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"INQUIRER."—No, Mr. Keifer's initials are not G. W.

GENERAL KEIFER would *not* make a good Washington correspondent. The correspondent who evolves from his inner consciousness must clothe the product with grace and plausibility.

ONE of the charges against Mr. George F. Evans is that he is a Knight of Labor, and therefore an *unfit* person to be postmaster at Martinsburg. This is too bad. Mr. Evans ought to reform or get the Knights to repudiate him.

THOSE who have not heard Wendell Phillips have lost forever an opportunity to hear the English language spoken with almost faultless purity. In this regard it is doubtful whether Mr. Phillips had an equal in the country.

THE ambition of Mr. Foster, late Governor of Ohio, was to go to the United States Senate, *but his desire was not gratified.* If his present ambition is to make of himself a marplot and a disturber of the peace in the Republican party, he seems likely to succeed. Somebody ought to read Mr. Conkling's "Zeno" letter to him.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL RAMSEY, of the Grand Army of the Republic, New Jersey, in his annual report calls attention to some things which work against the organization in this State. He complains that there is *too much* rank and too much "free lunch" beer. He proposes, "When a comrade wants a glass of beer let him buy it and pay for it."

"PRODUCERS of the soil get no benefit from production," say the free traders.

"Protection causes overproduction, and overproduction causes low prices and low wages," say the free traders.

Let it be admitted, for sake of argument, that protection is the cause of the depressed market for manufactured products.

The market for agricultural products is depressed—what is the matter with that?

IN his speech on the Schenck tariff bill of 1870 General Garfield said:

Congress has become a terror to the business men of the country. This very day the great industries of the nation are standing still, half paralyzed at the uncertainty which hangs over our proceedings here. A distinguished citizen of my own district has lately written me this significant sentence: "If the laws of God and nature were as vacillating as the laws of Congress in relation to the business of its people, the universe would soon fall into chaos."

Speaking of "holy terrors," where are Carlisle and Morrison and the House and the party that have registered a high resolve to rule or ruin through the instrumentality of this Congress?

MR. MORRISON has at last hit the country with his tariff bill. He has learned nothing since his exploit of 1876, and has not profited by the example of that misguided man, Fernando Wood, who "marched up the hill and then marched down again." Mr. Morrison is a free-trader, but he has not dared to bring in a free-trade measure. He has been stupid enough to offer a bill which cuts a slice twenty percent thick off the tariff, and follows that up with a little extra trimming to take off the rough edges he had left. His bill is "neither fish, flesh, nor good red-herring."

If there be inequalities in the present law he leaves them there, for a horizontal reduction does not change the relation of things. The relation of things is changed only where Mr. Morrison takes up with the raw materials cry and tries his hand in that direction. Seeing that the raw material most largely used in manufacturing is labor—the intelligence which men apply and the vitality which they expend that they may live and maintain their families—it becomes a matter of interest to workingmen to know where the raw materials wave is to land them.

If Mr. Morrison's bill be as bad as the summary of it indicates, it will be disfigured in the Ways and Means Committee and kicked to death in the House. Protectionists will fight it; revenue reformers will not find it what they have hoped for; and conscientious free traders will oppose as being at once too hot and too cold—conceding too much to incidental protection and too little to "revenue only."

IT is a coincidence that while the Berkeley farmers were passing their tax resolutions, drawn by the hand of so distinguished a Democrat as the Hon. Charles James Faulkner, and while that gentleman was advocating the resolutions with a force of invective that has startled his own party, ex-Governor Pierpont, an eminent man of an opposing party, was writing, or had already dispatched to the INTELLIGENCER, the argument which this paper is permitted to present to-day. The utterances, it will be observed, are in the same line and aimed at the same point. They are in full agreement throughout, and they can not be answered.

The striking coincidence is suggestive of the state of the public mind touching the question of taxation by usurpation. Republicans are not more moved than Democrats; for though Democratic "leaders" have for the most part been dumb—possibly because they lack the courage to follow—the minds of the rank and file are possessed of the one thought that power has been wrested from the constitutional authorities and used to tap the pockets of the tax-payers.

It matters not whether the tax be large or small; it finds no warrant in the law or in any accepted rule of construction; and if what has been done can be done in one case it can be done in all cases, and we may as well abolish the legislative and judicial branches and stake our chances on an absolute executive.

In time of war we heard much from the party to which the Governor belongs of extra constitutional authority. In time of peace the Governor flies in the face of the Constitution and tramples on an Act of Legislature signed Jacob B. Jackson. The sense of propriety and of self-preservation revolts against the usurpation.

MORRISON'S CHILD

THE PROPOSED NEW TARIFF LAW.

Pronounced a Monstrosity and an Absurdity—War on the Rising Industries of the Country—The Wool Tariff to Come Down Forty Percent. A Big Kick Among the Democrats.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Well-informed and honest revenue reformers speak of the *Morrison bill as a monstrosity* and an absurdity. They comment on its lack of principle and system. One very prominent man, speaking of the proposed measure, said to-day that there were a number of duties ranging from sixty to one hundred percent and upwards in the present tariff. A horizontal reduction of twenty percent on these would make no impression on the duty and still leave it prohibitory. On the other hand there were various revenue articles where the duty was already low and would be cut down twenty percent regardless of this fact. Again, there were various industries now just living under the present tariff which, by the application of an arbitrary reduction of twenty percent, would be entirely destroyed.

Section 2 of the bill is a declaration of war on the mining industries of Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. Iron ore is made entirely free of duty after the first of July next, as are also coal slack or culm, bituminous or shale, jute butts, and a number of other articles. It looks as if this section was fixed up in order to get Mr. Hewitt's support. It is paying a high price for it, and after all may not be successful, for Mr. Hewitt has the vanity to think that he knows more about preparing a tariff bill than Morrison and the Parsee Merchant put together, and he also thinks that if anybody is to have a boom out of this tariff business he is the man.

The bill may possibly pass the ordeal of the Ways and Means Committee, but it will have a rough time when it comes into the House. It will be like putting a paper boat on the Atlantic in a storm. It is doubtful if Joe Blackburn will link himself to any such measure, which is neither free trade, revenue reform nor protection, but a jumble of incongruities and absurdities such as never before was submitted to the consideration of Congress. Sensible men ask whether it was worth while to raise such a clamor about a reform of the tariff and to try to read Sam Randall and the Democrats of Ohio, Virginia, New Jersey and New York out of the party, to wind up after all with such a pretense at legislation. With this showing of hands the serious divisions of the happy family of revenue reformers are now brought to the surface, and it is very possible that after this effervescence of folly the practical result may be an abolition of the internal revenue duties in whole or in part.

The Progeny of the Mountain.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Representative Morrison completed his tariff bill this morning, and during the call of States introduced it in the House. The bill was prepared last week, and with the exception of placing a few articles on the free list, concerning which Mr. Morrison was undecided, a reduction of 20 percent is made on the numerous articles, while in a few cases the reduction is greater or less than this rate. A provision prevents any reduction to a rate lower than in the Morrill act of 1861. The title of the bill is, "An act to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes." It provides that on and after the first day of July, 1884, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by the law on importations, goods, wares and merchandise, mentioned in the several schedules of "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid 80 percent of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally, that is to say, on all articles mentioned in schedule "I," cotton and cotton goods; schedule "J," hemp, jute and flax goods, other than jute butts; schedule "K," wool and woolen; schedule "O," metals other than ores; schedule "M," books, papers, etc.; schedule "E," sugar; schedule "F," tobacco; schedule "D," wood and woodenware, except as hereinafter provided. All articles subject to ad valorem duty in schedule "B," earthenware and glassware; schedule "G," provisions, except as hereinafter provided; schedule "N," sundries other than precious stones, salt, coal, bristles and lime; schedule "A," chemical products, except as hereinafter provided. No duty or rate of duty shall after the first day of July, 1884, be levied, collected or paid, in excess of 40 percent ad valorem, or its equivalent, on cotton or cotton goods, 50 percentum ad valorem or its equivalent on metals, and 60 percentum ad valorem on wool and woolen goods; provided that nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article below the rate at which the said articles were severally dutiable under "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1861, commonly called the Morrill tariff, on all unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass or cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding 24 by 60 inches square, on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk.

Section 2. On and after the first day of July, 1884, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty, that is to say, iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites and sulphur ore, copper imported in the form of ores, lead ore and dross, nickel in ore matte, chromate of iron or chromic ore; coal, slack or culm; coal, bituminous or shale; timber, hewn or sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; wood, manufactured and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; hay, chickory (ground or unground) burnt or prepared, acorns and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee, or as substitutes thereof not specially enumerated or provided for in the act; jute butts, bristles, beeswax, lime, glycerine, crude, fish glue or isinglass, starch, gum, substitute British gum, extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act; indigo, extracts of and carmined, tartars partly refined, including Lee's Crystal cement, Roman, Portland and all other, whiting and paris white dry, wood tar, coal tar crude, coal tar products of, such as naptha, benzine, benzole, dead oil and pitch and all preparations of coal tar not colors or dye not specifically enumerated or provided for in this act; logwood and other dye wood, extracts and decections of cobra and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths, all earths or clays, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nut galls, fruits, flowers, dried flores, grains, gums, and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems; spices, vegetables, seeds, (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, woods used especially for dyeing, and dried insects, any of foreign which are not edible but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other processes of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

GRESHAM'S AMBITION.

For the President's Sake he will Not Push his Claims.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is understood that Judge Gresham would like to succeed Judge Drummond as Circuit Judge and that President Arthur would like to give the place to Judge Gresham, but for the reason that he does not want him to leave the cabinet. This for the reason that Mr. Arthur is a candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago next June. He argues that were he to be called upon to appoint a new Postmaster General he would make a half dozen bitter enemies in as many Republican States and he is anxious to avoid anything of the character, at least until after the nominating convention next summer. Judge Gresham, it is said, will not push his claims for the place and says that if Arthur is a candidate for a renomination he will be for him, and while he does not express himself with much confidence as to Arthur's success in securing the nomination next June, he has decided to go down with him. There is no doubt that Judge Gresham desires to succeed Judge Drummond, and were it not for Mr. Arthur's second term aspirations there would be no doubt of his appointment. It is a life position and pays $8,000 per year, just the salary that a cabinet officer receives.

JUSTICE HARLAN.

Why he Resigned from the Army—A False Charge Refuted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—The *National Republican* to-morrow will state that having made inquiry of Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, as to the truth or falsity of the statement recently published, that he resigned his commission in 1863 *because of hostility* to the emancipation proclamation, he referred the reporter to the records of the War Department for his letter of resignation. The letter is dated Lavergne, Tenn., March 2, 1863, and addressed to Gen. Garfield, *chief of staff.* It says in part:

"It is due to my superior officers, to those with whom I *originally* entered the service and to the cause in which we have alike labored for nearly sixteen months that I *should state explicitly* the reasons which induced me to take this step. The recent sudden death of my father devolved upon me duties of a private nature which I cannot with propriety neglect, and which the exigencies of the public service do not require that I shall neglect. Those duties relate to his unsettled business, which demands my immediate personal attention. If I am permitted to retire from the army I beg the commanding General to feel assured that it is from no want of confidence either in the justice or ultimate triumph of the Union cause. That cause will always have the warmest sympathy of my heart, for there is no condition upon which I will consent to a dissolution of the Union, nor are there any conditions that consist with a republican form of government which I am not prepared to make in order to maintain and perpetuate that Union."

PRESIDENTIAL.

An Amendment to the Constitution Which Will Fix Things.

WASHINGTON, *February 4.—Representative* Hammond's bill, introduced to-day, to amend the constitution as to the offices and duties of the President and Vice-President of the United States, provides for the election of a President and three Vice-Presidents, each chosen for the same number of years. The first Vice-President shall be President of the Senate and the second or third Vice-President shall occupy the position in case of the removal from office of the President of the United States. In case of the removal of the President, the office is to be held by the first, second or third Vice-President, in order, and when the only Vice-President of the United States shall exercise the office of President, the Senate shall elect a President pro tem. and Congress may by law provide for a successor to the third Vice-President when removed from the President's chair.

SECRETARY LINCOLN.

Rumors as to His Action if the Porter Bill Becomes a Law.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—It is believed that when the Fitz John Porter bill passes the Senate, of which its friends claim there is no doubt, Secretary Lincoln will use what influence he can command to prevent the final act in the reinstatement of the deposed General. This he will do, it is said, on the ground that such an act would be went thoroughly into the case, and finally an insult to the memory of his father, who approved the court-martial. There is no certainty that President Arthur will favor the bill, but if he should, there are all sorts of stories current as to the probable course of the War Secretary. Some are to the effect that he will resign and that the popularity he would gain among the soldier element, which is strongly opposed to Porter, will make him a formidable candidate in the Chicago convention for the Presidential nomination.

A Good Bill for the Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—A bill to repeal the sections of the revised statutes restricting the term of certain offices to four years, introduced by Representative Willis to-day, is another step toward civil service reform. It was prepared by the New York *Civil Service Reform Association* and provides that the offices whose present term is four years shall be held at the will of the *appointing power or during good behavior* and competency. The offices affected by the bill are those of United States district attorneys, chief justices and associate justices of Territories, presidential postmasters, registers of land offices, receivers of public money, surveyor-generals of Territories and collectors of customs.

CAPITAL CHIPS.

The postoffice at Fauna, Pendleton county, has been abolished, and mail for that point will hereafter go to Franklin.

The issue of standard silver dollars for the week ending February 2d was $85,000, and for the corresponding period of last year $198,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer has resigned to go into business in New York. Henry D. Lyman, his successor, was Elmer's chief clerk.

Mr. White, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill granting a pension to any one who has served in any war for the United States and been honorably discharged.

Secretary Chandler has received a cable dispatch from Lieutenant Harber and party at Hamburg, stating that they will sail for New York on Wednesday in the Frisia.

Captain Wm. A. Kirkland, commander of the receiving ship Colorado, of New York, has volunteered to command the proposed Greeley relief expedition and will be assigned to that duty.

The Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The tenor of the Queen's speech as communicated to the press after a party dinner to-day at the residences of Gladstone and Earl Granville, confirms the general expectation of the absence of particular interest in or definite statement regarding Great Britain's relations with France on the Madagascar and Chinese questions and concerning the Australian federation policy.

RAILROAD TALK.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT FAIRMONT.

The West Virginia & Pennsylvania Road to Issue Bonds—Traffic Contract to be Made With the Pennsylvania Road—A Voice from Morgantown on the Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., February 4.—There was a called meeting of the stockholders of the West Virginia & Pennsylvania Railroad Company here to-day for the purpose of authorizing the directors to bond the road and to contract for the building thereof, which was done. The meeting also authorized the directors to make a traffic contract with and lease the road *when finished to the Pennsylvania Railroad* Company, which was harmoniously and unanimously agreed to. All three of the counties interested were well represented at the meeting.

RIVAL RAILROADS.

The Proposed Line Along the Monongahela—A Voice From Morgantown.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR.—Much has been said and written upon the respective merits of the two proposed railroads running from Uniontown to Fairmont by way of this place. An unusual amount of demagogueism has been indulged in. A few gentlemen in and about Fairmont and Clarksburg, who are largely interested in coal options, have been laboring very industriously for the past two months to prejudice the minds of the people against the F., M. & P. Co., for the reason that its stock will be held by the friends of the B. & O. Co., and that will be operated in connection with the B. & O. This sentiment is attempted to be manufactured in the face of the fact that the F., M. & P. has not asked any person to subscribe or donate one cent toward the construction of its road. It pays a fair price in cash for everything it asks; it takes no options and its promoters are not interested in any coal lands. It asks nothing of the people except their friendship and good will. It merely proposes in a business way, and as a simple business matter, to build a railroad and pay the cash as it goes. It does not propose to interfere with any other road. Surely such an enterprise can do no harm.

THE OPPOSITION.

This furore raised by these coal-option gentlemen does but little credit to their intelligence and less to their sense of fairness. When the road shall have been completed, if the people do not find it profitable to patronize it, there is no law requiring them to do so. They will at least be benefited while the road is being constructed. There will be no trouble at all in getting a good location for both roads. There are only a few difficult points, and already the representatives of the F., M. & P. have proposed that the engineers of both roads go to these points and lay off the two roads at the best grade and least cost possible. There is no place along the route where it is not perfectly practicable *for both roads to pass.*

HOME COMPANIES.

The West Virginia and Pennsylvania people delight to call themselves the "Home Company." Now, the fact is that neither is home company. The F., M. & P. is part and parcel of the B. & O. Company. The W. Va. & Pa., if it ever amounts to anything more than a paper railroad (which is not at all probable) will be part and parcel of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The W. Va. & Pa. Company will have an existence as a "home company" just long enough to pass over $250,000 of money raised from the taxpayers of Marion and Harrison counties to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and then good bye "home company." The Pennsylvania Central, we are told, is about entering our State. It comes as the friend of the people. It comes to make us all rich, and behold, before it passes through three counties it gets $250,000 of the people's money and rights of way and franchises worth as much more. We refer to these facts only for the purpose of *showing how blind these people are who* have their eyes filled with coal dust. These people may continue to malign, privately and publicly, the citizens of this and adjoining counties who are connected with the F., M. & P. Company, but they may *rest assured that the F., M. & P. will go right* along and build its road and pay the cash for it, and that it will have its trains running *from Fairmont to Uniontown by the* time their coal options expire. X.

Morgantown, February 2, 1884.

Crazed by Religious Excitement.

ST. ELMO, ILL., February 4.—Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, yesterday walked up into the pulpit and stood beside the minister, Rev. Mr. *Pierce, to whom she insisted she* was to be married. She had, it is rumored, become infatuated with the young divine, and to this and the excitement of a religious revival at which she was converted, her insanity is attributed. She was followed from church last night to her home by the pastor and three others, who arrived just in time to prevent her from murdering her daughter, whom she was about to offer as a sacrifice. The mother had the child on a block and was in the act of dealing it a blow with an axe, when the outsiders rushed in. She will be taken to an asylum.

Steel Rail Production.

HARRISBURG, February 4.—As illustrating the assertion that the steel rail production has not decreased, notwithstanding stories to the contrary, it is announced that at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, near *this city, the rail mill last week produced* 3,166 tons of steel rails, with a total of 9,253 tons for the month of January, an increase of 313 tons over that of the month of January, 1883, and of 2,428 tons in excess of the production for the month of December last. The Bessemer mill last week produced 3,798 tons of steel ingots. For the month of January the total production was 12,556 tons, being an increase of 3,001 tons over the corresponding month of 1883.

A Strange Religious Rite.

DUBUQUE, IA., February 4.—A curious ceremony was enacted at the Catholic Cathedral here to-day. It was called the ceremony of blessing throats. The entire congregation, including children, who were taken to the cathedral in large numbers, participated. One after the other the people approached the altar, where two lighted candles were placed in the form of cross on the throat of the applicant and a prayer was said by the priests. The object of the ceremony was to ward off throat diseases, which are now extremely prevalent in this section.

A Suicide Identified.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The man who registered in a hotel here as W. H. Harley, and committed suicide, has been identified as Mr. Leon Haas, secretary of the Optical Company, who had been missing from his home since Tuesday night. He had been in attendance upon four of his children for twelve days and nights, and wandered away from home while under the effect of opiates to produce sleep. His accounts are all correct.

THE KELLER TRIAL.

The Defense Not Yet Closed—No Session Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., February 4.—Since the last report of the Keller trial there has been but one witness on the stand—Capt. Thad Thomas, of the Scioto. His testimony was commenced Saturday morning and continued during the day. He testified that he was standing on the boiler deck when the Lomas attracted his attention. He walked to the foot of the stairs and up leisurely. When he first saw her the Lomas was about five hundred yards distant. He did not anticipate any danger, as the Scioto was running near the Ohio shore, and he supposed the Lomas would take the Virginia side of the stream. When he heard the Lomas whistle for the Ohio side he went around the bulkhead of the steamer and placed his foot on the front railing of the cabin deck and grasping the railing he swung himself to the upper deck. He then gave the proper orders for the management of the boat subsequent to the collision, and the scenes which followed he recounted in very much the same manner as other witnesses who were on the Scioto at the time. He was subjected to a most rigid cross examination by the prosecution and numerous disputes between attorneys lessened the monotony of the day.

The defense did not close as anticipated. Judge Jackson departed Saturday evening for Washington, and has not returned, *hence court was adjourned until to-morrow* morning at the usual hour.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Report on the Agricultural and Other Industries of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 4.—The *News and Courier* publishes an elaborate report of the condition of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries of every county of South Carolina, and remarks, "Despite the terrible losses of sixteen years of war and negro rule, South Carolina last year derived from agriculture, manufacture and mining $22,000,000 more than in 1860. The advance in agriculture is due to the labors of the white people of the State. Colored labor was less efficient last year than five years ago, and the available supply is constantly less than the demand. The colored farmers, as a rule, are not making progress, not saving money and not acquiring lands. They succeed better as land-owners than tenants, and as a body are valuable as laborers only so far as they are directed and controlled by white men. The number of immigrants in the State is insignificant. It is the native white farmers who have lifted South Carolina agriculture out of the slough, and who have made it progressive and profitable."

A Heroic Engineer Killed.

HUNTINGTON, IND., February 4.—Henry Gauff, an engineer of the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, residing in this city, lost his life Saturday night at Hepburn, a small station in Ohio. He was running passenger train No. 3, and had received orders to meet a wild train at that place. The freight failing to clear the track in time, the passenger train plunged into it. Gauff remained at his post, using every endeavor to slow his train, and was crushed so badly that death occurred soon after. The remains were brought here on a special train yesterday afternoon. His fireman, Gregory, living at Warior, Ohio, jumped from the engine and was seriously injured. The passengers escaped injury.

The Army Has a Real Battle.

PITTSBURGH, February 4.—A riot took place at the Salvation Army meeting last night, in which chairs were used as weapons. *The fight started by a member of the* army calling a young man named Moran a ruffian, and then knocking him down with a chair. The Salvationists say that Moran was very disorderly and made the first assault. One woman was knocked down with a chair, and several persons were clubbed with the same weapons. The fight continued until the screams of the women attracted the police, who put an end to it. Two boys, Wilson and Peet, were arrested.

Resolutions on Wendell Phillips.

BOSTON, February 4.—The Senate adopted the following order:

WHEREAS, Massachusetts is saddened today by the death of the disinterested philantrophis and matchless orator, Wendell Phillips, therefore it is ordered that a committee be appointed to report measures expedient and proper for the Legislature to adopt as an expression of the people's grateful appreciation of the eminent virtues and noble and unselfish life-work of the deceased and their deep sorrow at this irreparable loss to the Commonwealth and to the world.

No Coke Syndicate.

PITTSBURGH, February 4.—The coke syndicate framed some time ago for the purpose of regulating the output and prices, has fallen through on account of the impossibility of procuring unity of action. The large operators favored the pool, but the smaller dealers looked upon it is a scheme to freeze them out and refused to enter the combination.

Strikers Return to Work.

PETERSBURG, VA., February 4.—The hands employed in the tobacco factories, who struck January 14 in consequence of a 25 cent reduction in wages, returned to *work this morning in the two largest* factories without the reduction being replaced. It is believed the remainder of *the strikers will shortly resume.*

How Mgr. Cesare got Rich.

ROME, February 4.—The Italian police are seeking the origin of the enormous fortune left by Mgr. di Cesare, who was lately assassinated. It has been discovered that he was a paymaster of the Neapolitan soldiers and brigands sent in 1860 and 1861 into the kingdom of Italy by King Francis of Naples.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The widow of General Dix died in New York Sunday, aged 77.

John Shehan, suspected of murdering Amelia Olsen, in Chicago, has been discharged from custody.

Gen. O. H. Palmer, formerly treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died in New York Saturday.

The funeral services of Wendell Phillips will be held at Faneuil Hall on some day in the latter part of this week.

The schooner S. C. Noyes was sunk off the coast of Rhode Island, and her crew of ten men were picked up fully frost-bitten.

J. D. Harrington and Dr. Peacock have been rearrested at Jersey City on the charge of conspiring to defraud the American Legion of Honor.

Over $12,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in the month of January. *This is a larger amount than in any month* since January, 1879.

A commission has been appointed to inquire into the sanity of John Dillman, who is to be hanged at Easton, Pa., next Tuesday for the murder of his wife.

Leon Cronson, who absconded with $30,000 worth of diamonds belonging to Goldsmith & Kuhn, of New York, has been arrested in Chicago, and nearly all the diamonds recovered.

CRIMES OF A DAY.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN OHIO.

An Ohio Central Brakeman Shot Down in His Own House—The Murderers Arrested, Taken From Jail and One of Them Hanged by a Mob. *Notes of Crime Throughout the Land.*

CINCINNATI, February 4.—An *Enquirer* special from Corning, Ohio, says: "A most cowardly murder occurred at Rendville, one mile from this place, Saturday night. Two men went to the house of Peter Clifford, a brakeman on the Ohio Central Railroad, rapped on the door and begged him to open it and speak with them. Clifford, who is only twenty-three years old, hastily sprang out of bed and opened the door. Instantly one of the scoundrels clapped a pistol to his breast with the exclamation of "There!" and sent a bullet *through his left side,* about one inch above the heart. The poor man sank back into the arms of his young wife, and died inside of two minutes, but not before he had said, "Mollie, the Hickeys have killed me."

He meant a notorious and worthless set, whose actions in the vicinity have been a source of terror and shame to our neighboring town for several years past. It only needed murder to cap the climax of the other crimes. Four of the family, including Hickey and his wife's brother, one Joe Reddy, who is supposed to the principals of this most dastardly crime, were arrested Sunday and taken to jail at Rendville.

Young Clifford was as much respected and esteemed as his murderers are detested and despised. He was a sober, industrious man. Last September he was married to Miss Mary Miller, a very worthy young lady of Rendville, and they had just recently gone to housekeeping.

At half-past eight o'clock last night a crowd of 800, of which about fifty were masked, surrounded the house which contained the prisoners. They took Hickey and his brother-in-law to a grove near by. They first hung Hickey, and were then bringing up the brother-in-law when the rope broke, letting him fall. His pitiful pleadings for mercy and earnest protestations of innocence finally caused the mob to reprieve him.

Hickey would not say whether he was guilty or innocent, but said he would die like a man. The Hickey tribe and associates are of the most degraded set in Southern Ohio, and the country is well rid of them.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Jealous Lover Kills His Sweetheart and Commits Suicide.

RACINE, WIS., February 4.—This afternoon Andrew Johnson, a young Dane, armed with a thirty-two caliber pinfire revolver, went to the kitchen of the Le Page restaurant and knocked at the door. A little girl of Mrs. Le Page opened it, when Johnson said, "I want to see Bertha," meaning Bertha Broesman, a girl fifteen years old, employed there. He stepped inside, and Bertha, who was busy about the stove, said, "I don't want anything more to do with you." He then seized the girl by the shoulder, presented his revolver and fired, the shot striking the girl in the breast. She turned, and he shot her again in the back, and then put the pistol to his heart and fired. He fell and expired instantly. The girl ran out on the sidewalk, where she fell. She was carried up stairs and died in a few minutes. Johnson was nineteen years old, and though a boy, was intemperate in his habits. He had been keeping company with the girl for some time, but his attentions had become distasteful to her and she had been trying to get free of them. Last evening he sent her a valentine, and she returned it to him by a messenger this morning. This preyed upon his mind all the forenoon, and this afternoon when he left his father's house he told his little brother he was going to kill both Bertha and himself.

Murder in a Church.

RANDOLPH, ILL., February 4.—William Thompson, one of the most prominent citizens of this section, was shot and fatally wounded by Leroy Smith, a neighbor, while passing out of Sparta Chapel, near here, Sunday. Smith had been paying attention to the wounded man's daughter some years ago, but his visits were discountenanced by the parent. Bad feeling has consequently been engendered, and although the girl has since been married to another, Smith still cherished a desire for revenge. Both men were coming out of church, when Smith suddenly leveled a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left breast, but it was afterward extracted. The assassin was arrested.

Duel Between Baster and Mau.

BRANSWICK, TENN., February 4.—R. L. Jones, a prominent merchant, was probably fatally shot Saturday night, in a duel, by his clerk, Lewis Brennan. Jones had intercepted a letter from Brennan to his wife, making affectionate avowals. A challenge was the result. The men fired with revolvers at five paces. Five shots were fired by each, but only one took effect, wounding Jones in the side. Brennan fled, but the officers are after him.

A Murder Mystery.

LAWRENCE, KS., February 4.—In a secluded part of the highway last night, three miles south of this city, O. C. Carson, a wealthy young farmer, was discovered dead by belated farmers. A bullet hole in the forehead revealed the cause of death. The body was cold and stiff when found. The motive of the crime is unknown. His watch, chain and pocketbook were not taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A Millionaire Suicide.

GENEVA, O., February 4.—A. C. Stevens, a millionaire resident of this town, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth last evening. He had a few moments before come home, greeted his family cheerfully and sat down to read. In a few minutes he went up stairs and the report of a pistol was heard. Stevens has been dealing in stocks and is said to have lost heavily.

A Colored Criminal Lynched.

COLUMBUS, GA., February 4.—The negro, Jeff Rogers, who outraged and brutally stabbed Mrs. Striblin, in the northern part of Chambers county, Alabama, was forcibly taken from the Lafayette jail Saturday and hanged to a tree. About fifty men engaged in the lynching. Bill Butler, another negro in the same cell, was allowed to escape.

Killed His Grandfather.

GALVESTON, TEX., February 4.—The *News'* McKinney special says: J. T. Matthews, alias John Leonard, charged with the murder of his aged grandfather, in Henry county, Tenn., was jailed this evening to await the action of the Tennessee authorities.

A Preacher Hangs Himself.

COLUMBUS, O., February 4.—J. P. Whitehead, aged 57, formerly a minister of the United Brethren church, suicided by hanging this morning near Central College, twelve miles north of here.

Self-Government in Ireland.

GLASGOW, February 4.—Michael Davitt, in a speech, said that Ireland should have a self-government similar to that of Canada.

LOVE FINDS THE WAY.

A Baltimore Elopement and Marriage Under Difficulties.

BALTIMORE, February 4.—There has been another elopement case here. Mr. Frank Cooper and Miss Emma Allard were married yesterday in spite of the efforts of the latter's parents to prevent the marriage. Mr. Cooper is a Catholic, and Miss Allard's folks are Methodists. They had been courting clandestinely for some time, when her father discovered it and invited young Cooper to the house. The visit was a stormy one. The old man demanded of his daughter that she choose between Frank or him. She chose Frank, and the father ordered her out of the house. He relented, however, and allowed her to remain over night.

The next day her lover was to take her away to be married. Her mother then tried to prevent the wedding by inducing Miss Mary Clark, a young lady to whom Cooper had formerly been engaged, to call on him the day of the wedding, and endeavor by her fascinating ways to keep him from meeting his intended at the appointed time. The plan was carried out. Miss Clark succeeded in detaining Cooper for about an hour after the appointed time. He got rid of her, however, and, with his best man and the bridesmaid, started in his carriage for his bride. When he reached her house her parents told him she had gone. They were in a great rage, and as the young man was about to enter the carriage Mr. Allard ran after him with a hatchet.

They had a lively tussle, in which the carriage window was broken, but neither of them much hurt. The bridesmaid became so frightened that she jumped from the carriage and ran away. Later in the day Cooper found his betrothed at the home of a friend, and they were at once married by a Methodist minister.

Me will Squeal on the Police.

NEW YORK, February 4.—At this afternoon's meeting of the Manhattan Temperance Union, President Gibbs announced that Billy McGlory, owner of the notorious Armory Hall, had turned reformer, and that he would join the union and become a temperance advocate as soon as he was released from jail for selling "table beer" at his dance house. "God bless Billy McGlory!" rapturously exclaimed Mr. Gibbs. "He is only thirty-three years old and has a great soul." The audience applauded the sentiment.

Mrs. McGlory in rich wraps and diamonds, attended the meeting and dropped $15 in the contribution box. McGlory promises from the time he takes the platform the capitalists, police captains and others to whom he has been paying unexplained money tribute, must look out for squalls.

Ohio Incendiaries.

GALIPOLIS, O., February 4.—An attempt was made Saturday night to burn the new opera house in this place. In the cellar was stored a large quantity of second-hand doors, sash and shelving, and a large quantity of coal. In the middle of the wood material the fire was made. It had gained enough headway to char the joists and floor above. In five minutes more it would have burst through the floor. The prompt response of the fire department to the alarm saved us a costly conflagration. This morning carbon oil was found in the cellar in a large bottle, standing near where the fire was started, leaving no doubt as to its being the work of an incendiary.

Hunting a Lost Wife.

PITTSBURGH, February 4.—Upon the arrival of the East Line from the East yesterday morning, a gentlemanly-looking individual stepped off the cars, and finding the officers, related to them a story to the effect that his wife, with whom he had lived happily until about two weeks ago, had suddenly disappeared. He said he was a resident of New York, and could not account for his wife leaving him in such an unceremonious manner. He had traced her to this city and was of the opinion that she was secreted somewhere here. The officers were furnished with a description, but up to the present writing have not succeeded in discovering her whereabouts.

A Priest Denounces Masked Balls.

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 4.—A sensation was caused among the congregation of St. Mary's Catholic Church yesterday by the denunciation by the pastor of several male members who managed a recent marquerade ball here, at which several young men and women of the church danced till a late hour. The reverend gentleman condemned such balls, and said they did more to corrupt the young than all other temptations combined.

Assassins After the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 4.—A letter was received by the palace authorities yesterday which purports to disclose a plot to murder the Sultan. The letter implicates in the plot the Grand Vizier and other high Turkish officials and is dated at Vienna, though it is believed it emanates from London. It is probable that a commission will be sent to London to inquire into the origin of the letter.

He was too Generous.

MCKEESPORT, PA., February 4.—Burgess Tillbrook fined Recorder Kelley $10 and costs this morning, for disorderly conduct at the Salvation Army outdoor meeting yesterday. When the Captain asked those present to follow to their hall and join in their services, Kelley called out: "Won't you take something before you?" It is thought that the Burgess overstepped his authority, and Kelley will make an appeal to court.

Duncansville Iron Strike.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., February 5.—The heaters, puddlers, roughers and several other employes of the Duncansville rolling mill have struck on account of a reduction of 10 percent, and will leave that place for other parts to-morrow. It is rumored that the rolling mill of McCanahan, Smith & Co., will start up to-morrow.

The Case of Rugg.

JAMAICA, L. I., February 4.—Application will be made for a special court of Oyer and Terminer to try Rugg for the murder of the Maybees. Nobody gives the least credence to the statements of Rugg implicating Appleford and others in the crimes.

Supposed Murderer Arrested.

ALBANY, February 4.—Oscar Meyer, alias Von Plumberg, was arrested here this morning, charged with the murder of Herman Kruzler, at Grand Rapids, Lake Champlain, two weeks ago. The evidence is strong against him.

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 4.—The wife and little daughter of Morgan Martin, a farmer, living four miles from here, were burned in their dwelling on Saturday. It is supposed the wife's clothing caught fire and fired the building.

Reward for Bravery.

BOSTON, February 4.—The Humane Society of Massachusetts has made awards of money and medals to all concerned in saving life at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.