The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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MR. VILLARD, it is said, lost more than a million dollars trying to protect his friends. This is bread cast upon the waters, for he is receiving offers of assistance from all quarters.

WE go on coining twenty-nine millions of silver dollars a year, and piling them up with other millions which nobody wants. We don't know when we have enough of of a bad thing.

BECAUSE the Hempfield extension of the B. & O. has been long on the way it does not follow that it won't get there. Mr. Payne started for the Senate about the same time, and he makes the riffle.

IT may be that the family troubles unsettled young Nutt's mind, and the jury may take refuge behind that idea. But Nutt will escape the gallows because he avenged his sister's honor and his father's murder. This is why no jury could have been found to hang him.

THE Chinese restricted immigration act has been evaded without great difficulty. An act to restrict or prevent the importation of European laborers under contract promises no better. It does not follow, however, that such importation is desirable. The growth of population does not need that kind of stimulating.

SENATOR EDMUNDS insists that he is not to be thought of in connection with the Presidency, but he maintains that the Republican party is in better condition than it has been for a decade, and that it will elect the next President. If Senator Edmunds doesn't make haste to get under a feather bed lightning may strike him.

ALLEN O. MYERS ("Pickaway") a Payne tingleman in the Ohio Legislature, telegraphs to the Philadelphia *Press* of tonight's banquet that then and there "the Payne boom for the presidency will receive its baptism." As Mr. Payne is understood to be running as a workingman's candidate he will baptize his boom in champagne, as an earnest of good faith.

REPORT says that Mr. S. S. Cox, disgusted by his treatment at the hands of Speaker Carlisle, has ruthlessly flung himself out of politics for the present and accepted $75,000 for a book which he will write at once. The work is to begin with Buchanan's administration and come down to date. A writer of Mr. Cox's ingenuity might well confine himself to Buchanan's administration, in which he would find ample material for a book of striking facts and wholesome lessons.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON, of New York, has attracted great attention by his Bible talks, which were strongly tinged with criticism of the German school of liberal thought. The talks excited vigorous protests from his congregation of All Souls Protestant Episcopal Church, and from other Episcopalians not of his own congregation. At the request of Assistant Bishop Potter he has abandoned his Bible criticisms on the ground that it is a matter of church government. Nobody can object to a clergyman saying what he thinks, but he ought to suit the place to the theme, the theme to the place. He ought either to preach the doctrines of his church and submit to its government, or go elsewhere.

A FRIEND asks whether the INTELLIGENCER isn't a little "hard" on those Ohio Solons who elected Mr. Payne. No harder than this, from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, something of a Democratic authority:

Mr. Payne's nomination is the result of the most corrupt conspiracy ever organized in this country, and was compassed by the most extravagant use of money known to the legislative history of any State in the Union.

Or this from the Columbus *Times* (Dem.):

Thirty pieces of silver bought Judas Iscariot, the arch traitor, but it cost the Standard Oil-McLean faction a much larger bundle to subvert the will of the people.

Or this from the Washington *Post* (Dem.):

The disreputable elements which compelled his nomination have foisted upon his shoulders the disgrace they sought to inflict on Mr. Pendleton. He should not bear it.

No harder than more which we have already printed from Democratic newspapers and much more that we might print. And there is Allen G. Thurman—something of a Democrat himself—recall what he said about a machine with money to run it.

WHEN it was proposed to give prompt consideration to a resolution to inquire into the charges of fraud in the Department of Public Works in New York City, all the Democrats in the Assembly voted no, and one Republican from New York City voted with them. That department spends nearly five millions a year. In the second year of the administration of the present Commissioner, Hubert O. Thompson, the expenses increased 65 percent.

The city of New York is a flagrant example of a city governed at a State Capital. There is very little home rule in New York, and that is for the most part the rule of men whom honest tax payors wouldn't allow to come to the kitchen door. The situation does not improve. Profligacy becomes more profligate, taxes and expenditures increase out of all proportion to population or the city's requirements. For the present year the tax levy has increased $3,369,380 over last year's levy. In 1880 the population of the city of New York was 1,200,000; valuation of property, $1,098,357,775; expenses of government, $33,254,779; expenses of government per capita, $2 37; rate of taxation, $2.53; city debt, $135,100,207; debt per capita, $112.58. No nation on earth has so large a debt per capita, except Spain, which stands highest with $153 34 a head. It is nearly three times the per capita debt of the United States. New York, with a fortieth of the population, spends a seventh as much for city purposes as the United States spends for all national purposes.

The *Times* did a good service when it routed Tweed. The *Tribune* has done a great service by exposing the Public Works rauds. If the whole press can bring the people to realize how they are plundered it may stir them to take some interest in the affairs of that government which comes closest to them.

A BOURBON DILEMMA.

THE FAILURE TO MAKE UP AN ISSUE.

Not so Much Boisterous Enthusiasm in the Democratic Party as There was a Year ago—The Failure to Agree on a Tariff Measure. Nothing Certain but Investigations.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—There is not near so much enthusiasm now among the Democrats here in Washington over their prospects for the Presidency as there was a year ago. When the Forty-seventh Congress expired, on the fourth of March last, there was the most implicit confidence expressed by the representative Democrats *here of their ability to offer* a candidate to the people who would be elected. While there was a minority of Democrats in the House the party was kept together easily. As soon, however, as they were in the majority they quarreled. This is one of the leading weaknesses of the Democratic party. *It can't stand prosperity.*

On all the leading issues the party leaders are at variance. The Pennsylvania and some of the Ohio members join hands in their determination to defeat a revision of the tariff. The west and south are much nearer of one opinion, but those sections are so far apart that they cannot possibly *get together. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania*, says nothing can be done on the tariff, and yet the party issues are not made up. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, does not go to work, but falters, as if he were saying nothing can be done. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, believes that no conclusion can *reached on new issues, and yet all* be acknowledge that the issue for the impending campaign must be formed. There seems but one move that the party in Congress can agree upon, and that is the investigation of the Republican office-holders. The result of this all will be that the Democratic party will go into the campaign with nothing new to sing. It has no change of programme, nor can it agree upon one. Mr. Springer remarked to me to-day, in speaking of the subject, that tariff will be the issue, and that the Democrats would enter the contest upon free trade principles.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Lowell Bill and the Ingalls Bill to be Considered.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Messrs. Hoar, Ingalls and Garland compose the subcommittee on bankruptcy of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This sub committee has for some time been considering the several bills to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy which have been presented. There are two especial bills which are championed by Hoar and Ingalls respectively. The first is known as the Lowell *bill, and the second as the equity bill of* Senator Ingalls. It is probable that both these bills will be submitted to the consideration of the full committee without report, as Senator Garland is unreservedly opposed to any legislation upon the subject. Last winter the Ingalls bill was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee by a vote of six to three, but to the surprise of the Senator whose name it bore the Senate substituted the Lowell bill for it by a vote of 34 to 30. That vote did not fairly represent the strength of the bill in the Senate, as there were several Senators who voted with Ingalls against the substitution who would on the question of passing a bill have been found to vote for it, and as the changes which have occurred in the Senate since have not affected the prospects of the bill it is likely that some action will be taken before the close of the session. It is a notable fact, however, that almost the entire opposition to bankruptcy legislation comes from the south.

In the House the chances of passing the Lowell bill or any similar measure are more dubious. Although a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee are either outspoken in favor of the Lowell bill or inclined to give it a trial, there seems to be little doubt about the sentiment of the country at large. This week delegations of the various Boards of Trade will meet here in convention to discuss the best means of convincing Congress of the importance of taking decided and prompt action, and it is the general belief that the presence of such a body of business men in the city will have a decided effect upon the minds of the men who shape the laws.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

Report of the Supervisor on Matters in Wheeling District.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The report of Mr. John Fehrenbatch, Supervising Inspector of steam vessels for the district in which Wheeling is included, for the past year shows that the number of vessels inspected at Wheeling was 67, with an aggregate tonnage of 10,405; number of vessels built, 12; tonnage 1,584; number gone out of service, 2. The number of boilers inspected was 138; the number in which defects were found was 18.

The number of officers licensed at Wheeling was—masters, 16; masters and pilots, 90; mates, 39; first class pilots, 26; second class pilots, 26; first engineers, 64; second and special engineers, 46.

The casualties in the Wheeling district were as follows: March 21, the passenger steamer Lettie, while under way between Steubenville and New Cumberland, W. Va., burated her mud drum. One passenger was slightly scalded and while trying to escape his head came in contact with a hog chain, and he received injuries which proved fatal.

June 11, the steamer C. W. Anderson, while lying at the Wheeling wharf, took fire in one of her state rooms. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

The Inspector *reports fewer violations of* law than there have been during any previous year since the establishment of the steamboat inspection service.

THE MARTINSBURG POSTOFFICE.

Probability That Evans Will Secure the Appointment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—The commission of Postmaster Wisner, at Martinsburg, expired on Monday, and now the President will be called upon to nominate some one as Mr. Wisner's successor. There are but two aspirants *for the place*, viz: Mr. Evans and the present incumbent, Mr. Wisner. As to the latter it is said that he has made an excellent officer, and that his record at the Department is first class. On the other hand it is said that he is a joint owner in a newspaper published at Martinsburg, which has not at all times been consistent in its course as to political matters. It is charged that Mr. Wisner's paper has frequently contained publications that have been hurtful to the Republican party, and the managers of the party there are generally of the opinion that he should not be allowed to retain an office which is one of a political nature, and allow his organ to abuse the party to which he is indebted for the office, and it is known that a very strong effort is being made to have some one who is a better Republican appointed to the place.

Evans seems to be the one settled upon by the party leaders as their choice against Mr. Wisner, and it is safe to assume that in the end either Evans or some one other than Wisner will be appointed. Mr. John W. Mason has strongly recommended Mr. Evans and in behalf of the Republicans of that section of the State asked that Evans be appointed. Nothing, however, will be *done until the First Assistant* Postmaster General, Mr. Hatton, returns from his home in Iowa. There is a memoranda among the papers filed recommending that no action shall be taken until Mr. Hatton, who understands the situation better than any other officer of the department, gets here. He will probably recommend the appointment *of Mr. Evans*, whose name will then be sent to the Senate for confirmation, probably next week.

FIRE AND GUNPOWDER.

Mr. Belford Will Undertake to Bring Them Together Without Explosion.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—It is announced that Mr. Belford, of Colorado, had a four-hours' consultation with Mr. Conkling a day or two ago, in the interests of harmony in the Republican party; that Mr. Belford is acting the part of peacemaker between the Blaine and Conkling factions; that while no positive agreement was reached, the interview brought about a better understanding between the two wings of the party; that all troubles may be expected to be settled and that Mr. Belford did not go to Mr. Conkling at the solicitation of Mr. Blaine's friends, but with their friendly consent.

It is hoped that Mr. Belford, who received considerable advertising about a month ago, when his harmony scheme was originally announced, will carry out the programme. It is known that Senator Conkling has the highest admiration and respect for the intellectual and social attainments of the Representative from Colorado, and that he has undoubted faith in the ability of Mr. Belford to cement the divided factions of the party in bonds of undying unity. Mr. Blaine too, it is understood, feels that Belford in the only man in the country capable of restoring harmony all around.

The Representatative from Colorado begins his missionary work under the most flattering auspices, and it is whispered in the inmost circles that he will be appointed Secretary of the Interior by the next Republican President, in recognition of the success that is sure to follow his labors.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS

Of the Fight now Being Made Against Brewster.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—"What they are saying about Attorney-General Brewster," said Mr. Merrick to-day, "is a lie. I will tell you what is going on. They want an investigation, and I want one. It is time for every one to unmask. I want to have things understood. One of the things to be understood is this: There is a conspiracy in this town to drive Brewster from the Cabinet. It is composed of Star route rascals who escaped conviction, and who seek revenge, and of those indicted and vindictive rascals who hope to secure immunity. Drive Brewster from the Cabinet and it is the end of the Star route prosecutions, as they know. Politically, I hope they will succeed."

"Were you not supported by the Administration in the prosecution?" Mr. Merrick was asked.

"I have been cordially sustained by the Attorney General, by Gresham and by Teller, and, not to be invidious, by the President and the Administration. There have been many subordinate officers of the Government, however, who have given the Star route thieves aid and counsel. If they drive Brewster from the Cabinet and seek to make clear the political influences which surround every step of the prosecution, they will learn something. It will take the seal from my lips in private and upon the stump next summer. I shall have nothing to say upon the stump against the Administration. It has been sincere, but the sins of the prosecution can be laid upon the Republican party."

SPRINGER'S COMMITTEE.

Brewster Cameron Continues his Interesting Story.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Brewster Cameron appeared before the House Committee on Expenditures in the department of justice again to-day, and gave a list of twenty-five more names of persons whose official conduct had been investigated on account of alleged irregularities and rendering of fraudulent accounts. Some of these men, Cameron said, had been convicted. Ralph Ballin, special examiner, had been sent to South Carolina to present the cases of sixteen United States deputy marshals to the grand jury.

Ballin also appeared before the committee, giving his experience as examiner in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, New York and Pennsylvania. He began with his experience in Georgia in the fall of 1881 and spring of 1882, in the examination of the accounts of United States Marshal Fitzsimmons, the predecessor of General Longstreet. Ballin said shortage of $23,000 was found. The offense had never been prosecuted nor had anything been recovered from Fitzsimmons or his bondsmen. Erroneous charges on the part of deputy marshals under Longstreet amounting to $4,000 or $5,000 had been submitted through Longstreet. He was not blamed by Ballin, as the overcharges were made by deputy marshals, who were punished.

Mr. Hewitt Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—The *Star* says: "The action of Mr. Hewitt in relation to the O'Donnell resolution is still the general topic of conversation at the capital. The general opinion is that Mr. Hewitt will be forced to call for an investigation. It is now said that he is not the only one implicated in the affair, but that right after the adoption of the resolution three members drove to the British minister's and told him it was not desired on the part of the House that the British Government should take any notice of it. This was telegraphed to Gladstone and prevented the Government postponing the execution, as it is declared they intended to. It is claimed it was the intention to postpone the execution from Monday to Friday, had it not been for this action on the part of Hewitt and others.

Joint Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—A joint Republican caucus was held to-night, Senator Edmunds presiding. About 125 Congressmen were present. The following Republican campaign committee was appointed: California, Senator Miller; Florida, H. Bisbee; Illinois, G. R Davis; Iowa, Senator Allison; Kansas, Thomas Ryan; Massachusetts, Senator Hoar; Minnesota, W. D. Washburn; Mississippi, Judge Jeffords; Nevada, Senator Jones; New Hampshire, Senator Blair; New Jersey, Senator Sewell; New York, Frank Hiscock; North Carolina, J. E. O'Hara; Ohio, Wm. McKinley; Pennsylvania, J. M. Campbell; South Carolina, E. W. Mackey; Vermont, J. W. Stewart; West Virginia, Nathan Goff; Wisconsin, Senator Sawyer. The caucus adjourned until Monday night.

A Faint Descent.

LONDON, January 16.—While a number of miners were being lowered into the Garnaut colliery at Swansea, preparatory to commencing their work this morning, the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom, a distance of seventy feet. Eleven were killed and several wounded.

THE NUTT TRIAL.

THE PRISONER'S MOTHER TESTIFIES.

A Large Crowd in Attendance—Emotional Insanity to be the Defense—Medical Testimony as to Nutt's Mental Capacity—His Mother's Evidence as to His Actions.

PITTSBURGH, January 16.—A cold morning probably had some influence in reducing the usual crowd at the opening of the Nutt trial this morning, and the fact that none would be admitted without tickets undoubtedly kept away the crowd that has thronged the hallways and vestibules since the trial commenced. There was a larger number of ladies present, evidently of the well to do classes. Mrs. Nutt and Lizzie were in court early and occupied their accustomed seats. Hon. Dan. Voorhees was on hand also. He will do the summing up for the defense.

MR. PLAYFORD OPENS THE CASE.

Promptly at 9:30 the court was opened. Mr. Playford for the defense opened the proceedings by outlining their case. He said:

"It has been truly said that prosperity is the true test of friendship. On the altar of friendship I cast my offering this morning and am here to defend that boy whose father was my friend before he was killed. We do not deny the killing. Has it not occurred to the jury that it would be singular if we should try to prove that there is nothing singular in the fact that a citizen was shot in the quiet of the evening without a moveable cause? Does it not show that there was an unnatural cause—an insanity? The Commonwealth could have shown you that young Nutt knew not at the moment what he was doing; and that we shall prove. We shall show you that at the time he did the deed the past wrongs and outrages upon his family had made him unable to control his will; that he was pressed into the commission of the act by a controlling influence that was overpowering. We will show you the circumstances which preceded the shooting, his affectionate nature, love of home and devotion to his father, mother and sisters, and how after the murder of his father that boy was changed. He became melancholy and said his entire life's current seemed changed. But up to the trial of Dukes the boy knew nothing at out the terrible letters Dukes had written casting terrible aspersions upon his sister, bankrupting his family, as well as destroying its head. When the boy heard these terrible letters his mind gave way. He walked the floor the night long. His appetite forsook him. His reason was overthrown.

"Not for fifty years has a man been convicted for slaying his sister's seducer, and there is no case parallel to this. No man who committed such a crime as Dukes could go unpunished. Dukes knew it himself. No twelve Indians would hang a boy for taking in his hands a justice that belonged to him."

THE PRISONER MENTALLY DEFICIENT.

Dr. Smith Fuller testified that he had attended the Nutt family for seventeen years and treated the *defendant several times* when sick; that he always believed him to be mentally deficient and without sound mental attributes; that he would be inclined to harbor a feeling of enmity, which would increase with time, and probably become a monomanic on the subject. The Doctor further stated that in a person like *James Nutt, brooding upon his father's* death would unsettle his mind and incapacitate him for mental control over himself. He said he considered him an imbecile, not an idiot.

The admission of this evidence destroyed the prosecution's attempt to rule out the defense, of emotional insanity and gives a *clear field for the defense.*

TESTIMONY OF THE PRISONER'S MOTHER.

Mrs. Nutt was then called. She said: "My husband's name was Allison C. Nutt." (At the name of his father the prisoner commenced crying.) Continuing, Mrs. Nutt said: "My husband died suddenly *at the Jennings House.* I have nine children. At the time of my husband's death Jim was at school at Rochester, N. Y. He came home immediately. He was a good boy and much attached to his father and myself. I always considered him the reverse of mentally strong, and his father often said if he died he disliked to leave *Jim more than the rest of the children*, as he was not so able to care for himself.

"The excitement greatly affected the boy. He was accustomed to use a pistol for years, shooting at a mark being his favorite pastime. After his father was killed James made a request for his pistol and I gave it to him. Before Dukes' trial he was *quite listless and took little interest* in anything. After the acquittal of Dukes, he was greatly excited, and grew more so when he heard of Dukes' letters. For a week before the killing of Dukes, he often screamed murder at night, waking up all in the house. One day he went to the postoffice and when he returned he was much agitated. He walked the floor and finally left the room. I followed him, and he said, 'mother, don't you think that villain Dukes had the impudence to look at me and laugh.' Several other times when in town he would return much excited. This was when he would meet Dukes."

The prosecutor objected to the admission of this testimony, but the court overruled the objection and the witness continued:

"I saw nothing unusual about Jim the night of the shooting." The witness was then shown the letters, which she identified as those written by Dukes, and shown her by her husband. They were the same letters read at the Dukes' trial. The court adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The trial was resumed with Mrs. Nutt on the stand. Senator Voorhees arose and stated that the defense would put in two letters addressed to Capt. Nutt by Dukes *and one addressed to Dukes by Nutt's* father. The letters would not be read at present, but it was agreed that counsel could make remarks upon them previous to their being given to the jury.

Mr. Brown: "Mrs. Nutt, did your son read in the newspapers an account of the indignation meeting and the hanging of *Dukes in effigy?*"

Mrs. Nutt: "Yes sir; my son kept the papers in a trunk in his room and spent much of his time there. After Duke's trial he did not attend to work around the farm, and when I told him he ought to take more interest in the work said, 'Mother, I have no heart to do anything.'"

"How did *he spend his time?*"

"He sat around and brooded over his troubles. Some time after Dukes was acquitted it was reported to me that he was following Lizzie about."

"Would James come home excited when he heard anything about Dukes?"

"Yes, sir."

"*Then why in that state of mind did you* communicate to him anything about Dukes following Lizzie about?"

"It was communicated by others in his presence."

"How old was James when you first noticed anything peculiar about him?" "When he was a small child. He commenced *carrying a pistol* when nine years old and has been armed ever since. We permitted him to carry a pistol but often warned him to be careful."

"You noticed strange conduct on his part up to the 13th of June?" "I did."

"You knew that Dukes being in town agitated James?" "I did."

"And you knew he had this pistol?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you ever ask him to desist from going armed?"

"I can't say that I did."

By defense—"You warned him to be careful?"

"I did."

OTHER RELATIVES TESTIFY.

Mrs. Anna Wells, Mrs. Nutt's mother, was next called. She testified to the prisoner's peculiarities. She did not notice anything peculiar about him the afternoon he shot Dukes. He came in to change his clothes and said, "Grandma, I'm going down to get the mail." He was very quiet. I never saw him after that until to-day."

Stephen K. Nutt, uncle of the defendant, said James was always melancholy, and preferred being by himself. "I was visiting my sister-in-law, Mrs. Nutt, on the 13th of June, and upon going to the stable I discovered I had an English bull-dog pistol with me. I pulled it out and showed it to Jim, and knowing he was a good judge of pistols I asked him what he thought of it. When I started home I don't recollect making the remark, 'Jim, don't fail.' I never anticipated that Jim intended to shoot Dukes. On the contrary I urged him to avoid Dukes, for I knew the boy's disposition."

James Wells, Mrs. Nutt's brother, said Jimmy lived with him while his father was in the army. He was a quiet boy but very excitable. When Dukes' name was mentioned he would shudder so palpably that it was very noticeable to witness.

At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The prisoner evidently does not appreciate having his alleged stupidity paraded before the public. He was in tears the greater part of the time that his mother, grandmother and uncle Stephen were testifying to his lack of mental strength.

PICKAWAY.

His Juicy Account of Hoadly's Inauguration as Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.—Allen O. Myers, Democratic member of the Ohio Legislature, sends to the *Press* a description of the inaugural ceremonies at Columbus. The following is an extract from it:

Owing to Hoadly's presidential ambitions and consequent horror of display, the inauguration ceremonies were very tame, and the attendance the slimmest that has graced such an occasion in many years. The gallant hearts of the Ohio militia were bruised and broken by being excluded from all participation in the affair. There were not 2,000 people in the city from outside, and the parade of two political clubs was the only demonstration of any kind. The affair was thoroughly Democratic, inasmuch as it was magnificently mismanaged.

HOADLY AND FOSTER CONTRASTED.

George Hoadly took the oath of office as Governor shortly after 3 o'clock in the presence of a large, impatient and turbulent mob of citizens. Hoadly and Foster presented a striking contrast as they stood side *by side, facing the level of upturned faces.* They recalled the old and the new year, only the one going out looked like the new year, and the one coming in like the old. Hoadly's pale and shallow face, dull and sunken eyes and long beard gave him a just-from-the-hospital look, that impressed the observer with the belief that he was *suffering from an illness from which he* might never recover.

Foster looked the man in the perfection of his mental and physical powers. The Governor introduced his successor in a happy, brief and graceful speech, and the setting and the rising of the sun in the Buckeye sky were greeted by a grand outburst of applause that was meant to be equally complimentary to each.

SOME SPICY CRITICISMS.

There is nothing remarkable in the new Governor's first public effort, except his anxiety displayed in every suggestion to the Legislature, lest it should ruin his political ambitions by its indiscreet action. The Legislature has more to fear from Governor Hoadly than he has from it. His anxiety recalls an incident of the campaign. The Governor was to address a labor meeting early in the summer, at Columbus, and he sent a friend up to see that precautions were taken to *prevent "some d—n fool* from saying something indiscreet." The answer to the ambassador was: "If you take care of your d—n fool we will take care of ours."

With great propriety the Legislature can make a similar reply to Governor Hoadly's inaugural address. Certainly there has not been a governor *in many years* who entered upon his official duties so distrusted, disliked and denounced as George Hoadly.

The "Kids" who won the Senatorial fight in such superb style are disgusted with him, and the mossbacks never did like him or his "new Democracy." His name will never be mentioned in Ohio, either for the *first or second place on the ticket*, except by some cheap editor who has been appointed a scrubber in the Capitol.

Pittsburgh Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, January 16.—President John Britt, of the Fourth district, reports a bad state of affairs in the Armstrong pits. He visited eleven pits on the West Penn road, employing about 1,000 men, and found that all of them had signed the iron clad agreement, which prohibits them from joining any miners' organization. State President Harris is asked to join Mr. Britt in the effort to get these men into the Association, *as the miners say they will join if* all the men will break the agreement at once.

Coal Miners Arrested.

PITTSBURGH, January 16.—Twelve coal miners, formerly employed by the Southwest Coal Company, Buena Vista, Pa., were arrested this morning on a charge of conspiracy preferred by the owners, who allege that since the lockout last December the men have been endeavoring to induce those working to strike. The men waived a hearing to-day and entered into bail of $500 each for their appearance at Court. They will return to Buena Vista and continue the same tactics.

The Nellie Cooley Affair.

WILKESBARRE, January 16.—The interest in the fate of Nellie Cooley was revived to-day by the story of two Welsh miners who have just returned *from Peoria*, Ill. They report that four weeks ago the body of a young lady was found in the river at Peoria, but no one was able to recognize it. The description given tallies in many particulars with that of Miss Cooley. The Chief of Police is in communication with the authorities of Peoria.

A "Rat" Paper Reclaimed.

BALTIMORE, January 16.—The *Morning Herald*, which for years has been a non-union office, paying 30 cents per 1,000 ems, yesterday voluntarily entered the Baltimore typographical union. The union granted cards of admission to all the old *Herald* printers and furnished ten additional first class compositors. The rate to be paid by the *Herald* hereafter is 40 cents per 1,000 ems.

Steamer Burned.

PITTSBURGH, January 18.—The steamer J. D. Johnson was burned early this morning while lying in harbor in the Monongahela river, at Woods Run, PA. Two men on board at the time made a narrow escape and were obliged to leave the boat without clothing. The fire caught from a stove. The boat belonged to Richard Wellington and was valued at $16,000.

BOB INGERSOLL.

HIS VIEWS ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

The Republican Party Bound to Win—He Thinks Arthur Stands no Chance—An Honest Man Wanted—He Would Like to see Justice Harlan Nominated and Elected.

CHICAGO, January 16.—In a long interview on political affairs Col. Robert Ingersoll said: "The Republican party is bound to win in the coming campaign, if it nominates any honest man who is solid on the financial question and other important questions, and against whom nothing can be said. But where are you going to find an honest man? *That is one of the most* difficult things in the world. Not one in Ohio, anyhow, nor in New York, nor in Illinois, nor anywhere, unless you go outside of the professed religious element.

YOUR UNCLE BEN BUTLER.

"How would Ben Butler fill your requirements?"

"That may be asked in the spirit of levity," said said Mr. Ingersoll, gravely, "but it deserves a serious answer. There is more possibility of Butler coming before the people next fall than many imagine. Butler is a man who appeals to the big element in this country, who hate psalm-singing hypocrisy and love honesty as the safest policy, if it is a little crude and unrefined. He is not a hypocrite or a ranter, but a man who possesses the courage to state his convictions and stand on his own door-step.

"It was only natural that Payne was elected in Ohio. With all the boasted integrity of the Democrats and the honesty they love to extol, Pendleton's defeat demonstrates that they are not any better than anybody else, and may be a great sight worse. With the breach in the Democratic ranks this result is likely to create, the Republicans have an excellent show of carrying Ohio when you remember that the liquor question cuts no figure in the National issues, as it did in the State campaign."

CANDIDATES CONSIDERED.

"Whom are you backing now for the Republican nomination?"

"I am not beating the bushes for anybody. It does not matter much who is nominated. The President of this country is getting to be a mere figure-head. Hayes and Arthur, I think, have amply demonstrated this fact. But I do not believe Arthur stands any chance at all. Logan may have a chance, and Lincoln and Gresham are both spoken of. Lincoln is a fine fellow, with fair abilities, and in more senses than one he would be a strong candidate. For my part, I would just as lief see Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, nominated as any one else. He has shown himself to be a fearless man of principle, and one who recognizes the force of great truths. His attitude in the recent civil rights decision ought to give him a claim, unless the Republican party is ready to give up all it fought for. If it recognizes the necessity of the hour it will promply take a firm stand on this question of human rights and make it a live issue."

"Do people in Washington believe that the Democrats are going to modify the tariff?"

"No. There is a general feeling that they will splutter and stammer a good deal over the question, and then end up by leaving it unchanged."

A SINGULAR CASE.

An Indiana Lady in a State of Suspended Animation.

CINCINNATI, O., January 16.—A singular case is that of Mrs. Lucinda Neely, of Jeffersonville, Ind. On Thursday night last she was taken suddenly ill, and in two hours she was pronounced dead. Heart disease, hastened by acute asthma was assigned as the cause. On account of the suddenness of her death the funeral was postponed. A large number of persons, attracted by the social prominence of Mrs Neely, and in part by the fact that she was to be buried with the honor of the society of which she was a member were present yesterday. After the funeral sermon the sorrowing friends took their last look and the undertaker was about to replace the lid on the coffin, when a glance at the corpse caused him to draw back with an exclamation. The friends were summoned, and, after a hasty consultation around the coffin, the preacher said: "My friends, the funeral of Mrs. Neely will proceed no further, as it is thought she is still alive. The audience is dismissed." The undertaker says that as he was about to close the lid of the coffin he noticed a flush on the cheeks of the corpse, and saw a movement of the body as of a person in a desperate struggle for life. The burial has been postponed indefinitely, and every effort will be made to bring Mrs. Neely out of her supposed trance.

THE FRENCH STYLE.

A Tragedy in Which All the Actors Are Killed.

PARIS, January 16—Cambrial, on Sunday, was the scene of a tragic episode of love and devotion. Two young people, both of excellent family, and desperately attached to each other, met by appointment in the public garden near the ramparts. Entirely absorbed in conversation, they did not observe that they were being followed by the father of the lady, who, rightly or wrongly, disapproved of the connection. The lovers, hearing a suspicious noise, *mounted the top of the rampart* to ascertain the cause, and at the same time the father who had provided himself with a revolver, took aim at the young man and fired, but the young lady seeing the movement, suddenly sprang before her lover, receiving the bullet in the face. She fell dead at his feet. *On realizing the terrible truth, the young* man resolved to die also, and precipitated himself from the top of the rampart into the dry ditch. He dropped on the stones, dashing himself to pieces and dying instantly. The father, seeing the consequence of his act, became insane through grief. The young lady was of extraordinary beauty *and accomplishments. The terrible* drama has caused the greatest excitement.

HIS LAST BET.

A German Nobleman Spends a Fortune and Kills Himself.

CHICAGO, January 16.—As the gray light of early morning struggled through the lattice of a Clark street gambling house yesterday, it added a mellow shade to a dark picture displayed under the gas-light. A somber face bent over a table, on which were alternately placed and swept away huge piles of chips representing a large sum of money. At daylight there was a pause, and the man importuned by the dealer to proceed said: "I have lost to-night nearly $700. What I hold in my hand represents the remainder of that sum, which was itself the remnant of a fortune of $100,000 received scarcely more than a year ago. I have here $20. With it I may win back a part of what I have lost."

"Call again when your luck changes and break the bank," said the dealer.

"No," was the response, "I shall not return; I shall put an end to my life; that's what I will do."

The speaker was a German of middle age, tall, well-formed and of commanding figure. His eyes were large, black and unusually bright, harmonizing well with a heavy black mustache and black, glossy hair. He divided the chips into two stacks and put them on the table.

"I thought so," said one as the dice were exposed. "That's always the way when a man bets his last stake," another added. The dealer raked in the chips, amounting to $20, and the German arose quickly and walked out the door.

The stranger had also told a bystander that he was the brother of a German Count, and until recently an officer of the imperial army. Yesterday two women reported that they had seen a man drown himself in the lake at the foot of Polk street. He walked out on the ice, and after stopping several times to examine weak places, *finally came to a large hole.* He then disappeared from sight.

The police will take steps to recover the body. As yet they have failed to learn the name of the odd victim.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

"No Flesh Upon Thy Bones and Take a Wife?"

PHILADELHIA, PA, January 16.—To-day, at the residence of the groom, No. 909 Arch street, J. D. Garrison was married to Bertha E. Clear, of Haddington. The man is a living skeleton, and the bride a girl of 17. Ever since Garrison has been exhibiting his pipestem arms and legs before Philadelphia audiences it has been noticed that one of the regular visitors to the museum was a young woman with rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes and a Gainsborough hat. She would have attracted no attention, possibly, had she not invariably ignored all other attractions and walked directly over to where the skeleton sat on a high platform. There she would stand and gaze from 1 o'clock until 5, and nothing seemed to please her more than to hear people remark on the exceeding thinness of Mr. Garrison's arms and the total absence of anything like calves to his legs. As to the living skeleton himself, his bone-intrenched heart throbbed wildly against the wall of ribs every time the young woman appeared. Their courtship lasted four weeks. The skeleton is worth about $50,000.

SHE THRASHED HIM.

An Illinois Woman Applies Her Switch to a Swindler.

CHICAGO, January 16—Mrs. Laurwitz, of Colehour, Ill., took the law into her own fair hands last night, and with a switch three feet long and one inch in thickness, administered summary and public chastisement to Jacob Bremer, an insurance and real-estate agent, and a justice of the peace to boot. In March, 1874, the South Chicago Coal and Dock Company sold a tract of land to one Harris for $30,000; it was deeded in 1875 to C. W. Colehour, he assuming the deed of trust. With Bremer he subdivided the land into small lots, which were sold without a clear title being given therefor. The dock company now comes forward with a foreclosure on the land, and Bremer now informs the holders of the lots that they must vacate them or pay for them over again. Mrs. Laurwitz had paid $350 on her lots, and had $350 more to pay when thus notified. Hence she thrashed Bremer, who is likely to be mobbed, as is also Colehour, for having, it is said, swindled a number of poor people.

OHIO WOOL GROWERS.

Officers Elected and Strong Resolutions Adopted.

COLUMBUS, O., January 16.—At the annual meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers the following officers were chosen: President, David Harpster, of Wyandot county; Vice President, J. C. Stevens, of Hardin county; Secretary, W. N. Cowden, of Guernsey county; Treasurer, C. C. Stoolfire, of Licking county; Directors, J. B. Jamison, J. W. Powell and Jacob Houser. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the reduction of the wool tariff is an injustice which, if persisted in, will paralyze the industry in the United States; that 40,000 flockmasters protest against it, and request their representatives in Congress to secure, if possible, the passage of a bill to restore the tariff of 1867; returning *thanks to members of Congress* and editors who have aided them in their fight, and declaring that without regard to party predilections they will do all in their power to have the tariff restored.

A Miser Visited by Robbers.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., January 16.—Thomas Jarvis, a rich and miserly recluse, lives alone three miles south of Waveland. His nearest neighbors are at quite a distance. Not having been seen since Christmas eve, his friends were alarmed, and yesterday Jacob Mitchell went to look after him. He found Jarvis in bed dangerously wounded, a *bullet in his thigh* and another in his leg. Jarvis says that on Christmas eve two men awoke him as he lay in bed, and demanded his hoarded wealth. He refused to reveal where he kept it. They shot him and sacked the house, getting $800. Jarvis is in a critical condition.

Dead in a Car Load of Wheat.

BUFFALO, January 16—The body of a middle-aged man, frozen stiff, was found in a car load of wheat at the Niagara elevator to-day. The car left St. Louis November 19. A letter was found on the body dated Columbus, Ohio, September 13, addressed to "Frank Rodey, care S. Berry, Indianapolis, Ind." It began "My dear husband," and ended "Josie Rodey."

Called Out and Shot.

EASTON, PA., January 16.—D. P. H. Hill, a merchant of High Bridge, N. J., was called to his store at 3 o'clock this morning and shot by three masked men. Two balls lodged in his head. He is not expected to live. No property was disturbed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A furious fire is raging in London as we go to press.

The Indiana State Republican Convention is to be held on the 19th of June.

The Yawzoo Woolen Mills, Exeter, R I., were burned last night. Loss $31,000.

Seven ballots for Senator were taken by Kentucky Democrats last night, without result.

In a fight at a dance at Shamokin, Pa, last night, Anthony Konosky was fatally stabbed.

Moulders in the Lebanon, Pa., stove works, have struck against ten percent reduction.

At Woodstock, New Brunswick, yesterday morning, the mercury was 50 degrees below zero.

The house of E. A. Miller, at Norwood, Ga., was burned last night, and Mrs. Miller died from fright.

Among the patents issued yes