintendent of the mine decided to withdraw it, hence the strike.

J. H. Van Dyke, president of the Menominee Mining Company, left last night for scene of the miners insurrection, twelve miles from Florence, Wis. He says he is inclined to use passive measures, as the company feel that 1,500 hungry mouths are dependent on them in every way, and that while he will not say that a compromise is likely. The inference is that all trouble will be averted by his mission.

A GREAT FIND.

A Farmer Discovers a Queer Cave in the Mountains.

Little Rock, Ark., November 19.—Great excitement is caused by a strange find in the mountains. A farmer, while hunting, discovered a cave, and on exploring it found the skeleton of a man, together with several silver coin pieces. These latter had evidently been manufactured by the Spaniards years ago. The date, appearance and inscription indicate extreme antiquity. The remains were in a wonderful state of preservation, though the skull and limbs were detached and scattered. The belief is everywhere expressed that the cave is close to the silver mines which are known to exist in the mountain fastness, and which were worked by the Spaniards years since, and afterward closed so effectually that no trace of them has ever been found. Parties have been organized to make thorough search throughout the chain of the Boston Mountains, and it is more than probable that the shafts so long closed may again be opened.

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

A Chicago Woman Identifies the Dead Body of Her Husband.

Chicago, November 19.—Mrs. Rebecca Cunningham has returned from Schoolcraft, Mich., where she went to identify the body of her husband, Barney Cunningham. He was a merchant tailor and was addicted to liquor, and was in the habit when drunk of absenting himself from home for long periods. Twenty-three years ago, in one of his fits of intemperance, he suddenly left Niles, Mich. Years elapsed, and Mrs. Cunningham supposed he had been killed in the war. She came to Chicago and began keeping boarders. A few days ago she read in a local paper the account of the murder of a man named Barney Cunningham at Schoolcraft, Mich. Upon arriving at Schoolcraft she learned that Cunningham had lived in the place twenty years, and had amassed a competence of from eight to ten thousand dollars, which he willed to John H. Dix and T. J. Underwood. She had the body exhumed and recognized the remains as those of her husband. She gave notice that she would contest the will.

Ticket Theft Unearthed.

Chicago, November 19.—Five years ago a considerable number of Chicago & Alton unlimited tickets from Chicago to Galveston via New Orleans, worth $60 each, were stolen from the down town office. Soon afterward Wm. Brice, ticket agent, disappeared and has not been heard of since. Several of these tickets have been passed upon the company. To-day the remainder turned up in a scalper's office here, in the hands of A. D. Merchant, and he was arrested. He told a story of their wanderings through a number of hands after being left as collateral by Brice. It is not probable any one can be convicted by the road which is recovering the missing tickets.

Double Tragedy.

Toledo, O. November 19.—Telegrams from Swanton, O., say that Samuel Hemay shot his wife, *nee* the widow Stevens, this afternoon and tried to kill her daughter. He then shot himself. Both are dead. They have been married a year and quarrelled.

STEUBENVILLE NOTES.

House Burned—Ticket Office Thieves Captured—Railway Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Steubenville, O., November 19.—Widow Warren's house in Knox township, burned yesterday afternoon. It was a frame structure. Loss two thousand dollars. Insurance fifteen hundred in the Ohio Mutual, of Salem, Ohio.

Steubenville, O., November 19.—Some time ago the ticket office of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Rush Run, O., in this county, was robbed. At the time there was no clue, notwithstanding the Company offered a reward of $500. A clue obtained last night caused the arrest of two men named Jameson Torruis and Pat McLaughlin, at McCoy's Station. Jameson managed to escape from the officers.

Owing to the breaking down of a train loaded with grain, on the Pan Handle railroad, near Alexandria Roads, the East bound passenger trains were delayed two hours.

OFFICIAL VOTE

Of the State of Pennsylvania—How Niles and Liysey Ran

Harrisburg, November 19.—Following is the official vote of the State for Auditor General and State Treasurer: Auditor General, Jerome B. Niles, Republican, 319,106; Robert Taggart, Democrat, 302,031; J. R. Fordham, Prohibitionist, 6,602; T. P. Synder, Greenbacker, 4,452; scattering, 162. State Treasurer; William Livsey, Republican, 312,050; Joseph Powell, Democrat, 300,999; J. E. Heward, Prohibitionist, 6,686; T. P. Marsh, Greenbacker, 4,431; scattering, 216. The average Republican loss as compared with last year's vote for Governor is 39,248, the Democratic loss 54 276, and the Greenback 16,555. The Prohibitionist gain 1,448.

Change of Rates.

Chicago, Ill., November 19.—Representatives of the East bound railroads met to-day and made up a schedule advancing rates to the seaboard and interior points to take effect November 26, in accordance with the decision of the joint executive committee at a meeting at Commissioner Fink's office in New York November 16. The local committee also issued a circular to shippers containing the following points of interest to those outside of Chicago:

"Property consigned from the West direct to points in the East prior to November 26, on which the shipping directions have not been changed, go forward at the old rate. All consignments from the West to Chicago previous to November 26 and reconsigned to the East, upon which the directions are changed at Chicago, must actually be in possession of the Eastern road previous to November 26 to take the old rate."

Bridging the Mississippi.

St. Louis, November 19.—Regarding the proposed new bridge across the Mississippi river at Chain of Rocks above this city, license for the construction of which has been issued by the Secretary of State of Illinois, it may be said the project is an old one, and if the bridge is built it will be used for freight only, and be controlled by the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Cairo Short Line, and possibly some others. Should the Gould interest build a bridge probably it will be at Arsenal Island, three miles below the center of the city, where ground has already been acquired as a contingent site for a central pier.

Deserves Death.

Charlottesville, Va., November 19.—Joe Barbour killed Reynold Jackson Saturday night. Barbour was trying to get a friend of Jackson's to drink. The latter endeavored to persuade the man to go home when Barbour drew a knife and cut Jackson's throat from ear to ear. The parties were all colored. Barbour was arrested. Several hundred men surrounded the jail determined to lynch the criminal. A military company was ordered out and the jail is strongly guarded. It is feared another and successful effort will be made by the colored people to lynch Barbour.

Tennessee Bonds.

Nashville, Tenn., November 19.—The Funding Board have received numerous letters indicating that the impression exists that no January interest on the State debt will be paid unless a majority of the bonds are funded. They announce that this is a mistake, as interest will be paid on all bonds funded whatever the amount. There is a misunderstanding among the bondholders also, that no January interest will be paid on bonds funded after January 1st. Interest will be paid on all bonds from July 1, 1883, no matter when funded.

RIVER NEWS.

Levee Incontes and General Steamboat Chatter.

The Diurnal got away for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. prompt.

The Belle Prince is in Southern waters with a tow of coal.

The Ohio has not been able to get on the dock at Cincinnati.

Cox & Morrison were busy yesterday repairing the boilers of the steamer Nail City.

The fight between the Cresapeake and Regular in the New Martinsville trade still continues with no sign of a let up.

The depth in the channel last evening, according to the gauge marks, was 5 feet 8 inches, and the river was still falling. Business was fair.

The W. N. Chancellor will pass down to-morrow morning en route from Pittsburgh to the Kanawha river. Capt. E. P. Chancellor is master and Jas B. Huntington purser. Both are pleasant gentlemen and the boat is a fixture in the trade.

The *Enquirer* says that the John Lomas, commanded by Captain Inglebright, has left to return to this city, disgusted with her experience about Cincinnati. Maybe the Lomas will once more enter the Martin's Ferry trade. She has a clear field now.

A nondescript craft called the "Tan-bark Crusher," owned by New York parties, is now up the big Kanawha, compressing bark for foreign shipment. It has machinery of the most powerful nature, able to compress a ton of bark into the space of a nail keg, in which condition it is sent abroad. This firm owns several such steamers in different parts of the country. It looks like an ark.

The Andes arrived from Cincinnati about 4 P. M. with a good trip and a large number of passengers. She will depart for Cincinnati on her return trip at 3 o'clock this evening. A finer stern wheel packet does not touch at this port. She is a steady, regular boat, always on time, and commanded by gentlemen who by their kindness and accommodation have won the esteem and respect of the public.

Brownsville, Pa., November 19.—River 5 feet 6 inches and stationary.

Greensboro, Pa., November 19.—River 11 feet and stationary; weather clear.

Cincinnati O., November 19.—River 15 feet and falling; weather clear and pleasant.

Parker, Pa., November 19—River 2 feet and stationary; weather clear and mild.

Pittsburgh, Pa., November 19.—River 3 feet 3 inches and stationary; weather clear and warm.

Cairo, Ill., November 19.—River 20 feet 7 inches and falling; weather cloudy; thermometer 57°.

Rice's Landing, Pa., November 19.—River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary; weather clear; thermometer 60°.

Evansville, Ind., November 19.—To-night the river is still falling, with 22 feet and 9-10 inches scant on the gauge; thermometer 39° to 50°; barometer 29¼°.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE ROUT OF THE EGYPTIANS

By the Forces of the False Prophet—The Khedive's Forces Although Outnumbering the Bedouins, Throw Away Their Arms and Rush into the Sea—France and China.

Khartoum, November 19.—It is reported that the forces of the False