The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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LIEUTENANT GARLINGTON, reported in another column, talks entertainingly on Arctic exploration.

DON'T mind these unkind things, Mr. Randall. There is plenty of room in the party of protection.

AT Washington they are beginning to understand that we have a Republican party in West Virginia.

THERE is a great deal of unsatisfied ambition in the Democratic party of West Virginia. The State convention might double the number of nominees by backing each one with an alternate.

THIS time three months hence Republicans will be hurrahing for the presidential ticket, if the convention doesn't get into a tangle. In a year from now we shall all be getting home from the inauguration.

IF Mr. Tilden doesn't want it, can he hand it over to Mr. Payne? That is the question. Wherever there is popular sentiment for Tilden, as in West Virginia, the Payne men are nursing it to keep it warm.

JUDGE KEY was glad to lay down the Postoffice portfolio and take a life place on the United States bench. There's a precedent for Judge Gresham, who has already shown that he knows how to sit on the wool-sack.

IF Bismarck desires to apologize to our porker it may be possible to arrange a meeting. But the Prince Chancellor has no time to lose if he wants to fix up this thing before we get into the heat of the campaign.

"THE tariff," says an exchange, "raises the workingman's rent." Yes, without the tariff it is doubtful whether he could raise his rent; and the same may be said of his genteel apparel and his three square meals a day.

WHEELING is fast giving West Virginia a bloody record that would better fit a border State—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

We have had two murders in a year, and it happens that they were nearly a year apart. Dr. Schuchardt was murdered in March of last year, and Dick was killed March 1, 1884. Is this a "border State" record? There is no village, town or city in America where human life is safer than in Wheeling. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

IF the President desires for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a man of brains and of high character, a Republican who has the support of his own party and the confidence of men of all parties in his State, he will find in John W. Mason, of Grafton, a man who measures up to all these requirements. Mr. Mason is deservedly strong in West Virginia, and his appointment would be received with great satisfaction throughout the State.

THE Republican campaign in West Virginia will depend largely upon the call for a State Convention, the platform, the nominees, and the conduct of the campaign. Republicans must show that theirs is a reasonable party, which means well and is likely to do well, or they cannot hope to draw to their support those voters who are dissatisfied with the Democratic administration of State affairs, and who are with the Republican party on the tariff question.

GARFIELD'S strong character is brought out in bold relief by the testimony of ex-Postmaster General James. The country has not doubted that he was earnest about the Star route trials. No man stood so high in the Republican party that Garfield would have shielded him. Dorsey the Republican committeeman was no more to him than any other law breaker.

If Dorsey had forfeited the confidence of his party, that was not the fault of the party or the President. Whatever Dorsey's services to the party had been, the party has been able to get along without him. It is a poor party that hangs its life on the breath of one man. Nobody understood this better than Garfield, who would have done his duty though it had hurt rather than helped his party.

THE late Dudley C. Haskell, of the Second District of Kansas, defeated his Democratic opponent by 4,495. His successor, Farmer Funston, goes in by a majority which at last accounts had reached nearly 6,000 and was growing as the returns came in. The tariff was made a distinct issue of the campaign, and the Kansas City *Journal*, which did splendid work in the campaign, says: "Free trade went down before the American system of protecting home enterprise and labor against the massed capital of the old world." The Kansas farmers were too wide awake to be caught with free trade chaff. Even Governor Glick's little trick of fixing the election on Saturday, because he thought the pious Dunkards wouldn't vote on that day, didn't avail. The Dunkards were on deck.

IN these days the farmer is being wrestled with to bring him to a realizing sense of the beneficent beauties of the reassessment order. He is told that that wonderful contrivance has made the bloated manufacturers of Wheeling "disgorge," and that ought to be glory enough for one year. The INTELLIGENCER enters upon no defense of the wicked men who make nails and glass and things in Wheeling—it may be admitted that they are no better than they ought to be, and that they deserve to be tripped up with an order in council and made to "disgorge." But how does this help the farmer when the tax-gatherer comes around?

There is even less comfort for the farmer when he reflects that the Wheeling manufacturers are not likely to be caught a second time. It might occur to them to sell their product in time to exempt it. This the farmer can not so conveniently do, for he must keep on hand enough to run along on. The manufacturer, being a man of wiles and made to "disgorge," may have the hardness of heart to take advantage of ready transportation and smile a sinister smile when the tax-gatherer comes around. There is really little comfort for the farmer in the "disgorging" of the Wheeling manufacturer, or the Wellsburg manufacturer or any other manufacturer.

A WEST VIRGINIAN

MENTIONED FOR MR. NEW'S PLACE.

A Selection that would Please the Republicans of This State—Solicitor Rayner's Death—Lasker Resolutions—Keifer Boynton Inquiry—River and Harbor Bill and Other Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The name of John W. Mason, of West Virginia, is mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. *John C. New, as Assistant Secretary of the* Treasury. General Goff and others have called upon the President and Secretary Folger to urge the appointment of Mr. Mason. No decision as to who the President will appoint has yet been made, but the selection will probably be made within a few days, as Mr. New's resignation is to take effect on the appointment of his successor, and he is still drawing the salary.

Among other applicants is Mr. Butler, the present appointment clerk of the Department.

A Judgeship for Gresham.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—The President has received many requests from prominent lawyers of Indiana and other Western States to nominate Postmaster General Gresham to the United States Circuit Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Drummond. It is reported that such a position would be very acceptable to General Gresham. It is stated at the White House, however, that only Mr. Gresham himself can say whether he is weary of the duties of a Cabinet officer or not. Gresham would like the place, but the selection of a new Postmaster General at this time would greatly embarrass the President in his canvess for a nomination.

A Question of Credence.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—In the Keifer-Boynton investigation to-day the ex-Speaker was placed upon the stand and subjected to a rigid cross-examination by General Boynton's counsel. He swore positively that he was not in General Boynton's office on the night of March 1st, 1883, nor on the night of March 2d, and did not think he had been in the office or held any conversation with General Boynton on the 27th or 28th of February. A number of witnesses, summoned by Boynton, testified yesterday that they saw Keifer in Boynton's office on that night.

The Lasker Resolutions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—It is stated that the Lasker resolutions, which were returned by Bismarck, are now in the hands of the German minister, who will transmit them to the House through the Secretary of State as soon as the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is secured that Bismarck regrets his hasty action, and that no unfriendly meaning was intended.

SOLICITOR RAYNER'S DEATH.

Overwork the Cause of His Demise. Sketch of His Life.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, died at one o'clock this afternoon at his rooms at the National House. He was in a comatose condition for some hours before his death, this condition being the result of softening of the brain produced by a general breakdown of the nervous system. He had been ailing for some time past. His last visit to his office was last Friday evening, since when he had been confined to his bed. For nearly a fortnight previous to that he had been complaining of neuralgia in the back of his head, which prevented in a great measure his attention to his official duties, and this trouble gradually increased.

Mr. Rayner was born in Bertie county, North Carolina, in 1808. He received an academic education, and though he studied law he did not practice it. He entered public life in 1835 as a member of the North Carolina Legislature, and in the same year was a member of the convention to revise the State constitution. He served in the same body in 1836 and 1838. He was a Representative in Congress from 1839 to 1845, and a Presidential elector in 1848. He was elected for the third time to the State Legislature in 1846. In 1860 he published the "Life and Services of Andrew Johnson."

A Drive in the Right Direction.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—An important committee of the National Union League met in secret session at the Ebbitt House to-day. It is understood the subject of Bourbonism and alleged misrule at the South was considered, and measures concerted to aid in suppressing lawlessness in that part of the country. The committee will submit a report to the National Council which meets in annual session in this city to-morrow. Among those present to-day were Gen. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio; Gen. J. S. Negley, of Penn.; Col. Bryant, of Georgia; Representatives Houk, of Tenn.; and C. A. Boutelle, of Me.; A. M. Clapp, of D. C.; Capt. J. J. Cooper, of Pa., Thos G. Baker and Donald McLean, of New York.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday agreed to report to the House with a favorable recommendation the Lowell Bankruptcy bill as reported to the Senate from the Judiciary Committee.

A deputation representing large numbers of influential classes of Ireland presented a petition yesterday morning to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, asking for a prolongation of the period during which the Government loans may be repaid.

The House Committee on Agriculture has directed an adverse report to be made on the resolution to appropriate $25,000 for the purpose of seeds for distribution among the sufferers by the overflow in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and tributaries.

Mr. Robertson (Kentucky) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution unseating T. Luna, delegate from New Mexico, and seating in his place T. A. Manzanares. Adopted. Manzanares appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath.

The British Ambassador has asked the Porte for satisfaction for the manner in which the officials of Smyrna have been treating foreign coasting vessels. They have prevented steamers from embarking passengers and have removed the Union Jack from English vessels.

The entire clerical force of the census bureau, 150 in number has been suspended from the 10th inst., owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau. The superintendent, chief clerk and one clerk are not included in the order, as a sufficient sum remains to pay their salaries for a fortnight longer, when it is hoped the deficiency appropriation bill will be passed.

Struck by a Snow Plow.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, March 5.—A snow plow on the St. Paul road struck a sled containing a farmer named Sisk, his son, aged 19, a married daughter, and two small children, at Sibley to-day. The son was instantly killed, the father fatally injured, and the others slightly.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Undergoing "Horizontal" Reduction. Queer Pension Case—Guiteau's Curse.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The work on the River and Harbor bill goes on rather slowly. The Committee on Rivers and Harbors finds its task a very serious one. The estimates of the War Department call for some thirty-six millions, and the committee desiring to cover the field with ten or twelve millions find it a very difficult task. And the most difficult portion of their work has not yet arrived. Now they are sitting with closed doors, going over the field in the privacy of the committee exclusively, and with nobody to molest or make them afraid. Pretty soon they will reach the end of this work, and then they must throw open their doors and permit the hungry members and their more anxious constituents to rush in and demand that every creek in the country be improved, every harbor deepened, and every river given levees until it cannot overflow. The committee began with the coast of Maine, taking up the harbors first and following down around Florida, through the Gulf of Mexico, and thence with a tremendous jump up to the great lakes, and over onto the Pacific Coast. They will next go over the rivers, discussing the needs of each, and after this is done will open the doors of the committee room to hear arguments.

Whether they will be able to hold the bill down to anything like the sums they originally anticipated is a serious question. They have made a "horizontal reduction" of fully fifty-five per cent in the sums estimated by the War Department, which is quite as easy to do as to write a bill making a horizontal reduction in the tariff, but how much of this they can hold intact when the pressure for appropriations comes for every creek and river and harbor and fish-pond in the country is uncertain. It is probable that the bill will grow to fifteen millions before it is ended.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FORFEITURE.

"Do you expect the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill to pass this Congress?" your correspondent asked of Congressman Cobb yesterday as that gentleman leaned thoughtfully over the railing surrounding the seats in the House while waiting for the session to begin.

"Yes, I do," he answered." That is, I think there is little doubt of its passage in the House, at least."

"And as to the Senate?"

"I cannot be responsible for the Senate," he laughed. "I think though, that even there the prospects of its passage are very good. The Senate was canvassed on this subject some time ago, and it was found that a bill of this sort would probably pass. How it will be now I do not know. I understand the railway people have been very hard at work over there, though what they have accomplished I do not know."

A CURIOUS PENSION CASE.

Among the bills and cases of various kinds coming up before Congress there are none with a more interesting story than House bills 5334 and 5335. The first mentioned bill is to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Franklin Thompson, alias S. E. F. Seeley, a private soldier in Company F, Second Michigan Infantry, and to pay the said person the amount of back pay, bounty and allowance due him (her) at the date of his (her) alleged desertion. From this it appears that Franklin Thompson aforesaid is a "her," and thereby hangs the interesting story. The person in question, it appears, was a young girl in Michigan when the war broke out, and became possessed of a desire to serve her country and at the same time probably to have a little experience on her own account. At any rate, she enlisted in the Second Michigan regiment, and without a suspicion as to her sex, dressed in male attire, was ordered with the regiment to the field. Passing with the officers as a boy, she was given in many cases lighter duties than her fellows, and was an orderly at the battle of Fredericksburg; one of the present members of the House remembering her as she carried dispatches to and fro on the field, fearless in the midst of rebel bullets. She served two years on the field, always at her post, and honored by those with whom she (he) associated, her sex unsuspected. Some time after the battle of Fredericksburg she was taken ill from exposure and malaria, and was ordered to the hospital. This she had always feared, for she realized that there her sex must be discovered.

THE RESULT.

The result was, to make a long story short, that she deserted and returned home. Resuming her proper costume as soon as she got outside the lines, she was safe from detection and had no difficulty in making her way home. She soon tired, however, of the humdrum of home life, and realizing that she might really be of more use in her own person as a nurse then as a soldier or orderly she soon returned to the front, this time as a nurse, and was for a time engaged at Harper's Ferry and at other points in hospital work. At the close of the war she returned home, and has since told some of her experiences in the work entitled "Nurse and Spy." The present bills are, first to remove the charge of desertion against her record, or rather the record of Frank Thompson, and to pay her her bounty and back pay, the second to grant her a pension of twelve dollars a month.

GUITEAU'S CURSE.

It is a singular thing that in Guiteau's prophecy that those having to do with his trial would come to grief has been so largely realized in less than two years from the day that he dangled upon the gallows tree. Another of the number was added to the list of victims of his fateful cursings the other day, though this one did his work perhaps unknown to the man who was at that hour at the foot of the gallows. This one is Dr. Tilder, the chemist who made the examination of the poisoned bouquet given him by his sister, Mrs. Scoville, and discovered it to be full of arsenic. "There was arsenic enough in it to kill a dozen men," was his report on the bouquet. Whatever may have been the correctness or incorrectness of the report—and it seems to have gone undisputed—it appears to have included its author in the list of those on whom the curse of Guiteau fell, for he was found by the police a short time ago wandering about in the cold out toward the jail, stark crazy. He was taken charge of and sent to the St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, to join one or more of the jurors already sent there.

Guiteau's curse has fallen on, it seems, nearly one-fourth, already, of those who had to do with his trial. One and probably two of the jurors has been pronounced insane, another is dead, another has lost his wife, and one or more of the others have met with other reverses of a serious nature. Marshal Henry was officially beheaded and disgraced. Colonel Corkhill is no longer in office, and Perry Carson, the colored person who figured as guard and conductor of the van which carried Guiteau to and fro between the jail and the court room, has also been deprived of position and honors.

Cattle Disease in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KS., March 5.—Governor Glick has received a telegram from Gorge B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture saying he had ordered Dr. Trowbrow, of Sterling, Ills., to investigate the cattle disease at Neosha Falls, in this State, immediately.

STAR ROUTE INQUIRY.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL JAMES'

Graphic Story of the Beginning and the End of the Proceedings—The President's Sense of the Obligations of His Oath of Office—Responsibility for His Assassination.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James was to-day examined by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. Witness produced a printed statement of the Star Route investigations and prosecutions. The alleged Star Route frauds, he said, were brought to his notice by Senator George E. Spencer some time before witness was made Postmaster General. He was called to Washington by a dispatch from Whitelaw Reid, and with Mr. Reid he called upon the President and was informed that he was to be offered the Postmaster Generalship. The Star Route measures were then talked over. The President said there was something wrong in the Postoffice Department and that he expected witness to "put the plow in to the beam and subsoil it." On the 9th of March, 1881, the President again brought the matter to the notice of witness, and said he expected witness to cut off the frauds; that if upon investigation it was found that any person was guilty, they should be turned over to the Department of Justice.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY.

The witness directed a large portion of his statement to ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey. He said Dorsey called on him one day at the Arlington Hotel, in this city, and denounced General Brady and demanded his removal as Second Assistant Postmaster General. Witness recommended Brady's removal to the President, who took the matter under advisement, and after concluding that Brady's resignation should not be demanded, reconsidered, consented to it, and witness asked for it. Gen. Brady immediately handed in his resignation. Then Dorsey began to hedge. He was in the mood of a beggar and lost his aggressiveness. "He cringed and crawled," stated the witness, "and his brazen effrontery disappeared in his pleas for clemency."

The story of Rerdell's confession, how it was effected and what it amounted to, was rehearsed in the statement of witness, which was directed to the alleged "deplorable character" of Dorsey. Witness related how upon visiting the President, accompanied by William A. Cook, an attorney for the Government, they found Dorsey and his attorney—Col. Ingersoll—in conversation. He said that Cook then warned the President that "something awful" was about to happen. Mr. James said that Bliss, Gibson, Woodward and others were retained in the case, but that he did not fix their salaries.

THE ASSASSIN'S BULLET.

"And right here I wish to say," continued witness, "that what I say of the other postoffice officials I wish to include Mr. Gibson." The statement of the witness closed with the assertion that "had the President not taken the stand he did against the Star Routers in their prosecution, he would not have fallen by an assassin's bullet."

In answer to my suggestion as to whether it would not be wise to institute a civil suit for the recovery of the money obtained through dishonorable means, rather than commence criminal proceedings against the implicated parties, the President said, "No."

"One moment, Mr. President," said the Attorney-General, "consider whether or not the Postmaster General is not right before a final decision. Remember these proceedings make a strike at men in high places, that they may result in changing the Republican majority in the United States Senate into a Democratic majority, that they may affect the persons who claim that you are under personal obligations to them for services rendered in the last campaign, and one person in particular who asserts that without his management you could not have been elected. Look the facts squarely in the face before taking a final stand, for neither the Postmaster General or myself will know friend or foe in this matter."

The President walked across the room, reflected a moment and said, "No, I have sworn to execute the laws; go ahead regardless where or whom you may hit. I direct you both not only to probe this ulcer to the bottom but to cut it out." This closed the conversation.

"SEE HOW I DO BUSINESS."

The witness said ex-Senator Spencer informed him that on one occasion when he was in a room alone with Dorsey the latter remarked, "See how I do business." Whereupon he placed $5,000 to $6,000 in an envelope and laid it on a table. Presently Brady came in, put the envelope in his pocket and went away.

On meeting Mr. Cook one day the President complained that they were going too slow in indicting the Star Route men. Mr. Cook promised no time should be lost. On rising to leave the room he said: "Mr. President, you know I am a criminal lawyer, and that my associations are not always with angels. I hear a great deal about what is going on, and I feel it my duty to say from the knowledge which has come into my possession that something dreadful is about to happen. I do not know what is, but I can learn during the coming week."

DEFENDING THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.

In conclusion the witness said: "I desire to say to the committee that I gladly avail myself of the opportunity afforded by their summons to present to them and to the public this statement of the essential facts of my connection with the Star route proceedings. I deem it due to history and a matter of justice to myself, and still more, justice to the memory of the late President Garfield, that his conduct in the whole affair was honorable in a high degree and was inspired by a lofty sense of the duties of his office. If he had taken a lower view of his obligations as chief magistrate and as an honest man it is my firm belief he would not have fallen a victim to the assassin's bullet."

Gov. Stewart, member of the committee, said, "Your belief, Mr. James, is that the assassination of Garfield was in consequence of the Star route matters."

"I don't say that," replied the witness. "I mean judging from the clamor of the people and the clippings found in the assassin's pocket, that Guiteau's head was turned by these things."

The Iron Market.

CLEVELAND, O., March 5.—Rhodes & Co.'s monthly circular, reviewing the iron market for the last month, says: "As in our last issue we surmised that we might expect, there has been a good, steady trade in pig iron during the past month. Prices remain unchanged, but, considering the interruption by floods, the volume of business has been gratifyingly large. While there is no especial activity, furnaces in blast are selling enough iron to take care of their monthly production. The consumption and production seem to be about equally balanced. Any increase in the demand for metal would likely cause a very active market, while an enlarged production would very probably result in lower prices or increased stocks. The trade is apparently in a very healthy state and while no one looks for anything more than small profits, the conviction seems steadily growing stronger that values will be no lower.

SOUTHERN OUTLAWS

Capture a Georgia Town—The Military Ordered Out.

ALBANY, GA., March 5.—Alapaha, a town of 500 inhabitants in Berrian county, South Georgia, is now under mob rule and has telegraphed to Governor McDaniel for military aid in restoring peace. In compliance with the request the Governor ordered the Albany Guards, 500 strong, to proceed to the scene of the riot by special train and they started late this afternoon. One of the first acts of the rioters after learning of this appeal to the Governor, was to take possession of the telegraph and prevent the sending of any further messages. Details of the trouble have, therefore, been difficult to obtain. It appears, however, that yesterday afternoon a planter named Twiner entered the town while under the influence of liquor and began firing his pistol in the street, regardless of the peril of the passers by. Two unoffending negroes were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the abdomen, probably fatally. Summoning assistance, the sheriff succeeded in landing Twiner in jail, but not before one of his bullets had entered a window and dangerously wounded a widow lady named Mrs. Martha Meigs. Threats of lynching Twiner were made, but not carried out.

TAKING THE TOWN.

This morning the town was thunderstruck by the entry into the streets of a mounted cavalcade, at least thirty strong, armed to the teeth with knives, rifles, shotguns and pistols. Riding direct to the jail the leader announced that they were friends and neighbors of Twiner, and demanded his release. Making the jail as secure as possible the sheriff refused to deliver up his prisoner and collecting his few assistants, prepared for the defense. A number of villagers armed themselves with what weapons they possessed and flocked to the side of the sheriff. Two volleys were fired by the opposing bands, but none were hit, and it seemed as if each was trying to frighten the other. At this juncture an assault was made on the jail, and in a vain attempt to batter down the door, seeing that indecision was dangerous, the sheriff shot one of the ringleaders of the assaulting party, bringing him to the ground but not killing him. As soon as possible after this charge the message was telegraphed to the Governor. Learning of this, four of the mob drove the operator from the office and, barricading it, threatened to kill any one who interfered. A short time before the hour for the arrival of the troops the rioters beat a retreat from the town, and the sheriff, in accordance with the Governor's instructions, ordered the guard back to Albany to hold themselves in readiness for any further emergency.

Fast Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Postmaster General has succeeded in making arrangements for a special fast mail train between New York and Chicago. The train will leave New York via the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern at 8:50 p. m., arriving at Albany at 1:05 a. m., where it will receive postal car from Boston with mail from New England. It will reach Buffalo at 9:35 A. M. and Cleveland at 1:27 P. M., where important connections will be made for the south and west via Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis. It will arrive in Toledo at 4:57 P. M., making postal car connections by a fast train over the Wabash line to St. Louis and the southwest, and also for Michigan and reach Chicago at 2:25 A. M., making the entire run from New York in 27 hours.

Our Surplus Cash.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Folger in replying to the House resolution as to how much money now in the Treasury can be applied in liquidation of the public debt without embarrassing the Department, says, that after making deductions for special funds, and providing for the reserve fund, there remains as the final result $7,534,281, which may be applied to any Government purpose, and that the best answer of what he conceives may be done in the way of liquidation without embarrassment, is perhaps what he in the use of his best judgement did on the 21st of February last, when he called for the redemption of ten million 3 per cent bonds payable, May 1, 1884.

Independent Republicans.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The committee appointed by the Conference of the Independent Republicans issue a circular stating the committee had decided upon the selection of a larger committee for the following purposes: First, that members of this committee in the various States may take steps by calling meetings and otherwise to arouse Republican voters to throw off "boss rule" and send representative men to the national convention. Second, to establish communication between Republicans throughout the country in order that they may unite upon the best men to be put forward as candidates at the National Convention.

A Mile Verdict.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Coroner's jury to-day concluded the investigation of the Winnetka murder. The verdict finds that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson came to their deaths by violent means at the hands of a person or persons unknown, "but, we, the jury, believe the evidence casts suspicion upon Neel McKeague." The verdict in no way alters the status of the case, two indictments for murder having been found against McKeague prior to the coroner's investigation. The State officials took no part in the coroner's hearing, being opposed to a divulgence of the strong evidence they claim to possess against McKeague. Hence the mildness of the verdict.

C. Y. & P. Receivership.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Andrew Carnegie, of Carnegie Bros, who applied for a receiver for the Cleveland, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad said to day the step was taken upon mechanics leins aggregating $200,000 for rails and general furnishing of the road. The creditors who applied for the receiver did so in conjunction with the stockholders of the road, and the appointment of Robert Martin, of Steubenville, O., as receiver, is an amicable arrangement leading to a complete reorganization of the company. The road is a valuable property and the work will be rapidly continued to completion.

Ohio Law Breakers.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—Father O'Boylans case is set for Friday. Twelve other warrants have been sworn out. Part of them have been arrested and the rest will be taken to-morrow. Those arrested to-day waived an examination until the grand jury meets on Monday. A. J. McDevitt returned to Corning and was given an ovation. Besides these twenty-six, McDevitt says other arrests will follow. Four arrests were also made at Corning for the lynching of Richard Hickey, two weeks ago, on a charge of murder in the first degree.

Manufacturing South.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The *Manufacturer's Record* publishes a statement showing that during January and February the capital invested in Southern manufacturing and mining enterprises increased $28,200,000. Kentucky shows the largest aggregate $6,851,000, Alabama second, $5,210,000.

AN EDITOR'S OPINION

OF THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

Where the Battle Will Wage the Hottest—The States to be Contested—Tilden Not in the Ring—The Available Men in the Party—The Tariff Question.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The *Herald* has an interview with Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the *World*.

"Where will your big efforts be needed most?" asked the reporter.

"In Ohio and New York. We shall do the best we can in Ohio, of course, and very likely will carry it, but we do not need it. If we lose Ohio the Presidency still lies in New York. I think we can carry Ohio. Last year a majority of 15,000 was cast, in practically the largest poll and against disadvantages. With a prudent platform and a good candidate the Democrats may carry Ohio even in October."

"You saw Mr. Dana's significant utterances in the *Herald* about Mr. Tilden?"

"Yes. But Mr. Dana likes to say odd things. He is a good man, weighing 200 pounds, but lacks 'staying power.' One day he is one way and another day he is another. He is a charming man, but too fond of change. To-day he predicts this, to-morrow he predicts that. It is hardly fair to him to take one opinion, however bright it may be, in reference to Mr. Tilden, when a hundred times and over he has expressed the idea that it was folly and idiocy to think of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency."

"Which opinion do you accept?"

"The latter. Mr. Dana must know better than to seriously forward such an idea. He understands very well that Mr. Tilden is not a candidate, and I know it also."

"Why?"

"Mr. Tilden said so to me, and he is a man of truth and honor and doubtless said what he meant."

"When?"

"Not long ago."

SAME OLD STORY.

"But, after all, suppose the convention does act as Mr. Dana believes it will?"

"It would be the same old story of Horatio Seymour over again, who said, you remember, that he would rather see himself in his coffin than be nominated again for the Presidency. You see what it would involve, in a recalling of the delegates after they had separated and gone to their homes."

"No, but the idea is that they should nominate Mr. Tilden and wait until he is heard from before further procedure."

"Oh, well that is hard to say. One thing is certain, the nomination will be made with special reference to Ohio and New York. They are the battle ground States. If Mr. Tilden should be nominated, it would be spiritual as it were for some one else, as in the case of Andrew Jackson, who declined a third term on the ground of age, but had his best friend, Van Buren, nominated."

TILDEN FOR PAYNE.

"In that event who would be Mr. Tilden's choice?"

"I think Mr. Payne. Thus far the prominent candidates are Flower and Cleveland in the East, Payne and McDonald in the West. I know that Mr. Tilden has always been strongly of the opinion that Payne was a very available man. In 1876 Mr. Tilden desired Payne to be upon the ticket with him instead of Hendricks, but that was impossible, and it is well known that in 1880, after Tilden's letter was read, the Tilden New York votes were cast for Payne, as against Hendricks' nomination. It was then well known that Tilden was of the opinion that Ohio could have been carried in 1876 if the same effort had been made that was made in Indiana. He thinks that Ohio can be carried now."

M'DONALD A GOOD MAN.

"What do you think of McDonald?"

"McDonald is a good man and would make a good candidate, but he is not so strong on the tariff as Payne is; besides that he is a lawyer, and a business man would be much better."

"Then you recognize the tariff as a significant feature in this campaign?"

"Certainly I do. But I think the prohibition or temperance question will also play a most important part."

"Do you think the tariff row will hurt the Democracy?"

"It depends on Congress. It is much better that bad blood and blunders should come out now than later on, when it might work irreparable harm. After all, the dissensions in the party are greatly exaggerated. They are confined almost entirely to leaders and rivals. When the party is called to the polls it will cast a solid vote. The troubles and dissensions are among the officers—not among the men and masses, who are ever loyal to their party, patriotic to the core and vote in solid phalanx on election day regardless of preceding quarrels."

The New Line to the West.

CHICAGO, March 5.—It has now developed that the new trunk line between Chicago and Norfolk, Va., is an Erie enterprise, the Jewett enterprise being at the back of it. This is no more nor less than the Black Diamond system, which has been stirring up such a lively rumpus in Southern Ohio. The line will run from Norfolk to a connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio at Richmond, Va., and thence via the latter to Huntington, on the Ohio river. From this point by new and leased lines the route will be almost directly north to Marion, from whence it will run over the Chicago & Atlantic to Chicago. The contracts for building the road have been placed with the United States General Contracting Company and work will begin about April 1. George M. Jewett will be President and A. E. Boone, President of the Black Diamond, will be general manager of the new line. This, it is claimed, will be the shortest line between Chicago and the seaboard.

An Intoxicated Man's Rash Act.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—William McMillan, living near Huron, went home drunk last night and abused his wife, who threatened to call in the neighbors for help. McMillan swore he would kill the first man who came to the house. Presently George Thompson, aged 19, appeared in the door, having an errand at the place, ignorant of the trouble there. McMillan, mistaking him for another person, shot and killed him, then discovering his error and fearful of the consequences, he tried to shoot himself, but only inflicting a trifling flesh wound in the side. McMillan was arrested and jailed at Huron. This morning he was found dead in his cell. The coroner's verdict was that he committed suicide by taking rat poison.

Excerpts of the Dukes Trial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., March 5.—Suits of criminal libel have been entered against the editors of the *Republican Standard* by R. H. Acklin and Lawrence Knotts, members of the jury which acquitted Dukes. The alleged libel appeared in the issues of March last and consisted in great part of the headline of the articles written on the subject of Dukes' acquittal. Damage suits will also be brought by the same parties.

DANVILLE RIOTS.

Intimidation and Abuse at the Polls from Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—This morning the Danville Committee called J. C. Fowler, white, late of Bristol, Va., and chairman of the county Readjuster committee and now clerk of the United States Court, Abingdon, Va. He identified a circular current in his neighborhood previous to election. It declared the race conflict had been brought about at Danville, and Mahone was responsible for it. A telegram from Danville was appended to the circular saying: "We are standing in our doors with guns protecting our families. Post this up at the Court House door.

(Signed) P. N. ROBERTSON."

"The witness said there was an effort on the part of the Democratic party to reduce the issue to a question, "Are you a nigger or are you a white man?" Witness had never seen such an intensity of feeling since the firing on Fort Sumter as was created by the circulars and reports put out by the Democrats."

Senator Vance protested against the admission of evidence of this character, the circulation of fly circulars and political reports.

Witness was stationed at the polls during the day of election and considered his life in danger. It was his duty to challenge votes.

The Democrats had taken possession of the windows through which the challenging must be done, and witness was forced to stand behind the Democrats and challenge over their shoulders. Every challenge gave rise to much abuse on the part of Democrats. Witness was publicly insulted two or three times, and assaulted on election day. On one occasion he was rescued by Democratic officials.

Charges Against Mayor Latrobe.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 5.—The Maryland Senate has appointed a committee to inquire into the charges that Mayor Latrobe has been guilty of false and fraudulent conduct in connection with his election to the office of Mayor and the disposition of the patronage of his office.

The morning papers of Baltimore contain a letter of over two columns addressed to the Democratic party and citizens of Baltimore, and signed by General George S. Brown, president of the city Democratic convention, William Keyser, chairman of the city Democratic Executive committee, and Lewis N. Hopkins, member of that committee, charging deception and falsehood against Mayor Latrobe in connection with his canvass for the mayoralty.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—Information has been gained that the Third Pool has accepted the proposed reduction of ¼ cent per bushel. Ergo, means should be devised, if the present rates are to be sustained in the other pools, to suspend every mine where a reduction has been offered. There are rumors of treachery and defeat from the B. & O., but there are hopes of running over these places to the district. The weakness is said to result from lack of sustenance, or jealousy of working places, filling the same, contracts usually filled by locked-out men; this is applicable to river and rail alike, and decisive action should be taken especially in cases where certain boats or cars had been in use previous to trouble, and where in time of trouble certain miners want to fill them at district rates.

Miners' Convention.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—The coal miners' officials have entered a call for the regular semi-annual convention to be held here on the 11th instant. The convention will consider the questions of wages, Saturday half holidays and the organization of the Kanawha river miners.

Glass Lockout About Over.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 5.—Fires were lighted in the two green glass bottle factories of McCully & Co. to-day, and the men notified to prepare for resumption in a few days at last year's wages. The strikers are jubilant over this second break in the manufacturers lines this week, and regard it as an evidence that the lockout is about over.

Strike of Car Makers.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A number of workmen employed in the freight car construction shops of the Pullman Car Company, at Pullman, Ill., have quit work. The workmen declare their wages have been reduced from $1 50 to $1 30 a day. The strikers place their number at two hundred, while the officials of the company say they will not exceed fifty.

The Strength of Beer.

PITTSBURGH, March 5.—The United States Brewers' Association has just issued a circular to all firms, members of the Association, requesting them to make out a list of all voters in their employ. Also all those who have neglected to take out naturalization papers. The object of this action is to learn the exact political strength of the beer manufacturers in this country, which, it is thought, will eventually merge into a strong political faction entirely distinct from all others.

WIRE WHISPERS.

The Iowa Republican State Convention will meet April 30.

The Boston Produce Exchange protest against the continuance of the coinage of silver dollars.

Premier Boudoir will be sentenced to-day at Dover, N. H., for the murder of Grant, notwithstanding his son's declaration that he is the guilty person.

Rensselaer county, New York, elected fifteen Republican Supervisors, twelve Democrats, two Independents, overcoming the Democratic majority in the Board.

The Republican State Convention of Louisiana will meet to-day to select delegates to the Chicago Convention. It is believed that a solid Arthur delegation will be selected.

The flood fund of Philadelphia amounts to almost $21,000. The greater portion has already been forwarded west. Three barrels of clothing will be sent from Doylestown, Pa., to Gallipolis, O.

The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad shows the gross earnings to be $21,000,000; a decrease of $1,820,000 compared with last year. Income from other sources, $2,600,000; operating expenses, $10,648,000.

A large number of Prohibitionists are in Columbus to attend the convention to-day to select delegates to the National Convention at Pittsburgh in May. Another State convention early in June will be held to nominate a State ticket.

The report submitted to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Superintendent Maxwell, shows the whole number of hogs packed there the past winter to be 365,451, a decrease of 59,949 as compared with the previous year.

The Harvard Faculty has instructed the Standing Committee on Athletics to notify the conferences of colleges on intercollegiate contests that the faculty in common with others desires a further consideration by conference of the proposed regulations.

The boiler of Reynolds & Co.'s flour mill, Stayner, Canada, exploded yesterday afternoon, wrecking the boiler house and badly wrecking the mill. John Reynolds, one of the proprietors, was killed. Wm. Panton, fireman, is terribly scalded and cannot live. Joseph Knox, a miller, was badly injured. Damage to property, $10,000.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGES.

THE AGILE POLICE ON THE TRACK

Of Three Men who are Supposed to be the Authors of the Recent Explosions in London—Suspicious Movements of the Strangers. General Foreign News of Interest.

LONDON, March 5.—The police seem to be on the right trail of the discovery of the authors of dynamite outrages and think they have evidence which will soon lead to their capture. It has been learned that three men landed at Southampton February 20th, from a steamer from New York. Two of them were gentleman-like in appear