

The Intelligencer.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Will Governor Hoody pardon the men who voted for Payne?

Can't McDonald give banquet to somebody? He can't hope to win if he doesn't keep up with the procession.

"Hank a little and there's a little," "All things to all men"—and so the "Emancipated Democracy" will sail in for the leaves and fishes.

"Down with monopoly!" shouts the Payne Democracy of Ohio. Put it up for the Presidency and you'll see how fast and how hard it will come down. There will be "a dull thud" in American politics.

Sir Lutz Giffins, K. C. S. L., wasn't invited to put his legs under Vanderbilt's mahogany, and Gould neglected to offer him half of his fortune. And now Sir Lutz has done us up in a book. Trollope and Dickens are thrown in the shade.

The "Emancipated Democracy" is good. It is a little longer and a little more taking than the "New Democracy." It is to be hoped that the Carl's party will not be frightened from its high resolve. We can whip two Democratic parties just as easily as when.

When "cabinet ladies" are spoken of in the Jenkins letters from Washington, wives of cabinet officers are meant. Reasoning by analogy, peasant ladies would be the wives of gentlemen in the peanut trade. Again we observe the incalculable growth of language.

CONGRESSMAN HALELL, of Kentucky, in the hope of striking a chord that would thrill his party, got in early with a bill to repeal the civil service law. The Democratic managers don't believe in a reformed civil service; they want the places for their friends in case of Democratic victory; and since the Ohio affair there is very little attempt to disguise their hopes and fears. The Democratic party can carry the country on the spoils issue.

CONVICT labor is driving free labor out of the Georgia mines. In the Senate last spring Senator Morgan, of Alabama, introduced Senator Brown, of Georgia, with a view of convict labor in Georgia to make iron. Brown got back on Morgan by asking how the convicts were employed in Alabama. "In the coal mines," replied Morgan. That is the way they upheld the dignity of labor in those sovereign States. They never did care much for free labor down there.

Is the calendar year 1883 the immigration through the ports which represent all but three percent of the whole immigration was 503,129 persons, 152,418 less than in the preceding year. Germany, of course, stands first in the returns. Canada is second, as a sort of half way place between Great Britain and the United States. From Ireland 1,214 came direct, less than half as many as from England, Wales and Scotland. We continue to receive immigrants quite as rapidly as we can assimilate them.

CAPTAIN HENRY, ex-Marshal of the District of Columbia and an Ohio man, has been talking about Arthur's Presidential possibility. He is pleased to remark: "I love justice too well to permit Chester A. Arthur, whom I hold responsible for the death of my friend, the late President, to run for the office the latter held without raising my voice in protest." Captain Henry talks like a man maddened by the recollection of a good office which he no longer enjoys. It is his right to oppose the President's re-election, but he knows that Arthur was no more responsible for Garfield's death than Henry was. Whatever Chester A. Arthur is he is not a murderer. More than that he is not a man to speak of another as Henry has spoken of him. Henry ought, in self-defense, to set up a plea of insanity.

MARLBOROUGH caught a New York reporter, threw him down while he told him a column about his plans for conquering the provinces on his coming tour. In Cincinnati he is going to give the Opera Festival, and the other folks may look out. But Marpleton tells an Aladdin's lamp story about the "all kinds of a tenor" who captured recently in the wilds of Cuba. This Signor Anton (Anthony Smith?) sings higher than high C, has a repertory as broad as the operatic universe, is thirty years old—(aside to the ladies)—handsome, is "the greatest on earth," and at last realizes Marpleton's dream of a great tenor. He is to be turned loose to warble in the spring-time. Some of this might seem extravagant if Marpleton were not a manager. Managers don't lie.

MR. PATRICK FORD, of the Irish World, was very industrious and successful in his effort to raise money to defend O'Donnell. He rigged up a double-ended contrivance which worked admirably. He had himself liberally cabled from London that O'Donnell could not have a fair trial unless more money were sent, and Mr. Ford scattered broadcast fire similes of these dispatches, accompanied by urgent appeals for money. Some of this literature came to Wheeling and was published in the INTELLIGENCER with an intimation that there might be better uses for money. Mr. Ford has acknowledged the receipt of about \$55,000. Besides this Mr. O'Connell, of Chicago, sent \$1,000 to Mr. A. M. Sullivan, at London. Mr. Sullivan says that the expenses of the defense were about \$12,500. What has become of about \$47,000? That money was contributed for a specific purpose—a good deal less would have been raised if the contributors had known how it was pouring in. It was given mainly by poor people—people who have given before to the various objects which the professional Irishmen have presented to them. We are not sure but a good deal more could be raised without stating what it was intended to do with it—a "blind pool"—so strong a hold has old Ireland on the young Ireland in America. The bleeding is likely to go on while the patient can and will stand it. It is one of the thriving industries.

THE MINORITY REPORT IN HIS CASE.

Mr. Steele, of the Military Committee, gives his views—He is convinced of Porter's Willful Disobedience of Orders—He Thinks the Bill Should not Become a Law.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, January 16.—Major Steele, of Indiana, who presented the minority report from the House Committee on Military Affairs opposing the reinstatement to the rolls of the army of Fitz John Porter, says the case seems too important for him to acquiesce through military or Congressional courtesy in the report of the majority. He believes that the court which convicted General Porter was too able and honorable men in their judgment, based on a fresh general court-martial, to be so easily cast aside twenty years after they considered the question.

"Do you not find that the verdict of the court martial and the sentence were inconsistent?" "No," he replied. "Put yourself in a position similar to that of the court. You have to approve your decision a kind-hearted executive—a man to whom extreme measures are repugnant. If you would have wanted your man to go free you would give him a sentence which the court is likely to be approved, rather than a harsh one which might be negated through mercy? There was no necessity for inflicting the extreme penalty. All this talk about the court is nonsense. No one knows but what the court was unanimous."

"You are firmly convinced of Porter's inexcusable disobedience, then?" "How can I help being so in the face of his own testimony?" "But you are not a lawyer. Did he proceed against the enemy? Take McDowell's testimony that there were no obstacles to Porter's advance?" "You don't admit then, the possibility of Longstreet having been between Porter and Jackson's right?"

"There is no evidence that Longstreet was there, except that given by Confederates. Even had he been there, so much the more reason why Porter should have engaged his forces. Why should he have been there at all? There is no question while his companions were marching bravely to death in obedience to orders. No matter if Longstreet's forces were there, he should have obeyed orders, what they may be. No, I cannot bring myself to believe that Porter was excused for having neglected to render the duty of a soldier. There may be feeling against Mr. Cutcheon and myself for having taken this position and in opposition to the rest of the court, but I cannot surrender my convictions, and I cannot agree to any compromise which would be made alone in opposing the bill. I think, however, we shall find some able champions."

"What are the principal points in your report?" "I will base my report on the minority report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Forty-third Congress, signed by Amos G. Cook, C. B. Marsh and Thomas M. Browne, adding independent views we may hold ourselves. I will base my report on the minority report of the committee on the case, and am not prepared to discuss it in all its bearings. It is a vast subject and an important one."

Very great interest is taken in the bill in Congressional circles, and great eagerness is shown by those for and against the bill. It seems probable at this time that the bill will be passed by both branches of Congress.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Arguments for and Against Further Improvements.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—In the discussions that have been had of the improvement of the Mississippi river, some strong argument has been put forth against a further outlay of money by the Government. Against further appropriations it is argued that the improvements that are being made under the direction of the Mississippi river commission are directed more to the improvement of private property along the river than to the benefit of the public. It is contended that the main reason that the river is being improved is to prevent its overflow more than to improve navigation. In working on the levees to check overflow the Government is made a tillable and their value enhanced. That far the work is the improvement of personal wealth, and there is where the question arises, "if private property is to be improved should not the States that are benefited, or the persons who the expense?" It is argued also that the Government in the first place gave to these States along the Mississippi nearly all the lands adjoining it, and that it is too much to now ask the Government to throw up improvements to the extent that may be made. The friends of the improvements say that measures should be taken to prevent overflows, just like plagues are met—that they are public calamities, and that the money goes to save life as well as property.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Clear Statement of the Reasons for Forfeiting the Land Grants.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17.—The first gun against the monopolistic Pacific railroads has been fired. The first action of the Public Lands committee of the Forty-eighth Congress has been in the interests of the people as against the railroads. On Monday morning the committee met and for an hour or more listened attentively to General Roger A. Fryer, attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, who argued in favor of confirming the land grant of the Texas Pacific to the corporation which he represented.

On Monday evening the case of the people was heard and on Tuesday morning the committee announced the conclusion which had really been reached before the arguments began. The case was prima facie against the railroad. The general public, that indefinite body corporate which always fails to see the facts as they are unless the pocket of itself is affected, does not fully understand the nature of this decision of the Public Lands committee. This decision, which is the precursor of several of like import, means that fifty million acres of valuable agricultural and grazing lands in Arizona and New Mexico which were granted to aid in the construction of a certain railroad will be restored to the public domain. It means that all nearly or quite 100,000,000 acres of valuable lands illegally held by railroads are to be thrown open to the settler and the farmer.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC GRANT.

This particular 15,000,000 acres which the committee have decided to declare forfeited was granted to the Texas & Pacific Railroad company to aid in the construction of a road from a point in Texas to San Diego, Cal. The road was directed to be run in opposition to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, which roads were then controlled by the Huntington syndicate and enjoyed a monopoly of the route to the Pacific. About the road was built the Huntington crowd, and the construction of the Southern Pacific and the charters of which were obtained through the territorial legislatures of New Mexico and Arizona. Huntington then organized a lobby here to prevent the "Scott

IS NUTT CRAZY?

MANY PHYSICIANS THINK HE IS.

Progress of the Trial of James Nutt for Murder. Testimony of the Threatened Witnesses—The Weak-minded Nutt Family—Physicians Think Nutt is an Imbecile.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 17.—When the Nutt trial opened this morning the court room was crowded. As usual Mrs. Nutt and family were not in their accustomed seats. Among those present, however, was Mrs. Breckenridge, accompanied by her husband, who is cashier of the People's National Bank of Uniontown, who received letters threatening his life if he appeared as a witness here.

The prisoner was brought in, looking fresh and smiling. It is now thought that the trial will extend well into next week, as there is only a bare possibility that the defense will more than get through with their witnesses by Saturday.

THE TARGET PRACTICE.

James Wells, uncle of James Nutt, the witness last examined yesterday, resumed his seat in the witness box and his examination was resumed. He said: "On the afternoon of June 13th I was in the stable saddling a horse. I heard shouting and went out and saw Stephen and Uncle Stephen; I will go to the house and get a pistol that will shoot. He then brought a pistol to shoot with a horse and I was on a board with it. After a few shots we started home, laughing and chatting. I did not hear Stephen say, 'now, Jim, don't fail!' don't remember hearing him say anything. Stephen had been talking to James about gardening, and I never saw him talking about Dukes; I never spoke to him on the subject because Dukes' name used to affect him so much.

THE NUTT FAMILY WEAK MINDED.

"Captain Nutt had a sister Mary whose mind was affected, and a committee was appointed by the court to take charge of her. George Nutt, Capt. Nutt's half-brother, died an imbecile. James and Moses, his full brothers, were both deaf mutes. There were court proceedings in the case of the Nutt family, the being mentally incompetent. Young Jim was peculiar, and was always a nervous boy. I told him that it was said Dukes was following Lizzie, and it excited him, but he didn't say anything. I was asked to keep away from Dukes, and told him to keep away from Dukes, it would be best. After Dukes' trial he would be shudder at Dukes' name, and he lost all interest in things and they could not stir him up."

FURTHER EVIDENCE AS TO IMBECILITY.

Isaac Hurst said: "I have been acquainted with defendant all his life, and always thought him weak-minded. Before his father's death James worked on the farm. After he came home from Rochester to attend his father's funeral, he appeared much depressed. He did not seem to have any inclination to care for the farm like he had before. He would not talk to me on the subject of his father's death. After Dukes' acquittal he grew moody. I tried to speak to him when I met him in town and sometimes he would not answer. He appeared to be in a deep study about something. I met him on the road going to town the night Dukes was shot and walked part of the way with him. We had a conversation about an American rifle, but don't remember saying anything else."

THE THREATENED WITNESSES.

Mr. Breckenridge, cashier of the People's National Bank of Uniontown, told the story of Capt. Nutt's death. After Dukes' trial Capt. Nutt's pistol went into the possession of Mr. Boyd. The witness was administrator of the Nutt estate, and one day young Nutt came to his office and said his mother had been killed by a revolver. Witness told him he would like to keep it, but he said "no, I would like to have my father's pistol." I sent him to Mr. Boyd's office and the latter got it from the witness. James was a weak-minded man, but he carried a revolver, and was the revolver about three days after the acquittal of Dukes.

THE PROSECUTION HERE ATTEMPTED TO SHOW THAT CAPT. NUTT HAD GONE TO THE JOHANNESBURG HOTEL TO MEET WITH THE DEFENSE, BUT THIS THEORY WAS OBJECTED AND THE COURT SAID THAT HE HAD NOT GONE.

The prosecution here attempted to show that Capt. Nutt had gone to the Johannesburg hotel to meet with the defense, but this theory was objected and the court said that he had not gone. The witness, James Nutt, said that he had seen his father's pistol in the possession of Mr. Boyd. The witness was administrator of the Nutt estate, and one day young Nutt came to his office and said his mother had been killed by a revolver. Witness told him he would like to keep it, but he said "no, I would like to have my father's pistol." I sent him to Mr. Boyd's office and the latter got it from the witness. James was a weak-minded man, but he carried a revolver, and was the revolver about three days after the acquittal of Dukes.

MR. PLAYFORD OFFERED TO THE PRESENTATION TO SUBMIT WHAT WAS DESIRED TO PROVE BY THIS WITNESS.

Mr. Playford offered to the presentation to submit what was desired to prove by this witness. The witness produced the evidence of the doctor. It is to be expected that Dukes was armed at the time of the shooting, with a revolver and Bowie knife. Mr. Patterson objected to the offer made by Playford being read to the jury. The court sustained the objection and adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court resumed at 1:15 p. m. Leonora Phillips, a school teacher, said James Nutt was one of her scholars in 1879 and 1880. He was slow in learning, and when he attended school he did not show much improvement. He was a good boy, and tried hard to learn.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. A. M. Pollock said he felt competent to give testimony as an expert in cases of mental difficulties. A hypothetical case was put to him by Mr. Swartzwelder, embracing all the points in James Nutt's case, constituting a synopsis of what had been offered in relation to his mental incapacity. The result upon a minute of his father's death, his sister's troubles, Dukes' actions, his mother's grief, and testimony that Dukes had continued to persecute his sister. Young Nutt's melancholy, his retirement, and ultimately his trip to the postoffice, his meeting with Dukes, his shooting him, his subsequent arrest, statement to officers, "I could not help it," and the mental affliction of his father's relatives. "Assuming this to be true," said Swartzwelder, "what is the doctor's opinion as to the condition of Nutt at the time of the firing of the pistol?" Dr. Pollock replied: "A person with the ancestry cited, would be apt to be

A COOL MILLION.

FOR THE MUDDY MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The House Passes the Senate Bill—Two Bills Relating to Patents and the Post Route Bill Passed—Proceedings in the Senate and Committee—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Senate bill, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river, passed the House to-day just as it came from the Senate, all amendments having been voted down.

The yeas and nays were called and the bill passed by 215 to 64. The House bill of similar title and import was laid on the table. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the calendar. The first bill was that amending section 487 of the revised statutes so as to provide that when an article has been patented in a foreign country previous to obtaining a patent in the United States the patent granted in this country shall not expire until seven years after the date of issue of the foreign patent.

Mr. Cox, of New York, offered an amendment providing that the act shall not apply to any patent now in existence or application pending, or to the effect of extending the time of deviation of patents under existing laws. Adopted. The next bill on the calendar was one to enable the United States Courts in case of an improper grant of letters patent by reason of misrepresentation, to declare the patent void on the application of the Attorney General. Passed.

THE DAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Morrill: To authorize the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library. By Mr. Wilson: To establish a Board of Interstate Commerce, describe its duties and fix its powers. By Mr. Blair: To amend the Revised Statutes so that vessels under five tons burden, not carrying passengers, shall not be subject to license. By Mr. Van Wyck: To secure reasonable rates of transportation over railroads by the issue of United States bonds and public lands.

At the conclusion of the morning session, Mr. Garland called up his bill making an appropriation of \$65,000 as compensation for the seizure by the United States Government in 1881, of the Spanish ferry boat "Newcomer" at St. Paul. Passed.

The Senate spent four hours and a half in executive session considering the Mexican treaty. An agreement was reached before adjournment that the debate shall cease at four o'clock to-morrow and a vote be taken immediately. The principal objection was by Senator Gibson, opposing the ratification on the ground of injustice to the sugar interests of his State and Senator Miller, of New York, favoring ratification.

Senator Condit made a speech in favor of ratification. The result of the vote to ratify was not predicted. Estimates of the strength of the opposition are current to-night, but they are untrustworthy. There are enough Senators not decided in favor of ratification to prevent a vote. The work of the committee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON POSTOFFICES AND POST ROADS THIS MORNING PASSED THE CONSIDERATION OF EDWARDS' POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Edmunds made a long argument in favor of the bill, and it was passed. The bill will be reported with an affirmative recommendation. The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary considered the bill introduced by Mr. Callaghan to define the meaning of the words "infamous crimes," in order that there may be uniformity in the decisions as to what offenses shall be prosecuted by information. The committee agreed to report a bill declaring all crimes punishable by imprisonment for a longer term than one year, felonies, and to be punished after indictment.

The committee on Pensions have directed a favorable report to be made on the bill providing a pension to all survivors of the Mexican war, with the Creeks and Seminoles, or Black Hawk war. Senator Sator, of Oregon, has been appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce, in place of Farley, excused.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

Five Men Meet Death by a Series of Accidents. MALLEY'S MILLS, Pa., January 17.—Hiram Stephens, Arthur Fraley, Andrew Shalcross, and George and William Jennings recently came here from Maine and obtained work at lumbering. George Jennings was crushed to death by a log rolling over him two weeks after his arrival. Stephens was accidentally shot by William Jennings while hunting. Before the end of the week William Jennings was drowned while driving a log. Stephens refused to remain longer in the vicinity and went to Potter county. Last month he was killed by a falling tree. The news of his death was received here and Hiram Stephens, the only survivor of the Maine party, declared that he would go to Maine, and made his arrangements to go on February 1st. Two weeks ago George Gough was sent to the woods with Stephens. Gough was a green hand at chopping wood, and he selected a medium sized log and began chopping. Stephens paid no attention to Gough until an hour after he had begun he shouted to him to stop. The log was about a foot in front of him. He had only taken a few steps when he fell. He did not rise and Gough ran to aid him, but before he reached the spot the tree fell with a crash and he was struck by a log and pinned to the ground six feet away from Stephens. The latter seeing Gough's situation rose with great difficulty and as he turned to approach the tree Gough was horrified to see a great stream of blood flowing from a wound in Stephens' forehead. Stephens stroked to cut the limb, but after a few feeble strokes laid the axe down, turned a few feet away and fell dead. Gough began chopping at the limb with his dead axe, and was suddenly prostrated with a broken himself and found that he was released. He started on a fearful journey, dragging himself over jagged snow to the logging cabin, a mile away. At night when the choppers came home, they found Gough in the form of a log. Stephens, stored to consciousness, he told his terrible experience. He will probably recover.

A FAMILY POISONED.

CLEVELAND, January 17.—Two domestic in the family of Mr. James L. Thayer were given notice to quit and made their arrangements to leave last Friday. After settling their dinner on Friday the entire family, consisting of Mrs. Thayer, her mother-in-law and four children, were suddenly prostrated with a violent illness. Dr. Beckwith decided the symptoms those of poisoning and administered antidotes with the desired effect, except in the case of one of the children, who is still recovering. The physician says the food was contaminated by the arsenic which was contained in the bread. Mr.

DEATH BY ABRUPTION.

LANCASTER, Pa., January 17.—Mattie Lanch, daughter of a prominent citizen of Lancaster, died this morning from the effects of an abortion alleged to have been committed by Dr. Bruce, of Philadelphia. Joseph Striker, her alleged betrayer, is under arrest. The girl in her dying statement said that four girls were under treatment at the house in which she was when she was operated upon. Dr. Bruce has been arrested. He was tried once on a similar charge, but acquitted.

Col. Rathbone's Condition.

HANOVER, January 17.—All the physicians pronounce Colonel Rathbone dangerously insane. As soon as his physical health is restored, a place will be arranged for him in an asylum. The Crown Prosecutor will move to dismiss the criminal proceedings. Miss Harris, wife of Colonel Rathbone's children, her brother, and Mr. Hoyt, has left Hanover for America. Colonel Fox is to be Colonel Rathbone's guardian.

A Mississippi Row.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—A Water Valley, (Miss) special says that yesterday at Dallas, near here, a general row occurred in the store of Wm. Harmon, resulting in the killing of Evans Harmon, the fatal wounding of Wm. Harmon and Robert Carter, and the serious wounding of several others. Miss Harris, wife of Colonel Rathbone's children, her brother, and Mr. Hoyt, has left Hanover for America. Colonel Fox is to be Colonel Rathbone's guardian.

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DE LONG'S BODY

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ON THE 15TH.

Secretary Chandler Gives Directions for the Reception of the Bodies of DeLong and His Men—Impending Civil and Naval Circumstances at New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17.—Secretary Chandler has written a letter to Commodore Upham, commanding the New York Navy Yard, in regard to the reception of the remains of Lieutenant Commander DeLong and others of the ill-fated Jeannette, which are expected to reach New York about the 15th proximo. The Secretary says: "In order that suitable respect to the memory of the deceased may be officially shown, I have to request you to take such steps as may be proper and appropriate for the reception of the remains on their arrival at New York and their transportation from the steamer with an escort through the streets of that city to the Brooklyn bridge and over the same to the station under your command, where you will cause the remains to be deposited until further instructions concerning their final disposition. In addition to the officers you may select others will be ordered by the Department to report to you for the purpose of taking part in the reception. Such societies or organizations as desire to participate in the reception will be at liberty to do so, and you are authorized to make known the fact that on application to you for that purpose, proper places in the procession are assigned them."

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A Series of Mysterious Deaths at St. Louis.

St. Louis, January 17.—The death of an entire family, consisting of five persons, within the short space of five weeks, has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Channing avenue and Manchester road, near the city, where the remarkable fatality occurred. The patients died within a few hours after the first attack. The case has been investigated by the Board of Health and neither of the officers of that body have so far been able to give a satisfactory solution of the affair. The corpse of the first victim, a child, Michael O'Brien, is now confined ready for burial at his late residence. A babe died first, then the mother, then two older children, a son and daughter. It is thought the deaths may have resulted from poison food.

A PITTSBURGH MURDER.

Professor Voltz Shot Dead in a Dark Alley. PITTSBURGH, January 17.—This morning at 1:30 the body of Prof. Peter Voltz, a prominent citizen of Allegheny, was found on the Tenth street railroad bridge with a bullet hole through his right temple. His coat and vest were open, his pockets rifled and his watch gone. About four feet from the body was a tin of cartridges and a revolver, but no weapon was found on the body. It is believed a foul murder was committed. Prof. Voltz leaves a wife and several children. There is no trace of the murderer. The night is dark and a favorable resort of thieves.

Deaths from Abortions.

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INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE.

A Committee Appointed to Advocate Protective Legislation. NEW YORK, January 17.—The Metropolitan Industrial League to-day appointed a committee on national legislation to meet at Washington on the 23d inst. to wait upon the Shipping, Ways and Means and Postoffice and Post Roads Committee of the House and the Finance and Commerce Committee of the Senate, to oppose all legislation in favor of free ships, or free material for ship building, and a vote for any such policy as will revive American shipping in foreign trade, in vessels to be built, owned, manned and operated by American citizens. The committee were instructed to advocate the repeal of all internal revenue taxes and such readjustment of the tariff of 1883 as would give sufficient protection to American labor engaged in the production of wool and the manufacture of woolen goods, flannel, cloth, collars, wire rods, barbed wire, etc.

Glass Men in Council.

New York, January 17.—The National Bottle and Vial Association is holding its annual meeting at the Metropolitan hotel to-day. A majority of those present are also members of the Windowglass Association, which is to have its place to-day. It is understood that the association will take some definite action against a reduction in the tariff on glass. A stand will also be taken against paying the high rate of wages demanded. The wages asked for by the blowers are either 75 to 65 cents a day, the other is 75 to 65 cents a day. The contractors say the reduction was necessitated by the fall in the price of iron. Only a few firms are in operation, and as a result hundreds of miners are idle.

Confetti about Wages.

PITTSBURGH, January 17.—President Weiler, of the Amalgamated Association and Vice President Keane, of this district, held another conference to-day with the managers of the Bessmer Steel Works in reference to the proposed reduction in wages. Secretary Martin says the conference will last for several days, but will not express an opinion as to the result.

Reduction of Wages.

BOSTON, January 17.—The American Watch Company of Waltham, has notified the employees in its dial and engraving rooms, and also in a portion of the clock shop, of a reduction in their wages of from twelve and a half to twenty cents, to go into effect February 1st. It is understood also that this cut is to be extended to nearly all the "job" employees.

Striking Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, January 17.—The striking coal miners of Boone Vicia protested in parading to-day. Officers have gone to the works to-night and will make wholesale arrests to-morrow. Trouble is anticipated. Twenty-five strikers, principally foreigners, were taken to-day.

A Cold Note.

CHICAGO, January 17.—Eugene Daly, who arrived from New York city yesterday, was frozen to death this morning in a store where he had been given employment.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Speaker Carlisle will be the guest of the New York Free Trade Club early in February. Rockwell, Republican, was yesterday elected to Congress in the Twelfth Massachusetts District. The nail manufacturers met at Pittsburg yesterday, but transacted no business of importance. A powder mill at Scanton, Pa., blew up last night. J. H. Emery and probably others were killed. Walther Walcher shot and killed Stephen Surgenon at a spelling school near Hillsboro, Ill., last night. Chairman Cooper has called a meeting of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee for January 23, to fix a time and place for the State Convention.