The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

SARA BERNHARDT has earned a command in Tonquin.

MR. HOLMAN appears to have passed out of the game.

MR. PENDLETON himself doesn't seem to be crashing things before him.

LET me hold the "bar'l" of a party and I care not who makes its policy.—*Samuel Jones Tilden.*

THE Yazoo City killings seem to have had some "significance" after all. We are likely to hear more of that affair.

MR. BUCKNER was probably put at the head of the Banking and Currency Committee to ensnare the soft money vote in 1884. There was a time when Mr. Buckner would have paid out the circulating medium with a ladle.

ON second thought, say the newspapers, Mr. S. S. Cox will agree to head the Naval Committee and do what he can to build himself up as a "sad sea dog." If he should at any time become too boisterous Speaker Carlisle can wither him with a smile.

BEGINING with Christmas day, of all days, a wave of murder has been sweeping over the country. The telegraph has brought more than most newspapers have cared to print, and returns are still coming in through local papers. Drunkenness is responsible for most of it.

OUR Washington correspondent sends the assurance that President Arthur is a candidate for re-election. There is no doubt of it. He has made a good President and would do well through a second term. What the Republicans want is the man who will give the most strength to the ticket. This may be President Arthur or it may be somebody else.

DURBIN WARD, "is confident," but he has only nine votes, and forty-two are required to corner the caucus. When Durbin raised the black flag in the State convention and said he would have the Senatorship, it might have been thought that he was in earnest. And now, after all these months, to have but nine votes! This may be "magnificent, but it is not war."

IF the announcement of Gov. Hoadly's staff is correct he might have done better. The appointment of his son as private secretary is a fatherly act, but doubtless some disappointed patriots will say something about "nepotism." Amos Layman is a native of Noble county, in the district over the river, and is a sort of a Bohemian in politics. He is bright and keen, but his appointment will not meet with favor. The appointment of General Morgan will be a strong one, as will that of Mr. Ballentine, who did good work in the late canvass as secretary of the State Executive Committee.

THERE is in the West and South strong opposition to the passage of a National bankrupt bill. The agricultural interests in those sections think they are getting along well enough under State laws, and in the South particularly there is a disposition to resent what is regarded as National interference. This opposition, if persisted in, will be strong enough to defeat any bankrupt measure in the House. On the other hand the friends of a national bankrupt act are not agreed upon any specific measure and show no great determination. It is very evident now that it was a blunder to repeal the bankrupt act and put nothing in its place. It should have been amended to remove its objectionable features though it had required an entire new measure to amend it. Congress should have unmade and made at the same time.

THE New York *Sun* having remarked that "even Mr. Watterson consents to incidental protection," Mr. Watterson's *Courier-Journal* jumps to its feet with this disclaimer:

No, not exactly. The statement, as the *Sun* puts it, is one of those half-truths which are more misleading than the straight falsehoods, that Tennyson's Parson referred to in yesterday's *Courier Journal*. Two hundred millions of revenue can not be laid without protecting somebody. This can not be helped with the present public demands on the Treasury. We are no advocate of revolutionary changes, and, in substituting a good system for a bad one, we would proceed with deliberation. That is about the size of it.

That is to say, Mr. Watterson would submit to involuntary protection while his party was pushing on to the goal of free trade. While it may be true that "the hundred millions of revenue can not be laid without protecting somebody" the revenue might easily be derived from a tariff that would put on excessive duties where they were not needed for protection and leave stark naked those industries which can not exist without protection. We saw something of this in Mr. Fernando Wood's celebrated monstrosity, which put comparatively high duties on raw materials not produced in this county, and laid low duties or no duties on the manufactured article. A tariff for revenue might under certain conditions be infinitely worse for home industries than absolute free trade.

It is noticeable that in Mr. Watterson's scheme of involuntary protection pending the fulfillment of his free trade dream, he is willing to "protect somebody"—a kind of tariff lottery in which the lucky few draw prizes and the devil takes the hindmost. In some countries such a customs device would madden the people to revolution. As this tariff fight in the Democratic party goes on we are getting a great deal of instruction.

Crop Estimates for 1883.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27.—Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Agricultural Department, has just completed the preliminary estimates of the principal crops of 1883, which will be printed as special for December. They were delayed for a purpose. It shows potatoes to be all roots and oats to have grown in unusual luxuriance and yielded abundantly. Of corn, the Professor says the average yield per acre the present year is nearly 23 bushels; or, more exactly, by preliminary estimates, 22 1-7, which is 12 per cent. less than the average yield for a series of years.

ARTHUR A CANDIDATE.

WHO HIS COMPETITORS WILL BE.

The Old Commander Again to the Front—The Plumed Knight Still Talked of—The Other Prominent Candidates—McDonald the Probable Leader of the Unterrified.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27.—Special steps have been taken of late in the direction of the Presidency. The lines of battle are already being drawn. There can be little doubt who are the candidates in either party. A Government official located in a western State is in the city. He called upon the Cabinet official under whose charge he is, and after he had talked his business, and was on the eve of departure the Secretary looked at him earnestly and said:

"Do what you can for Mr. Arthur while you are going around."

"He is a candidate, is he?" inquired the officer.

"Yes, he is; and what is more, he is going to be nominated."

"All right, I will do what I can for him."

"Do so, and you will please both of us."

This settles any doubt that might have lingered in the views of the people as to whether President Arthur wants to be his own successor. He does, and is a formidable candidate.

There is no stress put upon the report here that Blaine, Grant and Conkling have consolidated on Logan. No one seems foolish enough to believe it. Senator Logan, however, is a candidate, say his most intimate friends. If Conkling "consolidates" or "goes for" any one, it will be Grant. It is no secret that he is opposed to the present administration.

Here Grant is considered a candidate, in the sense that he believes a sufficient number of States will instruct for him to place him in nomination, and that to that end the Grant men are working—a kind of forcing the nomination upon him by unanimous consent of himself. The same may now be said of Mr. Blaine.

The names of Republicans that are used most frequently here for the nomination run in about this order: William T. Sherman, Ulysses S. Grant, James G. Blaine, Chester A. Arthur, John A. Logan, Roscoe Conkling, Benjamin Harrison, Walter Q Gresham. Of course, there are others who are mentioned, but seriously, the name of William T. Sherman supplies that of his brother John, and really it seems now that no one is so likely to be nominated as that grand old General. He is very strong where best known.

M'DONALD, THE DEMOCRATIC FAVORITE.

Were the Democratic nominating convention to be held next week, or to-morrow, there is little doubt among the representative people here from every part of the United States that Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, would be nominated. I am convinced more fully every day that he is the choice of the party. Four out of five name him. He is not well known on the Pacific slope and in the Virginias and Carolinas, or he might claim the nomination by acclamation. McDonald stands out so far ahead of any other man that other names are seldom used. Bayard cannot be nominated nor elected, say the leaders here. Tilden doesn't want it, and there is no other man so accessible as the Hoosier statesman.

FORESTRY AND RAINFALL.

Maj. Powell Explodes Some Popular Beliefs on the Subject.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 27.—There is a popular belief among all classes of people that the destruction of the forests has resulted in a decreased rainfall in all of the older States. In support of this theory the newspapers have published column after column of reports of drought along the Atlantic coast and in the middle States, where the march of civilization and agriculture has denuded the hills of timber. Scarcely a month passes that an able editorial does not appear in some more or less well known journal upon this subject, and the tenor of the article in every case is the same, namely that the cutting of timber has a direct effect upon the rainfall of the country. Major Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, in conversation with the correspondent of the INTELLIGENCER, takes exception to the statements which, he says, are the reverse of the truth. Scientific men, he says, have never endorsed the theories set forth in the press, which are absurd. "Instead of a decreased rainfall as a result of timber cutting," said Major Powell, "the reverse is apparently true. We have records for the past hundred yeers of the rainfall along the Atlantic coast. These records show that the average annual rainfall in the Northern seaboard states has increased about one inch, while along the Southern coast—that is south of the Carolinas, the fall has remained stationary or has slightly decreased. Along the Northern coasts the timber has been cut during that period while the timber along the Southern States remains about intact. This apparent increased fall of rain in the Northern States may be due simply to greater accuracy in making measurements now in vogue than when the first record was started. Whatever is the cause it is certain that there is no basis whatever for the theory that the fall of rain is governed by the growth of timber, or that timber has anything whatever to do with the rain fall. It is true, however, that where there is no rain there will be no trees, because trees require rain to aid their growth. The influences which govern the fall of moisture are in the atmosphere and not on the earth's surface, and all the statements to the contrary which from time to time appear in the newspapers are laughed at by scentists."

The Proposed Territory of Alaska.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Senator Harrison's report in favor of giving Alaska territorial government will be adopted, it is thought, by both branches of Congress before February. The President called attention to the necessity of some kind of government for that bit of polar country, in his message. A gentleman who has just returned from Alaska, says it is the haven for all the scalawags in the extreme Northwest. It is a very disagreeable country to live is, there being snow on the ground nearly every month in the year and no vegetation, but he thinks the mining interests—gold, silver, copper, tin, bismuth and coal—may be developed, and insists that if there was another law there than military, and some officers other than a few soldiers to execute the law, that the seal interests may be developed and the towns built up some, but he says it never will be even moderately hopeful, and doubts if there will be any society there in the next century.

The President in New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27.—The President left Washington last evening for New York for the purpose of attending to private business and also to attend the reception given this afternoon by Seth B. French. He will probably return to Washington to-morrow.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Capitalists Not Satisfied with Mr. Carlisle's Committees.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27.—Notwitstanding the fact that Speaker Carlisle, in an interview the other day, attempted to assure the country that there was no significance in the appointment of Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, to the chairmanship of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, as chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and measures—two of the most rabid opposers of our present systems of banking and coinage—there is not a feeling of contentment among the bankers of the country. This is evidenced by the number of letters that reach the Senators and Representatives now from men who are opposed to tinkering with the National banks further than to provide more bonds upon which to issue circulation. There is a decided protest against the proposition of Mr. Buckner to have the Government issue all currency, thus doing away with National banks, unless they are authorized by a system of State or Government deposits to operate.

With the present shaky condition of the stock markets and the doubtful and probably inflated state of value of real estate, it is feared any decided move on the national banks, or even a cessation of the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which is threatened, may precipitate a panic. A vigorous protest against a change of the national banking system will probably have the effect of leaving it as it is. It is doubtful, however, if a bill changing the national banking laws could be gotten through the Senate by any means.

CAPITAL CHIPS.

Something About West Virginia People.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Joseph M. McCoy, of West Virginia, has been appointed to a $1,000 clerkship in the Adjutant Generals office of the War Department.

Patents have been issued to West Virginia inventors during the present week, as follows: To Julius O. Schubert and V. Bukey, of Parkersburg, for a liquor tester. To Harry Semple and A. P. Ayling, of Wellsburg, for a revolving caster. To Thos. M. Malley, assignor of two-thirds to A. Gilmartin and J. Deegan, of Bellaire, O., for a nut lock.

In an article upon the personnel of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, this evening's *Star* says: Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, is one of the young members. He belongs to the school of young Democracy and believes in progress. He fully appreciates the dignity and importance of the country's capital, and will be found among the intelligent supporters of the District's interests.

Miss Virginia Hopkins, of Wheeling, is visiting the wife of Congressman Hopkins, for the season. The Misses Park, of Norfolk, Va., will also be with her in a day or two. Mrs. Hopkins, assisted by these three young ladies, will receive on New Year's day.

The funeral of Mrs. Gen. Rosecrans took place yesterday in Washington. General Sheridan was one of the pall-bearers.

Fitzgerald, the disbarred pension agent, has withdrawn the libel suits brought by him against several newspapers.

J. N. Irwin, Governor of Idaho, refuses to accept any salary since last July, as he has been unable to attend to duty and has not earned it.

THE NIMBLE SPRINGER.

A Fine Investigating Job Which Carlisle Had Cut Out for Him.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Various reasons have been given for the assignment of Mr. Springer to an apparently unimportant committee. It is known that Mr. Carlisle does not like Mr. Springer, and disposed of him without any advice from any source. Two members who were supporting Randall four years ago, but who supported Carlisle in the late contest, told Mr. Carlisle that four years ago, when Blackburn was running against Randall for the nomination, and was supported by Carlisle and Morrison, Springer was negotiating with Randall for the chairmanship of the elections committee while he was frequenting the Blackburn headquarters and professing to be a warm supporter of Blackburn, and that he gave Randall the information that he got at the rival headquarters. Mr. Springer and his friends indignantly deny this story of double-dealing; but it was told to Mr. Carlisle, and the latter believed it. However, Mr. Carlisle did not intend to bury Mr. Springer so completely as the latter thinks he has been buried. Mr. Carlisle believed that the only investigation that would be made at this session of Congress would be an investigation of the Department of Justice, and he believed that the management of this investigation would be congenial to Mr. Springer, and that he was the best man in the House to put in charge of it. Although Mr. Springer says there is nothing but old straw to be thrashed over, and that he does not care to undertake that sort of thing, it is not unlikely that he will think better of it and carry out the Speaker's intentions.

He Can't go Out Under Fire.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—It is rumored here that Attorney General Brewster is urging President Arthur to accept his resignation. It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that he went to the President the other day and requested to be allowed to resign, but that the President replied: "No, I cannot let you now. I see by the newspapers that there is to be an investigation into the Department of Justice. You must remain with me until that is over."

Mr. Carlisle and the Irish Question.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—The Irish question will be likely to give Mr. Carlisle some concern before Congress ends. There is an impression among some of the enthusiastic representatives of the Irish cause that Mr. Finerty, for instance, was kept off from Foreign Affairs because of his very pronounced position on the Irish question. Mr. Cox, another champion of Irish rights, is left off that committee, chiefly because young Belmont is left on the committee. Irishmen look at young Belmont as holding the proxy of his father, and one need but to mention the name of August Belmont in an audience of Irish-Americans to learn in what esteem he is held. The Irish-Americans will be pretty certain to say that Mr. Carlisle, as to the Committee on Foreign Affairs at least, has adopted the policy of "The Irish must go."

A Mad Iowa Democrat.

WASINGTON, December 27.—Among the contested cases in the present House is that of Fredericks against Wilson, of the Fifth Iowa district. Fredericks is a Democrat, and Wilson, whose certificate gave him the prima facie right to the seat, is a Republican. Fredericks claims he was elected by 28 majority according to the returns of the local authorities. The returning board by its count gave Wilson a majority of 17. He (Fredericks) declares this was a fraud on him, a put-up job, by which he lost his certificate, and he proposes to go before the Elections Committee immediately after the holidays. The papers have been filed. Fredericks is in Washington, and is as confident as a man can be who has the court on his side.

SCALPED.

A HAIR-RAISING INDIAN STORY

Told by one of Custer's Old Soldiers—Desperate Fight with Black Kettle's Band—Graphic Account of Indian Atrocities—The Sensation of Being Scalped.

NEW YORK, December 27.—Marvin Holly, of Dearborn county, Ind., is visiting friends in this city. Mr. Holly was a soldier under Custer, and participated in many of the battles with the Indians during his campaign of 1869, among them the bloody fight with Black Kettle's band in the Big Horn Valley. In this engagement Mr. Holly was wounded and scalped by the Indians, and is one of the few persons who were ever scalped and lived to tell of it. As evidence of his sacrafice, he shows a round, bare flat spot on the back of his head, probably three inches in diameter, where his scalp was cut and torn away. Although fourteen years have passed since he was scalped, the spot is still extremely tender. It is of a pale red color, and in very damp or cold weather it is painful. Mr. Holly gives a graphic description of the circumstances which led to the mutilation and his sensations while the Indian was securing the trophy from his head.

THE BIG HORN CAMPAIGN.

"We had heard that Black Kettle was encamped somewhere in the Big Horn Valley," says Mr. Holly, "and was sending out bands of his warriors to plunder settlers and emigrant trains, and General Custer decided to hunt him up and punish him. The infantry was some two miles in advance of the cavalry, when one day, just at daylight, we came in sight of the enemy's camp. We were on a hill overlooking the valley, and the Indians were below. It was in winter and the snow was very deep. It was determined to surprise the village, and a portion of our command was sent to the right to get in the rear of the camp, while the remainder advanced quietly down the mountain through the thick woods. Before our presence was discovered by the Indians we were within 400 yards of the camp, and the detachment sent to open fire in the rear had arrived in position. We knew by the yells of the Indians that we were discovered, and we at once began the attack. Firing began on both sides of them at once, and caused what promised to be a panic among the Indians that would make our victory easy, but suddenly an Indian of unusual size came dashing from some place among the rocks on a black pony. His yell could be heard above everything else, as he tore to and fro among his warriors, and the effect of his presence at once became apparent. In less than two minutes after our first fire every Indian was in position behind some rock or tree, and we knew that the fight would be a desperate one. We were ordered to charge down the hill, and, every man of us yelling as hideously as the red devils themselves, we rushed into the enemy's camp. As soon as we emerged from the woods we were met with rifle ball from every side, and many poor fellows never reached the camp. We forced the Indians out from their hiding-places to the open ground, and the battle waged right among their tents.

A MODERN TECUMSEH.

Black Kettle seemed to be everywhere, and his hideous presence alone prolonged the fight. He held his warriors to their ground, and the fight became general. The Indian women and children took part in it, and among the dead that strewed the snow squaws and papooses were mingled. In a hand-to-hand fight like this it was every one for himself, and I soon found myself in one edge of the camp, firing and bayoneting and clubbing my gun, just as the situation required. A soldier named Wilson, who had messed with me, was killed right by my side. The next instant a ball shattered my arm and it fell helpless at my side. Immediately a big Indian, no doubt the one who killed Wilson and wounded me, rushed at me with his tomahawk raised. My gun was empty and my left hand being useless I could not load. I think I could have run my bayonet through the Indian, but an Indian woman stole up behind me and, throwing one arm about my neck, jerked me backward in the snow. The thickest part of the fight was in another part of the camp, and none of our men were near me. The Indian seemed to be the only one, too, that was not in the general engagement, except a lot of squaws and papooses that swarmed to the spot where I lay, the squaw who had thrown me holding me down by the hair, while other women and papooses spit in my face, jumped on my body, kicked me, pinched me, and tortured me in every way they could. My arm was very painful, and was bleeding profusely. Fortunately, the Indian gave the women and papooses too much time to have their fun with me, thinking that he had me sure. Suddenly I heard a shot, and two squaws fell dead by my side. One of our boys had discovered my situations. The papooses and squaws scampered away, but the Indian pounced down on me with his knees on my chest, drew his knife and, the next second, although it seemed hours to me, the top of my head was gone.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE SCALPED.

"Imagine some one grabbing a handful of your hair while you are lying prostrate and helpless, and giving it a sudden jerk upward with force enough to loosen the scalp; then, while this painful tension is not relaxed, imagine the not particularly sharp blade of a knife being run quickly in a circle around your scalp with a saw-like motion. Then let your imagination grasp the effect that a strong, quick jerk on the tuft of hair to release the scalp from any clinging particles that may still hold it in place would have on your nervous and physical systems, and you will have some idea how it feels to be scalped. When the Indian sawed his knife around the top of my head a cold numbness prevaded my whole body. This was followed by a flash of pain that started at my feet and ran like an electric shock to my brain. When the Indian tore the scalp from my head it seemed as if it must have been connected with every part of my body. The pain that followed the cutting around the scalp had been frightful, but it was ecstacy compared with the torture that followed the tearing of it from my head. My knees wer drawn up almost to my chin, and my fingers closed together in the snow, and that was all I remembered. When I came to I was in a tent and the Indians were routed. A comrade told me that he had shot and killed the Indian who had scalped me, but the scalp was not recovered at any rate I was sent to the nearest agency and lay helpless and suffering for weeks, and when I recovered asked for my discharge. The nature of my wounds were such that I received my discharge at once. Gen. Custer jocularly remarked to me afterward that I made a mistake in leaving the service. 'Think, said he, 'how surprised and disgusted some red devil of an Indian might be if you should should stay with us and happen to to fall into his hands when he went to raise your hair to find that some one had been there before him.'"

☞ONE dollar pays for the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER from date of subscription to January 1, 1885.

THE MISSISSIPPI KILLING.

The True Story Coming Out by Degrees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27.—W. G. Ellett, the brother of H. C. Ellett, one of the victims of the Christmas eve tragedy at Yazoo, Miss., is in the city, and, while waiting for a telegram from that place, said: I am here with my sister visiting relatives. I left Mississippi eighteen months ago, chiefly because I felt that it was not a safe place for any law-abiding man to dwell in. The man John Posey who was killed was one of tthe leading bulldozers in the political contests of 1878. While I was in Mississippi there were frequent threats made, not only against my brother's life, but against my own. His offense was that he was a consistent, energetic Republican, who believed that he was entitled to voice and vote his political preferences, and I had committed the crime of being his brother. I know nothing whatever of the difficulty of yesterday, and am now waiting for an answer to a dispatch I sent this morning, asking for the full particulars. From the published account I infer that it was one of the usual efforts to settle off the old scores against a man who had failed to come up to the Bourbon idea of what constitutes citizenship. With regard to the alleged official inquiry and declaration, that neither politics nor race prejudices actuated this bloody affair, I can only say that this is a part of the programme usually adopted for the purpose of misleading the newspapers and people in the Northern States as to the motives of those who claim the right to shoot down in cold blood men who venture to oppose the Democratic party.

THE RIOT AT HARBOR GRACE.

Probability that Hostilities will be Renewed.

ST. JOHNS, F. F., December 27.—Advices from Harbor Grace state that yesterday an Orange procession was fired upon by a crowd. The Orangemen thought the firing was from powder guns carried by their friends, until they saw their men fall. Four men were killed, two Orangemen and two Catholics. Eight are reported mortally and eighteen or twenty slightly wounded.

There is a lull in the outbreak at Harbor Grace, but at the neighboring town of Carbonier there is wildest frenzy, and over a thousand men are parading the streets and preparing to march to Harbor Grace. All business places are closed and most private dwellings are protected by bars and bolts. The police dispatched from St. Johns reached Harbor Grace last night. If the riot breaks out anew the law officers will be powerless to protect life and property. It is rumored that the government has cabled to Halifax for troops and a war ship. If the Carbonier contingent marches to Harbor Grace the result will be terrible to contemplate.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

An American in Germany Shoots His Wife and Himself.

CLEVELAND, O., December 27.—Col. W. H. Harris, of this city, sailed from New York last night for Europe, having received a telegram on Monday stating that his sister, Mrs. Rathbone, lay dying at Hanover, Germany, from a bullet wound. The details are meagre, but it is understood that the lady was shot by her husband in a fit of temporary insanity. The Rathbones reside at Albany, N. Y., and move in the highest circles of New York society, Mrs. Rathbone being a daughter of Senator Ira Harris.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 27.—Private dispatches from Hanover, Germany, state that Col. Henry Rathbone killed his wife and then committed suicide. They were connected with the most prominent families here. She was the daughter of ex-Senator Harris.

A Cincinnati Murder.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be 50 years old, was found among the willows along a little stream near Cumminsville, in the suburbs of this city. A rope was about the neck and tongue protruding as if choked to death; there were also marks of blows on the top of the head.

The body has been identified as that of William H. Kirk, a dealer in sand, who has lately been dealing in horses. He lived on Elizabeth street, Cincinnati, and was undoubtedly murdered for money. His wife says he left home Monday to go to Cheviot to buy a horse, and had $200 with him. She had not heard from him since. When the news of the finding of a dead body was published she visited the morgue and found it was her husband. Nothing more than suspicions exist as to the murderer, and no arrests have been made.

LATER—John Neill, a teamster having a stable adjoining Kirk's, was arrested on suspicion. An amount of money was found on him, corresponding to that taken away by Kirk. Kirk's cap and some other articles were found hidden in some kindling wood on Neill's premises.

Bad Luck Ended by a Bullet.

RICHMOND, IND., December 27.—A year or two ago Charley Johnson, son of Col. R. Johnson, one of the oldest newspaper men in the West, lost an arm while in the employ of the Panhandle road. The death of his twin children followed quickly. Then his wife died, and within a few weeks he lost his only remaining child. The railroad company gave him a position as switchtender at the bridge, and two or three days ago he was relieved of his job because of his mental condition. To-day he nerved himself up with whisky, and, going to the house of his brother, fired a bullet through his brain, causing instant death.

Two Murderers to Swing.

EMPORIA, KAS., December 27.—Reed and Pearce, the murderers of W. H. McMillan, were sentenced to-day to remain in the Penitentiary one year, and, at such time thereafter as the Governor may fix, to be hanged within the prison walls.

A Virginia Fratricide.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 27.—Intelligence has been received of the murder, in Northampton county, of Tuck Barnes by his brother, who is believed to be insane.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Archbishop Perche died at New Orleans last night.

Peter K. Morgan, aged 98, a veteran of the war of 1812, died yesterday at Richmond, Va.

Commodore Kounts, of the Allegheny *Mail*, who has been in jail for libel, has been released.

The bark Paragon, fifty five days out from Trapani, has arrived at New York, with a badly frost bitten crew.

Three men digging coal near Gerardville, Pa., were buried by falling earth, and one fatally and the others seriously injured.

P. A. Contant & Co., fancy dry goods and notion dealers of Chicago, have failed. Liabilities $100,000; assets, retail value, $50,000.

A freight train broke through a bridge on Chester & Lenoir narrow guage railroad, near Charlotteville, N. C., yesterday. Joseph Henderson, fireman, and William Simmons, brakeman, were killed.

The family monument over the tomb of the late Matt Carpenter has been placed in position at Milwaukee. It is of granite, seven feet square and twenty-five feet high. It bears the simple inscription of the name, date of birth and death.

THAT BIG STRIKE,

AND WHY IT WON'T COME OFF.

The Pennsylvania Story Pronounced Absurd—The Miners in a Bad Fix, but too Weak to Carry their Point—Arbitration Favored by Leading Miners.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—The story that from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand miners intend to strike the first of the year in Westmoreland, Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford counties, is one of the most ridiculous started by sensational newspapers in some time. There are not that many miners in the district named. The seventh district comprises Blair, Huntingdon, Cambria and Bedford counties, while Westmoreland is partly in the first or Allegheny county district, and the balance is in the third, or Coke district. The Amalgamated Union of Miners has only been in existence a short time, having been formed in this city last summer, and it was too poor and too weakly organized to stand a strike. The miners have had little work, and have scarcely money enough to buy two weeks' provisions ahead. A third of the miners are Hungarians, and will not strike under any circumstances. The President of the Seventh district is J. W. Kilduff, of Gallitzin, formerly of Pittsburgh, and well-known for the part he took in the three-cent strike of the miners in 1879, when they carried their point. He is one of the most pronounced opponents of strikes and favors arbitration heartily. The officials of the local miners' organizations say the story is absurd, and say it is the same with the Clearfield regions as with the counties spoken of above.

A PROBABLE STRIKE

Of Coal Miners at Tom's Run, Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—A strike will likely be inaugurated in a day or two in four railroad mines in this district. The mines were but recently started up, and are located on the Lake Erie road. The price for mining in the railroad district is three and a half cents, which was the amount awarded some months ago by J. R. McCune, the umpire appointed by the Trades' Tribunal. The four new mines referred to above are on Tom's Run, on the line of the Lake Erie road. About 100 men are employed, who are working at 3½ cents, or one-fourth cent below the district price. The operators claim that these mines were started after the award of Umpire McCune and that they are not bound to respect it. The Miners' Association officials are of a different opinion. This morning President Costello, accompanied by delegates from mines on the Saw Mill Run, Pan Handle and Chartiers Branch railroads, went to Tom's Run. The object of their visit is to induce the men to strike for the district price of 3½ cents. They are confident of success.

Striking Workmen.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The striking silk weavers, who have been out three months, are confident of returning to work next Monday. More than two-thirds of the 2,000 striking carpet weavers are in sad need, and unless relief comes this week they cannot hold out. The stone cutters and bricklayers' union have contributed $600, but that amount is of little help. About 1,500 cigar makers are still out resisting a reduction of five cents per 1,000.

Reduction at the Tube Works.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—It is said that the employes of the National Tube Works at McKeesport have been notified that there will be a general reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages on the first of the year. If the reduction is not accepted, it is said the mill will shut down.

Gas as a Motive Power.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—After a couple of years experimenting and after spending a great deal of money, the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company has succeeded in arranging the furnaces in the hammer department so that they can be run by gas which is manufactured in the works.

No Hungarians Wanted.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—The miners of the Connellsville coke regions met at Scottdale to-day, and after passing a series of resolutions denouncing Hungarian serf labor, appointed a committee to prepare a petition to Congress requesting the passage of some restrictive law upon their wholesale importation.

No General Strike.

DUBOIS, PA., December 27.—There is but little prospect of a general strike in the Clearfield region. A meeting was held at Reynoldsville last night and one here to-night, but no definite action was taken at either meeting. The men at Punxsutawney will protest against the introduction of the screen system.

A Coal Operator Murdered.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 27.—Alex. Webb, one of the proprietors of the coal mine at Coaling, Ala., was shot and killed yesterday by a man named Morrison, who fled to escape arrest. Webb's father offered a reward of $500 for Morrison's apprehension.

Marriage of Bishop Warren.

DENVER, COL., December 27.—The marriage of Bishop Henry W. Warren, of Atlanta, Ga., formerly pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Iliff, a millionaire cattle owner of this city, took place this morning in Evans Chapel. Bishop Warren is universally known and beloved throughout the Middle and Eastern States. The wedding was characterized by the absence of groomsmen, bridesmaids and all frills noticeable in weddings in high life. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Dr. D. H. Moore and Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, of Denver. Conspicuous among the guests at the church were Governor Grant, Secretary Teller, Senator Hill and wife, Senator Bowen, and Representative Belford and wife, also all the State officials and many prominent people from Maine to California. To-night the party leave for the City of Mexico on their bridal tour.

Whisky Men Want an Extension.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Petitions of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other whisky manufacturers and wholesalers asking for an extension of the bonded period for all whisky now in bond are being distributed to all Congressmen, newspaper officers and other points where they are expected to do the most good. A very earnest fight in this direction is to be made early this session, and though the make up of the Ways and Means Committee is against it it may pull through.

Three Shooters Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 27.—Captain Hunter, John Stewart and John Mayhew, members of the Salvation Army, were arrested this evening charged with violating the city ordinance by parading the streets. Hunter declares the Army will parade every night regardless of the city ordinance.

YOUNG NUTT TALKS.

His Trial to Take Place in Pittsburgh on January 1.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.—The *Chronicle's* Uniontown special says: Your correspondent had the privilege to-day of conversing with young Nutt for a short time. He is looking much better than when arraigned for murder a few weeks ago. Then he was lean, pale and restless. Now, although his face is still of an unhealthy hue, he is more healthy and less impatient regarding the final issue of the trial. As hitherto the prisoner is very guarded in speaking of the tragedy which deprived him of liberty. On other subjects he talks freely and enjoys the visits of his friends. Mrs. Nutt sees her son every day, and Miss Nutt is also regular in her visits. Mrs. Nutt said to a friend the other day that she felt much annoyed at a publication in one of the Pittsburgh papers. It was a reporter's interview with Judge White, in which the latter is represented as saying that he believed Nutt legally guilty, and then goes on to point out how certain complications might arise in case of conviction and execution.

Not only Mrs. Nutt, but quite a number of our best citizens expressed their indignation at the publication of such an article. It was, to say the least a little previous.

And now as to the change of venue. The press has been teeming with anticipations of the final results in court. The change of venue, except in so far as it facilitates the selection of a jury, cannot possibly help the prisoner. All that can be looked for is an impartial trial. The presumption is that no prejudice either for or against Nutt will make its way into the jury box.

On the 12th of January Nutt will be moved to the Allegheny county jail. This will only be two days prior to the date fixed for trial. Mrs. Nutt will accompany her son to your county and look after his comforts in jail. The writer, in conversation with the District Attorney, was told that the trial would probably last two weeks. Of course the evidence will all be pretty much a repetition of what has been already published. One of the most important witnesses will be Mr. Breckenridge, who has recently received a number of threatening letters. The author of the obscene as well as blood-curdling missives is unknown, although there is an effort on foot which, it is hoped, will result in a revelation of his personality.

MORE LOTTERY SWINDLES.

Mr Brewster Should Look After Our Northern Boundary.

BOSTON, December 27.—The Maine correspondent of *The Journal* has been working up the lottery swindle business which is carried on at St. Stephen, N. B., across the river from Calais, Me. He says that after the Postmaster General shall have finished his work with the Louisiana lotteries, he can find a fertile field of labor in the lottery schemes that have existed in St. Stephens, N. B., for several years. The dupes of these concerns are all probably residents of the United States, and the United States mails are the medium of communication, though a good deal of matter is sent by express both to and from St. Stephen and points in this country. Considerable of the printed matter used by the concerns is sent to them from Boston, and thus comes directly under the cognizance of the Provincial Government. The better class of the people of New Brunswick and the press unite in denouncing the concerns as swindles; but the Provincial Government apparently winks at the matter, and pockets the revenue derived from their operation. At present there are two concerns engaged in these operations; J. Goldsmith & Co. and W. D. Simpson & Co. The former is a fictitious firm, so far as can be ascertained, but the head of the latter is the proprietor of the Queen Hotel it St. Stephen.

The circulars sent out by each concern are good easy reading. One of them advertises an "extraordinary distribution of cash gifts," amounting to $129,263, with a grand cash gift of $50,000. The circular of J. Goldsmith & Co. and the one sent out by W. D. Simpson & Co. announce a schedule of 10,471 cash gifts, amounting to $128 500, with three "grand" gifts of $50,000, $20,000 and $10,000 each. The tickets for the November drawing were numbered to about $200,000, but no one has yet heard of his ticket drawing anything. In fact, this is the rule, not the exception, and the St. John's *Globe*, in an article denouncing these concerns some time ago, said that the managers can honestly claim that the fairness of the drawings has never been doubted, because the drawings never take place. They are also safe in pledging that the names of the winners will never be made known without the consent of the persons, for there are no winners to be made known.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

Payne in the Lead and the Field Against Him.

CLEVELAND, O., December 27.—The Ohio Senatorial fight is hot indeed. All the closing work is to be done during the holidays. Senator Pendleton, George L. Converse, Judge Geddes, D. R. Paige, and M. A. Foran are in the State, the first three to care for their own chances, the two latter for Payne. There is no doubt but that Henry B. Payne individdally leads in the fight, but he does not lead in the field. The Payne men claim sixty pledged votes, but really have but thirty-five. It takes forty-two to make the caucus choice. Pendleton has about twenty-eight, Ward nine, Geddes three, Converse four, and Seney three. The caucus will be held January 5, and between now and then the work must be done. The Payneites fear Pendleton has been playing fox and fixing things after they have done so. The bar'l is abroad. Where corruption lurks treachery must be. Therefore neither candidate trusts his pledged supporters. Durbin Ward is confident. He says he has more strength than he is given credit for. The old veteran is in a position to dictate any nominee except himself, and may be can dictate even Durbin Ward. The rest of the scattering votes are largely Pendleton's. What the Payneites fear most at this time is that a secret ballot will be the order of the caucus. If so, the voter who tapped both bar'ls can get in his work. In such an event some of the Cuyahogans will bear watching. The situation is summed up in a few words. They are: "The field against Payne, and the field the winner if it can be handled in the right way."

The Scott Law Must Go.

COLUMBUS, O., December 27.—This morning the liquor dealers of Ohio met in convention at the Grand Opera House to perfect a State Liquor Dealers' Protective Association. Nearly all the delegates have arrived, and it is definitely understood that they will insist upon a radical change in the Scott law, if not demand its repeal entirely. The session will continue two days.

COLUMBUS, December 27.—Mr. Backus, as permanent chairman, made a radical speech, demanding the repeal of the obnoxious legislation passed by the last Legislature, and full protection to the trade, free from all tax. Measures were taken for uniting the brewers, distillers and wholesale and retail liquor dealers, all in one perfect State organization, with auxiliaries in each county, to begin an aggressive campaign for the fullest rights and personal liberty.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

EGYPT STRENGTHENING KHARTOUM

Startling Double Murder in Italy—The Usual Number of Explosions—France must be Paid for Making War on China—El Mahdi Getting Discouraged—Minor Notes.

CAIRO, December 27.—One thousand three hundred Egyptian troops have arrived at Khartoum from Fashoda. They met with no resistance on the way