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The Intelligencer.

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HURRAH for New Orleans! May she live long and prosper.

How would Governor Jackson do for Secretary of the Department of Agriculture?

PRESIDENT ARTHUR touched the button and set things in motion. Secretary Seward used to touch a little bell, and things moved then, too.

COL. CAMPBELL, of the Board of Public Works, takes up the Mayor's gauge of battle, and throws *back some bricks*. This is becoming interesting.

WHAT next? The machinery of a vast industrial exhibition at the mouth of the Mississippi set going by the touch of a button on the bank of the Potomac! If the President's address had been heard by telephone and the scene at each point reflected by mirrors of colossal breadth and power, it might indeed be said that science had annihilated distance.

PITTSBURGH is feeling very uncomfortable over these natural gas explosions. At first artificial illuminating gas made the timid uncomfortable. There have been explosions, but they have been few in comparison with the very general use of gas. Practical science will make the use of natural gas as safe as the burning of coal, from which there are occasional mishaps.

THE bill to create a Department of Agriculture, with a seat in the Cabinet, passes the House by a vote which shows that this proposition of long standing has gained strength with age. So important an industry, the most important of all, is not dignified beyond its deserts by giving it representation in the Cabinet. Heretofore there has been opposition from the Democratic side because the creation of the department would give increased patronage to a Republican President. That was a flimsy ground of opposition, and it is to be hoped that when the bill goes to the Senate no Republican may be small enough to turn this wooden gun on the enemy.

KANAWHA coal is pushing our friends up the river, and Pittsburgh desires the government to have complete controlof the Monongahela, so that it may give them a better chance for competition. Kanawha coal has the advantage of nearness to Southern markets, of an improved and still improving river, and of a September rise. This September rise is an interesting phenomenon.

When Col. Cunningham, of Kanawha, was the engineer of the Kanawha Board, he made a close inquiry into the September rise, in those days more destructive than profitable. He saw the Kanawha rise fifteen feet in half an hour, carrying off much of his apparatus, and this without warning. He discovered that the rise followed a tropical hurricane which split at the Island of St. Thomas and traveled North, causing a sudden a great rise in the river from headwaters in North Carolina.

In these days of improved river, signal service and ample telegraphic reports from above, the September rise is turned to good account by Kanawha shippers.

BRUTAL AMUSEMENT.

One Dog Literally Chews Another to Death on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—One of the fiercest and most exciting dog fights of the season was fought at an early hour this morning on a remote part of Long Island. The contestants were Dixey, a brindle and white, weighing twenty-eight pounds, and Young Nance, a white, with a lemon spot on the left ear, and her weight was twenty-eight and one-quarter pounds. Dixey hails from Boston.

The battle was for $1,000 a side, and over $3,000 changed hands on the result. The affair was strictly private, and only forty spectators witnessed the contest, the majority of whom were from Boston and Pawtucket.

When the dogs were put into the pit they sprang at each other like wild beasts, and Dixey began to chew his opponent in a horrible manner, while Nance seemed rattled, and could not fight at all. After battling for about five minutes, it could plainly be seen that the Bostonians' pet was the better dog. At the end of eight minutes Nance presented a horrible appearance, as blood was flowing freely from all parts of her body.

One of the handlers wanted to take her from the pit, as she had no chance to win, but Nance's owner said that if she could not win she could die. The beasts kept chewing each other, and Nance finally secured a hold on Dixey's paw, but the latter did not seem to mind it in the least, and went about his business, chewing his antagonist with a vim, until the white dog fell in an a heap in his corner. The handlers of the representative of "Little Rhody" tried to make their pet go on with the battle, but he was past the fighting stage, and he died soon after Dixey, though severely bitten, was none the worse for his encounter. The contest lasted about twelve minutes.

HE WANTS A PORTFOLIO.

Little Johnny McLean Anxious to Assume a Very Large Load.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—John McLean is expected here, and to pay a visit to Cleveland at Albany. There is no longer any doubt that he wants to go into the Cabinet. One Ohio Democratic Congressman says that McLean's young bride is ambitious to that end, and has encouraged him to seek the place. The coveted position is that of Postmaster General. It is said by his friends, however, that appearances are against him. Mr. Cleveland owes much to McLean. The story goes that McLean gave valuable assistance to the National Committee in the campaign at a critical moment and by large contributions enabled them to reach a successful issue in New York. As to Ohio, it is said that he claimed the right to act and did act in accordance with what he considered to be to his own best interests. But it is also stated that before the October election in Ohio he made a very heavy contribution to the National campaign fund, and after the donation from Ohio went to New York and paid personally a large sum to the National Committee when they were in sore need of pecuniary assistance. The total is placed at not less than $50,000.

Democrats who have some friends ridicule the idea that McLean should be called to the Cabinet. They say his selection would be a reversal of the Civil Service reform principles to which Governor Cleveland is fully commited, as well as a reward to ill-disguised treachery and deceit. Moreover, they aver that McLean was bitterly hostile to Cleveland at the Chicago Convention and only jumped to the winning side when it was seen that Payne could not secure the coveted prize.

OPENED BY WIRE.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION

Opened Yesterday by the President—The Electrical Current Sets the Machinery Going—Mr. Arthur's Address. Scenes in the Crescent City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—There was considerable delay in opening the services at the New Orleans Exposition to-day. A large crowd of distinguished people had gathered at the White House and every arrangement was made for the President to open the Exposition in the appropriate style. The President took his station at the telegraph table and remained standing there surrounded by his cabinet for over half an hour before the signal that everything was in readiness was received by the telegraph operator. The Marine band was present and had exhausted their programme of national airs for the occasion. The crowd became impatient and many left, doubting. The signal was received at half-past 2 o'clock, and in a few moments the address of President Richardson, of the Exposition, was received as follows:

To the President of the United States:

The present occasion is a consummation of the enterprise inaugurated in conformity to the act of Congress passed less than two years ago and authorizing the holding of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition under the joint auspices of the United States and the National Cotton Planters Association, &c.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ADDRESS.

President Arthur replied as follows: "In the name of the people of the Republic, I congratulate the citizens of the Southwest on their advancing prosperity, as manifested by the great International Exposition now about to open. The interest of the Nation in that section of our Commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi, and by the National loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of the trade between the United States and Central and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of the neighboring nations of the American system and they will learn the importance of availing themselves of our products as we will of theirs, and thus not only good feeling but a profitable intercourse between the United States, the States of Central and South America will be promoted. The people also of our own country, thus brought closer together, will find in this exposition of comparative industries, motives for strengthening the bonds of brotherhood. Railroads, telegraph lines and submarine cables have drawn much nearer the nations of the earth, and an assembly like this, of the representatives of the different nations is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all. The United States extend to those from foreign countries who visit us on this occasion a cordial welcome, and now at the Executive Mansion in Washington in the presence of the assembled representatives of the friendly nations of the world, of the president of the Senate, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, of the Committee from each House of Congress, and of the members of my Cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratulate the promoters of the exhibition upon the auspicious inauguration of an enterprise which promises such far-reaching results. With my best wishes for the fulfilment of all its great purposes, I now declare that the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition is open."

The President's remarks were received with applause. Remarks were then made by Senator Logan on behalf of the Senatorial Committee. At the close of his remarks the President, at ten minutes past 3, touched the button of the instrument and started the machinery in the exposition building.

IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Opening Day—How it Was Observed in the Crescent City.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The day for the opening of the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition dawned clear and pleasant, and nothing was left undone to make the opening ceremonies brilliant and imposing. Never before were the streets of the city so crowded with people as this morning. Every incoming train is loaded down with visitors, and bustle and turmoil as they hurry off in search of accommodations recall the scenes during the opening of the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Already the hotels are full and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining good quarters. The city presents a gala appearance. The buildings along the principal streets are profusely decorated. Flags, banners, bunting of all colors and decorative designs have been tastefully arranged along the house fronts, while at the more prominent street corners triumphal arches have been erected.

Arriving at the grounds the procession moved to the Exposition buildings. At 1 o'clock Dr. Talmage advanced to the front of the stage and made the opening prayer.

Currier's military band, of Cincinnati, then gave the grand exposition march. Director General Burke, when the applause which greeted him and the repeated cheers of the populace had subsided, addressed President Robinson, of the Exposition Society, who replied briefly. President Arthur's address, which had been received by telegraph, was then read. When it was concluded the President closed the electric circuit and the machinery was put in motion. At the same moment a large portrait of the President was displayed on the centre platform with great applause.

LABOR NOTES.

Notice of a ten percent reduction of wages after the 27th inst., has been given the employes of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Works, in Trenton.

From an estimate just made by the officials of the Philadelphia, Reading Coal and Iron Company, the coal out-put this year will be about one million five hundred thousand tons less than last year.

A Pittsburgh dispatch says: The coke trade has been falling off considerably since the first of the month, which necessitates the further restriction of production. Heretofore 40 percent of the ovens have been closed down, and the balance were operated six days a week. It has been decided to run only four days each week until trade brightens up. This is equivalent to a restriction of 63 percent of the ovens controlled by the Connellsville coke pool. A producer said to-day that the trade would continue dull until the middle of next month.

A general suspension of operations in all coal mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny river will prevail next Monday. The operators are positive in their declaration that they will not pay the extra half cent per bushel for mining demanded by the miners convention.

The Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association returned to Philadelphia from an extended trip to Pittsburgh and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, and frankly says that he found most branches of business in a very depressed condition, although there was a notable absence of hopeless feeling among the people which prevailed in the years following the panic of 1873.

MARRIED AT FIFTEEN.

An Elopement Which Dissatisfies Only the Bride's Family.

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 16.—A telegram received at the police office, this evening, from Troy, New York, give information of the marriage, in that city, Saturday, of Willie E. Griffin, 17 years old, and Florence McIntyre, aged 15, both hailing from Worcester. Inquiry showed that the boy was the son of Robert S. Griffin, treasurer of the Rice & Griffin Manufacturing Company, and the girl the daughter of Rufus N. McIntyre, a letter carrier at the postoffice. Mr. McIntyre said his daughter left his house Friday afternoon, ostensibly to go down town, and he was very much surprised to hear of her marriage. He said Flora had lived with the Griffins, who were distant relatives of Mrs. McIntyre, most of the time for the past two years. He was satisfied they were endeavoring to alienate his child's affections, and last summer demanded that she be returned to her home. The girl did not come back, and soon after he ascertained that she had been taken out of the High School and sent out of the city. After hunting for her eleven weeks he found her in London, Ontario, with relatives of the Griffins. He followed her there and brought her back to Worcester.

Since her return the girl has been kept at the home of her parents, who say they never suspected anything more than ordinary friendship between the two children. Mr. Griffin refused to say anything in regard to his relations with the McIntyres, but finally admitted that he knew of the marriage, and that the young couple had returned from Troy and were stopping in his house. The girl was 15 years old on July 15 last, and is said to be graceful and pretty. The McIntyres feel very much aggrieved, and threaten legal proceedings against Mr. Griffin on account of his complicity in the elopement.

Prohibition at Catlettsburg, Ky.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Dec. 16.—This has been a red-letter day in the history of Catlettsburg. Last winter the State Legislature passed a very stringent prohibitory liquor law for this place, subject to the approval of the qualified voters. The law prohibits the sale, giving, lending or procuring of spirituous liquors in this place or within three miles of the corporate limits. The election was set for yesterday, and for the past two weeks the canvass has been animated. Polls closed at 7 o'clock last night, and the result was as follows: For license, 106; against license, 138. The temperance people are very jubilant over their decisive victory, and are celebrating the same by cannonading to-night, making the Sandy Valley ring.

A Shameless Trick.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 16.—Sunday night Martin Touchman and wife, twelve miles east of Benton, went to the house of Wilhelm Feiger, who had sold Touchman land for part money and $600 in notes. Touchman accused Feiger of improper relations with his wife, beat him with a club and kept a pistol at his head while Mrs. Touchman hit him. He was compelled in writing to admit the deed and write a release of the claim. The notes were burned and at daybreak the victim was released. The guilty parties were arrested and are on their way to jail in Little Rock.

A Gay Forger Caught.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.—Dr. Henry Leo alias Dr. Leonick, claiming to be a traveling surgeon of the Bellevue hospital, New York, was arrested to-day, at Helena, Ark., on a telegram from Chief Police Davis of this city. Dr. Leo swindled two merchants yesterday through means of forged checks purported to be certified by the assistant cashier of the bank of Buffalo. The checks which he got cashed were for $225 each. Another check for $500 and one of $200 of the same character were found on him. He will be brought back here for trial.

A Defective Bond.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 16.—An examination shows that the bond made for the second term of ex-State Treasurer Churchill was an exact copy of the first term of the bond excepting the blanks for the date which were not filled. Also that Governor Miller's signature approving this bond is without date. Chancellor Carroll Daving decided the first and third bonds invalid. If the second proves defective, as believed, all securities for the three terms are released. The discovery creates considerable of a sensation.

What a Rock Slide Did.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Atlantic express, bound south, on the West Shore road crashed into a slide of rocks, half a mile north of Highland and opposite this city at 5 o'clock this morning. The train was composed of an engine, baggage car, smoker, two day coaches, four sleepers. One sleeper, two day coaches and the baggage and smoking car were burned. Fireman James Gorman had his right leg broken. Two passengers in the smoking car were badly injured and taken to Kingston. All the rest escaped with slight bruises. Both tracks were obstructed.

A Horrible Story.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Hava's News Agency publishes letters from private soldiers stating that General Negrier in defeating ten thousand Chinese regulars handed over two hundred prisoners to the best French riflemen for targets in ball practice, and that all of them were killed. The newspapers demand a prompt and categorical denial of the statement.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The City Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., has suspended.

The Boston Independents have voted to continue their organization.

The schooner Turtle capsized in Trinity Bay, and the crew perished.

The total Democratic majority in Texas by Congressional districts is 192,451.

A fire in Houlton, Me., destroyed a block of business houses. Loss, $100,000.

Tom Welsh was seriously cut by his cousin, John Tracy, in a quarrel in Cincinnati yesterday.

Henry Levy & Son, importers of fancy goods, New York, assigned. Liabilities $300,000.

Peter Louis Otto, who shot his wife in Buffalo, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

The residence and barn of S. W. Hutchinson, near Miamiville, O., were destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000.

A new Democratic club is in progress of development in Cincinnati, to be composed of "reform Democrats."

Frederick Weigmann, a German, living in Cincinnati, is in his 106th year, having been born in Germany October 26, 1779.

The Miller Company's shops at Canton and Crestline, O., were closed by the sheriff on an execution upon judgments aggregating $10,000.

Marshall H. McGreary, of Pittsburgh, and Daniel McGinnis, of Bellefontaine, O., committed suicide in Cincinnati by shooting themselves through the head.

George Grant, after four trials and being twice convicted of murder and sentenced to death, was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter. He killed a police officer in Kansas City, in 1882.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

The Nicaraguan Treaty and Its Relations to This Government—Analysis of the Measure—Congressional Notes of Interest—Legislative Points.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senators have received the Nicaraguan treaty, and its terms, though known in outline, have created a general sensation, if not astonishment. It was known, as announced in the message, that under the treaty the United States acquired the right to build a canal across Nicaragua, but it was not understood that with this accession there was actually ceded to the United States a strip of territory extending three miles on each side of the proposed canal from ocean to ocean. This strip, six miles in width, becomes a part of the domain of the United States, and carries with it the right to fortify it and protect it with garrisons, ships and armies.

These latter features were made public to-day by the New York *Times*, while the Senate was discussing the subject of making treaties public. Under what are considered here as the safest estimates of cost, based on surveys made for the Government, the figures for the completed canal, including interest, are placed at $60,000,000. But the money cost of the proposed work does not enter into the sensation created by the treaty. This arises from the fact conceded by our authorities, that all the rights acquired by the treaty, and all the purposes declared by it, are in direct contravention of all the agreements of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still interpreted and insisted upon by Great Britain.

As is well known, in the opening of President Garfield's administration, Mr. Blaine opened a vigorous correspondence with Minister Lowell looking to the abrogation of that portion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which stood in the way of the United States doing exactly what it is now proposed to do under the present treaty with Nicaragua. To this proposition Lord Granville's first note closed by declaring that "Her Majesty's Government rely with confidence upon the observance of all the engagements of that treaty" (Clayton-Bulwer).

In a second letter, writing specifically of the Nicaragua Canal project, Mr. Blaine said:

"It is earnestly hoped by the President that the considerations now presented will have due weight and influence with Her Majesty's Government, and that the modifications of the treaty desired by the United States will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked. The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this Government:

"First—Every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and holding the political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be canceled.

"Second—Every part of the treaty in which Great Britain and the United States agree to make no acquisition of territory in Central America to remain in full force."

When Mr. Blaine retired, the questions of modifying or abrogating the treaty remained unsettled. In fact, the discussion over them had only begun. Mr. Frelinghuysen continued the correspondence, only to be constantly assured by Lord Granville that Great Britain could not agree that the treaty had been violated on her part; that she did not regard any feature of it as abrogated, and that he expected the United States to abide by the compact, to which she had given solemn consent. Now, without further notice, a treaty is laid before the Senate which avowedly sets at naught every provision of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and, in the matter of acquiring territory, even violates one of the modifications which England was asked to make.

The general criticism upon the treaty here is not so much as to what it seeks to accomplish, as to the fact that it has the appearance of a deliberate violation of a treaty with a friendly power pending correspondence upon the question of procuring its modification. And as all our naval authorities agree that we would be practically helpless to execute the treaty at present and must continue for some years to come, provided any one of the great European powers should attempt to prevent action on our part, there are many who feel that the proposed treaty, if ratified, might lead to placing us for the time being, at least, in a very unpleasant, if not a mortifying position.

"THAT LIAR BARKER."

Some Interesting Stories Regarding the First Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A number of witnesses were examined to-day by the sub-committee investigating the alleged irregularities in the First Comptroller's office, relative to the reputation of J. J. Barker for truth and veracity. E. W. Ayres, correspondent for the Kansas City *Times*, said that Barker's reputation was bad, and he would not believe him under oath. He said he volunteered testimony against Senator Ingalls in an investigation of that gentleman's election to the Senate several years ago, which "proved a lie from beginning to end." Ayres continued: "A great many Kansans come here and want to know 'where that liar Barker is.' The papers have denounced him as the universal and mastodonic liar of the age."

"What do you think of me, Mr. Ayres?" asked Barker.

"I think you are the grandest liar of the age."

Ex-Governor Crawford, of Kansas, said that for ten years past he had not spoken to a gentleman in Southwestern Kansas relative to Barker who had spoken of him in favorable terms. He considered his reputation for truth, veracity, honesty and integrity to be bad, and would not believe him on oath.

Barker produced a letter written by ex-Governor Crawford to the Secretary of the Interior, in which the writer said Barker was an applicant for Pension Examiner; that he was a good lawyer, and he thought he would do the work satisfactorily.

"Why did you write that letter if you knew my reputation to be bad?" asked Barker. "I said in that letter you were a good lawyer. I did not say you had a good reputation. I wrote this letter at your pleading and because of your family, and because I thought you were trying to reform and become an honest man instead of a thief."

"Do you know me to be a thief?"

"You know your reputation in Kansas. One man said you ought to be in the penitentiary."

Mr. Irving, a messenger in the House of Representatives, said one prominent Kansan had pronounced him "one of the d——dest rascals out of jail." The witness testified that Barker's reputation was bad.

Inquiring Into "Our Navy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A number of Representatives are reconsidering the propriety of offering a resolution in the House for the investigation of the use of government vessels for junketing expeditions. At a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs a bill was recently introduced providing for payment pensions to relatives, who lost their lives on the Tallapoosa and compensating those who lost personal property and discussed. Representative Wise and Buchan strongly opposed its being favorably reported and said they would protest against the use of any naval vessel by the Secretary of the Navy for pleasure purposes.

A resolution was agreed upon requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the committee what public business the Tallapoosa was engaged in, and under whose order the vessel was sailing at the time of her collision with the schooner.

Representative Cox was authorized to report a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information to the House relative to the alleged pay of Cadet Strange, by which he lost his life at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

GEN. SHERMAN WAS RIGHT.

A Letter From Alex. Stevens About Jeff Davis' Dictatorship Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—General Sherman has in his possession a letter signed by Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the late Confederacy, addressed to Hon. H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, and dated Crawfordsville, Ga., April 8, 1864. General Sherman states that it was loaned to him by Dr. H. C. Hobbins, of Creston, Ill., who obtained it on Mr. Johnson's premises in Georgia, in 1864, while surgeon of the 101st Illinois Infantry. Mr. Stevens' letter is in reply to one in which Mr. Johnson remonstrated with him for his supposed antipathy to President Davis. Mr. Stevens denies such a feeling, and says that in criticising the act suspending *habeas corpus* he had been actuated by general principals. He goes on to say that his feelings toward Mr. Davis are "more akin to suspicion and jealousy than of animosity or hate." "I have regarded him," he says, as a man of good intentions, weak and vacillating. I am now beginning to doubt his good intentions. My reasons are these. Since his first elevation to power he has changed many of his former States rights principles, as in the case of conscription. His whole policy—the organization and discipline of the army—is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis that he is aiming at absolute power. Not a word has come from him showing disapproval of the military usurpation in the order for martial law by Bragg and Van Dorn. * * * Again it is well to know that the subject of a dictatorship has been mooted, talked of, and discussed in private and in the public journals, and that the most earnest advocates of such a course have been editors near him, editors of journals recognized as organs of the administration. * * * These are bad signs. They should put the country on its guard." Mr. Stephens goes on to say that his indignation is for the policy, not for the man. He again speaks of Mr. Davis' weakness and imbecility and says he has no more feeling of resentment towards him for these defects than toward his poor old, blind and deaf dog. He says not one-tenth of the people approve the acts of the administration.

A YOUNG LOAFER'S CONDUCT.

He Fails to Kill His Mother and Then Cruelly Assaults Her.

SCRIBA, N. Y., Dec. 16.—George Jones, a worthless youth, became angry and cursed his mother a few days ago, because she refused to longer give him money to support him in idleness. In her absence he rigged up a shotgun on a rafter and connected the trigger with a fine cord, so arranged that when she turned the crank of the clothes wringer the contents of the gun would be discharged at her. When she returned she was about to resume her work of wringing out the clothes, when a neighbor's child who had come in noticed the string and asked what it was for. This caused the woman to glance up and the look saved her life. The boy came in soon after and seeing her exclaimed with an oath, "Are you alive yet?" He knocked her down and kicked her about the floor until the neighbors, summoned by her screams, rushed in and rescued her. The boy is under arrest.

CREMATED IN ITS CRADLE.

A Little Child Burned to Death by the Explosion of a Lamp.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 16.—Last evening about 8 o'clock a most heartrending accident brought gloom to the happy household of Norman young, a Lake Shore fireman living near the Air Line Junction, caused by the fatal burning of a two-year old boy. The child was lying in a cradle near a table, and in its play caught hold of the table cloth, pulling down upon himself a burning lamp. In falling the lamp broke, scattering the oil over the child, and cradle and child were instantly wrapped in a sheet of flame. The mother and another lady were in the room at the time, but with their utmost exertions were unable to extinguish the flames before the child was fatally injured. A physician was at once called, but only temporary relief could be given. Death ended its sufferings about 3 o'clock this morning. The parents are well nigh distracted with grief.

Two Claims to a Baby.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A case of disputed motherhood is just now puzzling the police. Mrs. Hattie Moore, better known as "Madame Moore," the California twenty mile race rider, and Mrs. Emma Erickson, each claim to be the mother of a bright little baby. At present the Erickson woman has possession and nobody can find either her or the child. Madame Moore made the acquaintance of Mrs. Erickson three months ago, and took her into the house as a domestic. The servant gave birth to a child, and while she was absent in a hospital the baby died in Mrs. Moore's care and a week afterward the horsewoman gave birth to a child which Mrs. Erickson on returning supposed to be her own. As she was weak and delicate, Mrs. Moore did not undeceive her. The The living child was cared for by Mrs. Moore's sister until last night, when it was brought home to its mother. A little later, Mrs. Erickson who supposed it was her babe, took it and simply leaving word that she was going away out of the city, departed, and though the police and detectives are searching no trace has yet been found of her.

Four Persons Burned.

NEWPORT, ARK., Dec. 16.—Wolf & Goodman's store burned. Total loss, $10,000; insurance $9,500. James Connor and Pleasant McNutt, of Independence county, and Mrs. Devonia and another lady and child, name unknown, of Jackson county, who had been trading, were asleep in the rooms over Wolf & Goodwin's, and were burned to death. The charred remains were found this afternoon.

Chicago Election Frauds.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The parties charged with participation in the Eighteenth ward election frauds were before Judge Blodgett in the Federal Court this morning. In the cases of all except Gleason, motions were made to quash the indictments and Friday was set for argument of this motion. In the case of Gleason he was allowed until Thursday to plead.

Hanged by Law.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—John B. Hoffman was hanged this morning in the jail yard for the murder of his son in January, 1882. He wept while listening to the death warrant and begged piteously to not be "downed in the papers." He had to be hold while being handcuffed and was supported on the scaffold by two men while the noose was being adjusted. He made no speech.

THE PLOT OF DEMONS.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LIFE

In Peril Through the Schemes of the Anarchist Fiends—One of the Arrested Men Gives the Scheme Away. The Details of the Crime.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 16.—The names of the anarchists, besides Reinsdorf and Bachmann, whose trial was begun yesterday for attempting to cause an explosion at the unveiling of the Niederwald monument to Germany, are Kuechlen, Rupsch, Holzhauer, Soehugen, Rheinbach and Toellner. The trial will last a week. Four counsel are employed for the defense. Rupsch has confessed that Reinsdorf ordered him to fire the mine. This consisted of a large stone jar and glass bottle filled with dynamite and furnished with percussion caps. To these a fuse was attached and the whole placed in a drain which crossed the road about ten minutes' walk from Neiderwald. He was ordered to fire the train when the Emperor William's carriage was fifty feet distant from the drain by applying a lighted cigar to the end of the fuse placed at the side of the roadway.

Rupsch asserted that he was unwilling to effect the explosion and only applied an unlighted cigar. Kuechlen upbraided Rupsch for his failure and the latter gave as an explanation of the failure that the fuse was wet and failed to light. Kuechlen then told Rupsch to place a new tinder in the fuse, and explode the mine when the Emperor was returning. Rupsch returned to the drain, fastened a fresh tinder to the fuse, but cut the fuse two metres from the charge.

When the Emperor returned to the proper spot Rupsch applied the burning cigar to the fuse and walked away. Kuechlen was very angry at the second failure. When the road was clear of people he removed the dynamite to the grand pavilion at Rudeshelm, where the concert was in progress. Kuechlen thereupon sneaked away, and Rupsch exploded the dynamite ten paces from the pavilion and ran away. He declares he only wished to see the unveiling of the monument.

WEST VIRGINIA PRESS.

Meeting of the Association at Martinsburg. Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Dec. 16.—The West Virginia Press Association met at the Court house here to-day with a fair attendance. After the transaction of routine business they took in the Water Works, machine shops, spoke works and a part of the Hannisville distillery. P. A. Rohrbaugh delivered the address of welcome. The Association elected the following named officers for the ensuing year: President, A. B. White, of the Parkersburg *Journal*; Vice President, Julian E. Fleming, of the *New Dominion*; Secretary, E. W. Smith, of the Jackson county *Bugle*; Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Peterson, Huntington *Republican*; Treasurer, Wm. M. O. Dawson, Preston county *Journal*; Orator, P. W. Morris, of the Ritchie county *Gazette*; Poet, Hu. Maxwell, of the Tucker county *Pioneer*. In the morning they will go on an excursion over the C. V. R. R. to Carlisle, Pa., visiting the Indian school.

DIED.

GRUBLER—On Monday, December 15, 1884, Ing MAY, youngest daughter of Frank and Eliza Grubler.

E. M. McGillin & Co.

CLOAKS!

Our experience in the past has taught us that it is better to suffer the loss of 25 percent, or even 50 percent, on made up garments than to carry them over to another year. Ever season brings the styles and goods. No matter how carefully packed and laid away, when opened appear just as they are, last "season's goods," and have to be disposed of at a forced sale. Recognizing these facts we have put the knife deep into our stock of Cloaks to avoid the necessity of carrying them to next season.

How deep a cut has been made some idea may be formed from the appended list of prices made on the Choicest Novelties of the Season in Newmarkets, Russian Circulars, Circulars and Dolmans:

Our $45 Garment cut to 30 00.
Our $40 Garment cut to 28 00.
Our $35 Garment cut to 25 00.
Our $25 Garment cut to 18 00.
Our $20 Garment cut to 15 00.
Our $18 Garment cut to 13 00.
Our $15 Garment cut to 10 00.
Our $10 Garment cut to 7 00.

Every garment is made up from the best material and by the most prominent manufacturers to our own special order, and the prices from which this deep cut has been made have been regarded by close buyers as the lowest that have been made this season.

E. M. M'GILLIN & CO.

G. Mendel & Co.---Carpets.

WE PROMISED YOU ON SATURDAY

That we would offer you something for the Holidays, this morning, and we present below a list of some of the things that we think would make not only appropriate but useful gifts for you to buy for your friends.

Mantel Cabinets in many different designs and prices, and finished in Walnut, Cherry and American Mahogany.

Mantel Mirrors from $25 00 to 150. The designs are entirely new.

Music Cabinets—Several handsome designs finished in Imitation Ebony.

Rattan Chairs and Rockers in all the latest patterns, such as Stars, Fans, Balloons, Violins, Crescents, Shields, etc., any of which when trimmed up with ribbons make beautiful Presents, and are not expensive ones, as they range in price from $3 00 to 15 00.

Fancy Cushions for the above made in all the different colors of Silk and Mohair Plush, both plain and embossed. They are very attractive, and will make an old chair look like a new one.

Library Cases—One, two and three-section Bookcases, ranging in price from $18 to 45 00.

Ladies' Toilet Wardrobes of our own manufacture, with French Plate Mirrors, in both plain and beveled edges.

Marble Top Tables in all colors of marble and at all prices.

Lace Curtains—Swiss, Cluney, Antique, Applique, Guipure Dart, Madras and Nottingham, from 1 25 to 50 00.

Heavy Curtains for Portiers, etc., in Jute, Raw Silk, Spun Silk, Silk Turcoman and Turcoman Cross Stripe, with prices from 5 00 to 40 00 a pair.

Patent Rockers and Students' Chairs covered in Ramie, Hair Cloth, Reps, Spun Silk, Raw Silk, Silk Plush, Mohair Plush, both plain and embossed, and Silk and Jute Velour; prices from 8 00 to 45 00.

Chamber Suits from 12 00 to 400 00.

Parlor Suits from 40 00 to 300 00.

For the Children—We offer this Christmas a line of Drop-leaf Tables and Dolls' Bedsteads for the Girls, and Sleds for the Boys. These are all much finer and better than those we have had in former years.

☞Come in and see us, and we know we can help you in your hunt for a Christmas Present.

G. MENDEL & CO.,

1124 MAIN STREET.