The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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"We shall meet, but we shall miss them."

The snow glides gently away. We are certainly under great obligations to the snow.

The so-called West Virginia certificates are again "down, way down, terribly down."

We are going to miss the gentle tones of Clerk Peyton and the sweet *crescendo* notes of Clerk Alderson.

Something is due to the Janitor, who has two hundred legislative cuspadores to flush out every day for forty-five days.

In the good time coming pages in the Legislature won't command higher wages than a skilled mechanic, and three times as much as a day laborer.

The Republicans of the Legislature have beaten off the tax-eating furies. It is so written in the record. From time to time we shall have occasion to refer to this proud triumph.

West Virginia applicants for office under President Cleveland have each secured a sort of autograph album of the Legislature. That is something if they never get anything more.

It is believed that President Cleveland will not cordially embrace either McDonald or Thurman in his Cabinet. This will produce a certain sort of coldness, but Hendricks and Johnny McLean will be happy.

When Senator Morrison's boom bill was safely landed the Braxton statesman smiled a smile as broad as the Elk at high water. And then he went off humming his original composition, "The Busted Boom."

An exchange remarks: "The happiest moment in a young lady's life is when she has a real live sweetheart." In this day the only "real live sweetheart" takes his girl to the roller rink every night and throws in at least two matinees a week.

The most ungracious thing ever done in a West Virginia Legislative body was done by Mr. Edwards in the House last night. Mr. Edwards should feel ashamed of himself. The minority party in and out of the House certainly feel ashamed of him.

Senator Scott deserved the neat compliment paid him yesterday by a number of his constituents. He has stood by the tax-payers and against the tax-grabbers; and while he has consulted the general welfare, he has give special attention to his own district, as he ought to have done, and his work has borne good fruit.

Mr. Hendricks is shrewd enough to move into Washington before Mr. Cleveland gets there. The greater light obscures the lesser. Mr. Hendricks is a flickering flame which is about to enter on four years of more or less obscurity. It is the lot of the Vice-President, and fortune is not particularly unkind to Mr. Hendricks.

If "In the heat of debate" the Intelligencer has said anything it is sorry for about the "intelligent majority," it begs to give its friends of that side assurance that it regrets there was any occasion for it. In the same spirit the Intelligencer desires to forgive every gentleman of the majority side who at any time "within the constitutional limit" has wished this newspaper "in kingdom come,"

The presiding officers of the two Houses of the Legislature have borne themselves well in their offices. They have perhaps been no more partisan than was to have been expected, and where party considerations did not hamper them they have held the balances with commendable evenness. On the whole we think they gave general satisfaction and take away with them the good feeling of the gentlemen over whose deliberations they have presided.

One Ohio county Delegate out of a solid Democratic delegation of four voted against the extension of the session. With the session ended all hope of passing the obnoxious Mason-tax bill, and the Ohio county Delegates were all intelligent enough to know it. The three missed a good chance to do a good thing for the State and place themselves in line with their own people. Delegate Robertson is the only one who "got in out of the wet," and he deserves credit for his sturdy stand.

It is to be said for the Legislature which has just adjourned that for general character it compares favorably with any that have preceded it. If contained fewer "giants" than some others, it averaged well for ability. If it failed to do what the people wanted, that was because the exigencies of the majority party were supposed to stand in the way. It was a Legislature of men of gentlemanly bearing. There was little display of ill-temper in the debates, and many friendships were formed between men of opposite politics.

If it ever comes to be thoroughly understood that the West Virginia Legislature is to adjourn at the end of forty-five days, unless there be circumstances of extraordinary nature to justify extension, the work will be done well within the constitutional limit, and the majority will not have to beg for time nor will the appropriation bills have to be finished up on the last day. The fact that the session cannot be extended without a two-thirds vote shows that it was intended to give the minority the power to prevent an extension; and this on the assumption that a sufficient reason would command the constitutional majority.

Made Him Dance the Can-can.

Dickinson, Dak., Feb. 27.—Cowboys stopped the Pacific express at Mingusville and made Conductor Clarke dance the can-can on the platform, varying the monotony by shooting revolvers at his feet. A posse called out from Mandan arrested the whole party and is taking them to headquarters in Missouri.

THE TAIL COMES FIRST

HENDRICKS IN WASHINGTON.

The Reception of the Vice President-Elect at the Capital—Men Uncover Their Heads as the Indianian Passes By. General Washington News.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Vice President-elect arrived in Washington this afternoon on the special car "Maryland," of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The train to which the car was attached was the second section of the regular day express. It was two hours and fifteen minutes late. A large crowd assembled at the depot before the hour at which the train was due and patiently awaited its coming. It received constant accessions as the time passed until, when the train arrived, the assemblage numbered several hundred persons.

The throng filled the depot waiting room and crowded about on the sidewalk in front of the depot, and members of the Citizens Reception Committee and Indiana Democratic Association, with a few newspaper reporters, awaited the arrival of the train on the platform in the interior depot. All the Democratic members of Congress from Indiana, except Senator Voorhees, who was detained at the Senate, and Judge Holman, who could not leave the House, were present as members of the Indiana Democratic Association.

Representatives-elect Bynum, Ford and Howard, of Indiana, and Col. Bannister, of that State, and Messrs. Niles and Morgan, of this city, as representatives of the Indiana Democratic Association and Citizens Committee respectively, went up the road as far as Harper's Ferry to meet Mr. Hendricks and escort him to the city. It had been arranged by the Indiana Association to meet Mr. Hendricks at the depot and give him a cordial reception without speeches or any formality, and the Inaugural Committee sent a Reception Committee to meet him and escort him to the hotel.

Unfortunately, however, there was no concert of action between the two bodies and when the train drew up in the depot and Mr. Hendricks alighted he was seized hold of by Messrs. Niles and Cloggett, of the citizens' committee, and hurried through the crowd on the platform toward his carriage without being allowed to stop a moment, even to shake hands with his Indiana friends. A few of the latter, however, pushed their way through the crowd and shook hands with the Vice President-elect. One enthusiastic individual almost knocked Mr. Hendricks over in his eagerness to be recognized.

As soon as the Vice President-elect was recognized the many spectators on the platform removed their hats and applauded him. As he pushed on toward the carriage down the length of the platform and through the waiting room to the street the applause grew until, as he reached the street, it broke into enthusiastic cheers, to which Mr. Hendricks responded by raising his hat and bowing.

The committee escorted him to the carriage, but the crowd surged about the vehicle and prevented it from being driven off, while a score or more shook hands with him. As the driver finally whipped up his horses and drove off to the hotel the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The Vice President-elect was accompanied by several gentlemen from Indiana and ladies of his family.

INAUGURAL DECORATIONS.

Some of the Floral Work to Be Displayed on the Fourth of March.

New York, Feb. 27.—During the past week, from daylight to dark, a crowd has hung around the windows of a prominent Bowery florist. They stopped to look at the floral designs prepared for the inauguration ball at the order of the Committee of Arrangements. Those who went inside to get a better view of all the designs exposed, viewed with awe a wire frame decorated on top with a horse shoe. This will be a canopy of flowers when it is done, and the President will stand under it.

There was a chair, also, in which it was claimed Mr. Cleveland would rest. As it was about half the size of the Governor's old office chair at Albany, and as it was composed of a wire frame filled in with immortelles, this claim may be taken with skepticism. The frame was purple and the cushions crimson, and when it is finished red roses, pansies and heliotrope will hide the ground work. This is the case with the other designs. They are all in immortelles, which serve simply to show their form and colors, and as a soil where fresh and rare flowers may be planted. But these will not be stuck in until the pieces are shipped to Washington, which will be the case on Saturday.

The design for the Department of Justice is a scale of yellow, a scroll of white and a purple book-rack, on which rests an open book against a scarlet background of immortelles. Across the book in red letters is emblazoned, "Fiat Justitia," and on the scroll "Department of Justice." Two yellow cannon, crossed over a royal purple standard and surmounted by a scroll traversed by a quill, is the emblem of the War Department. A big yellow standard, on which a purple ship with white masts form a bold bas relief, and having a careless scroll thrown over the top, was clearly meant to typify the American Navy.

The Interior Department's emblem had evidently taxed the resources of the establishment. Against a purple standard rested a real tree stump, into which a woodman's axe in white had been driven and left. There was a yellow plough at the base, cheek by jowl with a sheaf of wheat. The Treasury was represented by a purple safe with a white knob and the usual lettered scroll that nobody might think it was a kidney cure advertisement. The State Department was very gorgeously set forth by a white American eagle surmounting the National arms, and the Postoffice had a fac-simile of a letter with the stamp on and a neat postman's bag hung over the corner of a purple standard with a white satin ribbon.

N. G.

With the Administration—Dana and McLean Thrown Over.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—An intimate friend of Mr. Cleveland was talking with him a few days since in regard to the sharp attacks upon him during the campaign, and asked him if he did not cherish very bitter feelings towards those who were prominent in the matter. Mr. Cleveland said that, so far as Republicans were concerned, he claimed no right to complain.

As politics go, he thought they had a right to attack him; but there were two men whom he could never forgive and whose treacherous course he would not forget. These were Charles A. Dana and John McLean. They, in his opinion, had forfeited every claim to recognition, and it would be absolutely useless for either of them to come about the White House for any purpose during his administration.

He Will Be There.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—President-elect Cleveland accompanied by his brother, two sisters and Col. Lamont and family, leave for Washington early Tuesday morning and will be there Tuesday evening.

BULLDOZING A BANK.

Outrageous Attempt to Injure the Credit of a Well Known Institution.

New York, Feb. 27.—Reports were in circulation in Wall street yesterday that a large defalcation had been discovered in a National bank. The reports were started by the publication in the Wall street daily *News*, in the most conspicuous place in the paper, a series of questions, implying that bank, whose President was absent, had suffered from a heavy defalcation, which had made necessary an assessment on the stockholders. It was implied further that this bank had made large loans on the Washington building at the Battery, which was built by a company and controlled by Cyrus W. Field, and it was hinted that a part, at least, of the four millions of dollars of deposits might be in danger.

It was evident at a glance that these questions were intended as an attack on the United States National bank at 33 Nassau street, in which Cyrus W. Field is a large stockholder. The Wall street daily *News* has printed frequent attacks on corporations in which Mr. Field was interested. The President of the United States National bank is Logan C. Murray. He has been absent from the city for some time on leave of absence, because of ill health. The Vice President and the temporary acting President is ex-Controller S. Hastings Grant. The capital of the bank is $50,000, and the reported surplus $100,000, and the amount of deposits about $400,000.

Mr. Grant, when inquiry was made of him concerning the matter by a reporter, said that there had been no defalcation and that the bank was perfectly sound. Cyrus W. Field answered inquiries in a similar way, asserting that there could be no question of the entire solvency of the bank and that he was ready to pay 125 for all the stock that he could get hold of. He declared that the effort to injure the bank was outrageous and without the least justification.

THE FAITH CURE.

An Interesting Test Being Made in the City of Erie.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 27.—An interesting scientific-religio test was commenced here and is being watched with deep interest. Adam P. Harley, a Lake Shore employe and an officer of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows, has been suffering from consumption, has been an inmate of the Hamot Hospital, under the care of Dr. H. A. Spencer, surgeon-in-chief of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Two weeks ago the hospital faculty pronounced Harley's case incurable, and predicted an early demise. He was removed to his mother's home, and while lying in bed speculating upon his fate in the future state to which he was journeying, he told Master Workman Lesser, of the sick committee, that he had decided to put the prayer cure to the test. Lesser, who is a good christian citizen, and a firm believer in cure by faith and prayer, sent for Mrs. Thompson, superintendent of the Erie Faith Cure Asylum, and that lady, accompanied by Mrs. Stoddard, of Rochester, N. Y., came and performed the ceremony of laying on hands and prayer. To the *Leader* representative Harley declares that in fifteen minutes after they left he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to get up and put on his pants, with a view to going out to testify for God. Although he had been lying helpless, without power to turn in bed, he found himself able to gratify his wish, and when his friends came up they found him dressing. The palid and thin young man thumped his narrow chest with all his might to prove the strength of the new lungs which he insists have replaced the honeycombed old ones. He invited the reporter to contribute a blow for the same purpose. The invitation was declined. For the truth of all he says he referred the reporter to Dr. Herron, of the Methodist church here, Rev. Mr. Fox, of the Baptist church, the Y. M. C. A., and many others. Dr. Spencer was called on by your representative and was informed that the alleged miracle is purely imaginary and that the young man's death is certain. He says no power on earth can save him and that the many believers in the prayer cure will be disappointed and discouraged sooner than they think. On the other hand, those who have faith in the alleged miracle ridicule the idea of science interfering with a cure by the Great Physician, and are confident that the unsentimental doctor will live to see professional prediction scattered to the winds by the power of prayer.

A HERO OF THE PINK.

Osborne, the Dude Roller Skating Masher, Arrested for Bigamy.

Columbus, O., Feb. 27.—Sylvester Isaac Osborne, the dude roller skating masher, who married Rebecca Kearsley, the Bucyrus heiress was arrested to-night on the charge of bigamy and taken to upper Sandusky, as he was married to Miss Kearsley in Wyandot county. A most romantic story was developed to-night. Colonel Sterling, the guardian of Miss Kearsley, received a letter a day or two ago, signed by Philo Christler, telling him that Osborne had a history in Bridgeway, Elk county, Pa., which he ought to inquire about. Colonel Sterling at once went to Bridgeway, and there learned that Osborne was married there on April 28, 1884, to Miss Ella Harps, a sister of Philo Christler. He lived with her two months, and then with $60 given him by his brother-in-law and $100 from another party left, going to give fancy exhibitions of roller skating.

The family lost track of him till he reached Saginaw in his tour. His wife recognized the fact that she had been deserted, but did not know of Osborne's whereabouts until she saw in the newspapers an account of his marriage with the Bucyrus heiress.

Satisfying himself of the truth of all this Colonel Sterling came on to Columbus bringing Christler with him. Osborne who had been decoyed into starting for Bucyrus to-night to see his new wife, was identified on the train by the brother-in-law of his first wife—Christler—and arrested by Constable Johnson on a warrant issued by Justice McFadden, of this city, charging him with bigamy. He claims that there is another Sylvester Isaac Osborne, or Isaac Sylvester Osborne, who looks exactly like him and that he, not the prisoner, was not the man who married Miss Harps.

A Young Desperado.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 27.—Martin O'Toole, aged 14 years, whose mind has become somewhat deranged by reading dime novels and other blood-curdling stories, was accused yesterday of the theft of a watch by a farmer named Ellis, who met him on the street. The farmer attempted to arrest him, whereupon the youth whirled around and shot Ellis, inflicting a serious wound. The weapon was a prize package gun, called a "Ranger." The boy, after being taken into custody, declared that he was proud of the deed, and would kill the jailer if they did not treat him right.

Justice Anticipated.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 27.—The *Daily Press's* Nicholasville special special says: This morning Jim Watts (colored) being conducted to the court house for trial, knocked Jailor Welch down and attempted to escape. Welch shot him three times, killing him instantly. Watts was being tried for the killing of his wife.

GROVER HITS THEM

BADLY ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

He Distinctly Favors a Restriction of the Reckless Coinage of Silver—Gold the Only True Basis of a Metal Coinage—Effect on Business.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Following is the reply addressed by President-elect Cleveland to the silver coinage advocates in Congress:

To Hon. A. J. Warner and others, Members of the Forty-eighth Congress.

Gentlemen:—The letter which I have had the honor to receive from you invites, and indeed obliges me to give expression to some grave public necessities, although in advance of the moment when they would become objects of my official care and partial responsibility. Your solicitude that my judgement shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just, and I accept the suggestion in the same friendly spirit in which it has been made. It is fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis, which under the operation of the act of Congress February 28, 1878, is now close at hand. By compliance with the requirements of that law all the vaults of the federal treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins, which are now worth less than eighty-five percent of the gold dollar, prescribed as "the unit of value" in section 14 of the act of February 12, 1873, and which with silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of $27,000,000 a year it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished.

Silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal treasury now available for the redemption of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of United States notes called "greenbacks," if not already encroached upon, is perilously near such encroachment. These are facts which, as they don't admit of a difference of opinion, call for no argument. They have been forewarned to us by every Secretary of the Treasury from 1878 till now. They are plainly affirmed in last December's report of the present Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the present House of Representatives. They appear in the official documents of this Congress and in the records of the New York Clearing House, of which the Treasury is a member, and through which the bulk of the receipts and payment of the General Government and country pass. These being the facts of our present condition and our danger, our duty to avert that danger would seem to be plain. I hope you will concur with me and with the great majority of our fellow citizens in deeming it the most desirable at the present juncture to maintain and continue in use the mass of our gold coin as well as the mass of silver already coined. This is possible by the present suspension of the purchase and coinage of silver. I am not aware that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company; to prevent increasing the displacement of gold by increasing the coinage of silver; to prevent the disuse of gold in the custom houses of the United States, in the daily business of the people; to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. Such a financial crisis as these events would certainly precipitate, were it now to follow upon so long a period of commercial depression would involve the people of every city and every State in the Union in prolonged and disastrous trouble. The revival of business enterprises and prosperity so ardently desired, and apparently so near would be hopelessly postponed. Gold would be withdrawn to its hoarding places and an unprecedented contraction in the actual volume of our currency would speedily take place. The saddest of all in every workshop, mill, factory, store and on every railroad and farm, the wages of labor, already depressed, would suffer further depression by the scaling down of the purchasing power of every so called dollar paid into the hand of toil.

From these impending calamities it is surely the most patriotic and gratifying duty of the representatives of the people to deliver them.

I am gentlemen, with sincere respect, your fellow citizen,

Grover Cleveland.

Albany, Feb. 24, 1885.

THE SILVER MEN'S VICTORY.

The Comment in Washington—Cleveland Must Submit to Democracy.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The subject of all comment to-day among members of both parties is the vote striking out the silver section in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Wise Democrats say that the entire movement, commencing with Cleveland, to interfere with the subject, was exceedingly impolitic if nothing worse at this particular stage of the session. As the effect of the vote shows, there is a wide and irreconcilable division in the party already arising from the suspicions that the President-elect has to some to extent surrendered himself to New York financial influence, and should the personnel of his Cabinet in any way strengthen this position, there is no telling what shape this division may take.

The extreme Western silver men are very much disheartened notwithstanding the vote of the House, as they feel more or less satisfied that the incoming administration will be inimical to silver. These same men say that the proper way to settle the silver question is to make the silver dollar intrinsically worth as much as the gold dollar and for a Government trial of it legally in all its transactions. They agree with Senator Sherman that to demonetize silver just now would lead to most disastrous financial results. The fact that 116 Democrats voted against the silver proposition shows very clearly how the party stands on this question, as seven-eighths of these same Democrats are members of the next House, and say that the line of policy expressed by the House will be adhered to in the next Congress. The Republicans, on the other hand, interpret this break as foreshadowing a much greater one in the future. Some of them take the ground that unless Cleveland shall yield he will be Tylerized in less than six months.

Mexican Customs.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27.—The report of Special Agent Evans of the Treasury Department on the operations of trade between the United States and Mexico as a result of his investigations under instructions from the department has been received by Secretary McCulloch. It sets forth that the Mexican Customs regulations are difficult of comprehension and unnecessarily onerous, no less than seventeen papers or copies being required to be presented on direct importation and consular invoice, costing $14 65 being required when the value of the goods exceeds $40. Irregularities in the papers from whatever cause render the importer liable to a charge of double and in some cases treble the duty, and petty fines are imposed for the omission of minor words and misspelling.

NEAL REPRIEVED.

The Last of the Ashland Murderers Granted a Stay.

Grayson, Ky., Feb. 27.—About 2 o'clock this morning William Neal received a telegram from Acting Governor Hindman granting him a reprieve for thirty days. Sheriff Armstrong doubted the authenticity of the telegram at first and immediately telegraphed for confirmation. Governor Hindman responded as at first: "Save Neal's life." The guards were aroused and in a few minutes from the time of the reception of the telegram, Neal, accompanied by a strong guard, started for Eastern Kentucky Junction to catch a train for Mt. Sterling. Matters were kept quiet until 8 o'clock this morning. When it became known much indignation was expressed by a majority of the people, while a few were found who expressed satisfaction. A large crowd was here to witness the hanging. Neal was overjoyed at the reception of the good news. Thus the last of the Ashland murderers has again escaped death temporarily.

Neal has claimed that John Russell and A. C. Campbell, prominent citizens of Ashland, had him condemned by false witnesses. Yesterday he begged the forgiveness of Campbell and exonerated both men from such charges. The people are greatly excited and bloodshed will inevitably follow, as the Ashland people are determined to have justice done. This bitter spirit is augmented by the evidently growing sympathy with Neal.

The threats of bloodshed over the reprieve of Neal mean something, as Neal and his partners in crime have learned ere this. Neal, Craft and Ellis murdered and outraged two young girls and murdered a boy, at Ashland, on December 24, 1881, and then attempted to burn their bodies. Ellis' confession raised such a storm of indignation in Ashland that the court ordered all three of the murderers (who had been arrested before the confession was made public) to be sent to the jail in Lexington for safe keeping. They were accordingly placed upon a steamboat and started down the river, but the mob got wind of it and started in pursuit in another steamboat. After a thrilling chase the officers of the law finally eluded the mob and arrived safely at Lexington with the prisoners.

Ellis was generally believed by the people of Lexington to be insane. In the spring of 1882 Ellis was tried at Catlettsburg and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. That night the mob broke open the jail and took Ellis to Ashland, five miles away, and hung him. Before death and while the rope was around his neck, he reiterated his first confession about the murder.

MEANS DYNAMITE.

A Catholic Priest's Letter Calling for Money to Buy the Stuff.

New York, Feb. 27.—Patrick K. Horgan, Thomas J. Byrne and twenty-six other Irishmen, lately wrote Father C. F. O'Leary, of De Soto, Mo., suggesting that he appeal to the Irishmen of America for funds to wage war against England for Ireland's freedom. Father O'Leary replies by issuing an address in which he asks his countrymen: "Will you treat peacefully with that traditional enemy of our race, and through a false and cowardly sentiment, begotten of fear, refuse to make use of that means which will surely bring about that long wished for consummation—the entire destruction of the hell born which has been for ages the disgrace of a civilized world?"

Mr. O'Leary goes on to say that all that is lacking to bring about England's downfall, is money, and he offers to act as custodian of contributions "towards the accomplishment of Ireland's freedom by means which you and I believe to be adequate, and which Irish courage will render efficient at any hazard." The means referred to are described in the letter to Father O'Leary as "such weapons as science can suggest, ingenuity devise, and devoted courage accomplish."

Died of Their Wounds.

London, Feb. 27.—Colonel Fox Strangways, commandant of the Royal School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, and Colonel Lyon, head official of the Government Labratory, Woolwich, wounded by the explosion at the Royal School of Gunnery, died this morning. Each had both legs blown off.

People living in the vicinity of the school say that the noise of the explosion was terrible. Buildings for several squares were perceptibly shaken. Some had their windows blown out and were otherwise damaged by the concussion. For a time great excitement prevailed. People ran terror-stricken into the street, and looked askance as they stared at their neighbors. At first it was thought that the dynamiters were again at work and had made an attempt to blow up the school. A large force of police were soon at the scene and kept the streets clear of the crowds that gathered in the vicinity. When the facts were learned, people went quietly on their way. The dead and wounded have all been removed, and no one can be found who will speak with any degree of certainty as to the number of persons killed or maimed by the accident. The school buildings were all more or less injured.

Anarchists Arrested.

Berne, Feb. 27.—In consequence of the decision to expel Anarchists from Switzerland, the police raided suspected houses this morning. Wholesale arrests were made. Ten notorious Anarchists were arrested in this city.

The whole of Switzerland was thrown into a state of semi-panic at 5 o'clock this morning by the well-planned raids. Wholesale arrests were made in all sections of the country at the same moment, and the plans of the police were so well laid and the secret of the intended descent so closely kept that nearly all the prisoners were taken from their beds. Arrests were made in other cities and towns where the Anarchical propaganda has taken root. What course the Government intends to pursue in the matter of punishment, further than the usual expulsion, has not yet been made public, but a firm determination to stamp out Anarchism has evidently been reached.

It Not, Why Not?

Paris, Feb. 27.—*Temps*, in an editorial referring to Lord Fitzmaurice's announcement regarding France's declaration against rice as a contraband of war, says: "England has always maintained that coals were a contraband of war despite the protests of France. France will with equal vigor persist that rice is a contraband of war."

Mines Failed to Explode.

Suakim, Feb. 27.—The activity of the rebels the last two nights was great and effective. They succeeded in wrecking three advanced redoubts without exploding the mines which the naval brigade and engineers had prepared in each.

Wants to Force Him Out.

Dublin, Feb. 27.—Lord Mayor O'Conner, a strong Nationalist, makes acknowledgement in cold and formal terms of the receipt of an official notice from Earl Spencer of a visit of the Prince of Wales.

The Censure Vote.

London, Feb. 27.—Salisbury's motion of censure was adopted by the House of Lords by 189 to 65. Northcote's motion of censure was rejected by the Commons 302 to 288.

A LARGE SIZED RIOT

IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Strikers Surround a Woolen Mill Where "Scabs" Were Employed—A Tough Fight Between the Police and the Strikers—Broken Heads, &c.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Riot reigned supreme again in Kensington and there was mob rule and bloodshed for the space of nearly half an hour. The police escorting home a non-union loom fixer from Leedom's mill were attacked by a crowd of strikers numbering several hundred. The officers charged the rioters, and used their clubs right and left with great effect upon the assailants. Six arrests were made. All day long the mill district in the neighborhood of Leedom's factory looked like a town under martial law. Policemen did picket duty on every square near the mill. They dispersed the knots of people who gathered, and allowed no strikers to congregate within a square of the factory. In the morning there was considerable excitement when the time came to start. Many Knights of Labor gathered near.

WATCHING FOR THE NON-UNION HANDS.

Captain Quirk had a large number of reserves on hand, and these he placed on all the streets leading toward the mill, instructing them to arrest all who indulged in any disorderly conduct. The result was that the strikers contented themselves with hoots and jeers. Toward evening the outlook assumed a threatening character. At 5 o'clock thousands of strikers gathered around the mills and extra officers began to arrive early. Captains Quirk, Brown and Emory were in charge, and 317 officers were on duty around the mill. Nearly two hundred of these marched up Howard street,

WHICH WAS PACKED WITH PEOPLE,

until opposite the mill. Here they divided. Two lines were thrown across the street. One of these, under command of Captain Brown, marched northward, forcing the crowd before it as far as Cumberland street. The other, commanded by Captain Quirk, moved toward York street, the people falling back before it. Captain Quirk's men went as far as Dauphin street, where they formed a line which no one was allowed to pass. Another line was formed across York street at Second, and a third forced the crowd back to Front, and kept back everybody who attempted to approach the mill from the east by either Front or York streets or Kensington avenue. Shortly after 5 o'clock a cab drove up in front of the mill door and stopped. It drove away empty, and the strikers jeered, thinking it was a ruse to draw them after the empty vehicle and away from the mill. A few minutes later Lieutenant Ferguson and Sergeants Snyder and Henry and nineteen Eighteenth district officers marched up Howard street and halted in front of the mill. Walter Cameron, the "rat loom fixer," descended the steps and took his place at Lieutenant Ferguson's side. The detail having Cameron in charge at once moved off down Howard street. The line of policemen thrown across Howard street at Dauphin parted, and no sooner had the officers passed through than they were

SURROUNDED BY A DESPERATE MOB.

The situation at once became alarming. The mob was composed almost entirely of men, and they pressed around the officers, yelling and cursing, and endeavoring to get at Cameron. A hollow square was formed and Cameron was placed inside. He was in a terrible fright. His strength seemed to have completely deserted him, and he was held up by a stalwart officer on either side. The march was resumed, and when the officers and their charge turned into Ohio street, at Front street, the desperate rioters made a rush upon the officers from all sides. "Kill the scab," "Hang the skunk," and "Give it to 'em, boys!" came from a hundred lusty throats. Officer Ewing was tripped and fell, Officer Charles Henry stumped and went down, and some one kicked him. Lieutenant Ferguson ordered a halt. Taking hold of Cameron and shielding him from blows, he ordered the officers to charge on the crowd. "Give it to them, boys," he shouted, "and disperse them." Twenty clubs began to rise and fall on the heads of the rioters. Half a dozen were down in a minute. Those behind them pressed forward and met with the same reception. A score of heads were broken, and in a few minutes the

SNOW WAS CRIMSON WITH BLOOD.

The strikers appeared to be unarmed, as not a pistol was drawn. They did not give up easily, but after many ineffectual attempts to get at Cameron, they fell back and the march was resumed. The crowd continued to follow the officers, but no more violence was attempted, and Lieutenant Ferguson took Cameron into his house and locked him up in his bedroom. Then the officers, with drawn clubs, compelled the mob to disperse. During the melee six arrests were made. Loom fixer Stevens got out of the mill without being molested and the girls slept in the mill.

ANOTHER RIOT BREAKS OUT.

The spirit of riot among striking weavers extended from Kensington to Manayunk to-night. When the Economy Mill closed, a mob of strikers surged around the building and vented their anger upon the hands as the left work. The mill shut down on Christmas eve, throwing over one thousand people out of work. A month ago it started up again at a reduction of 10 per cent. The weavers refused to accept this and went out on a strike. Ten hands continued to work. Two of these stopped on Wednesday, but eight continued at their looms despite the arguments of the strikers to induce them to quit. Before 6 o'clock last evening, the hour for the mill to close, a large crowd began to gather with the avowed purpose of

MOBBING THE WORKERS.

Word was sent to the Thirteenth district police station, and a detail of policemen managed to clear the streets for a brief period. No more New England weavers have arrived so far as can be learned. Some of the manufacturers say some will be here to-day. Others said they would arrive last night in full force. It is quite likely that several rioters will be arrested to-day, as in addition to a number of special officers, the manufacturers have had a force of detectives in citizen's clothes "spotting" offenders. It is claimed that detectives have also gotten into the weavers' meetings and know the ringleaders in the disturbance. Robert Martin, from Thompsonville, Mass., is in Philadelphia. He is engaged in organizing non-union weavers to-night. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling for the assistance of the people in subduing the riot.

Nova Scotia Would Like to Secede.

Halifax, Feb. 27.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature to-day Mr. Power gave notice that he proposed to question the right of the Parliament of Canada to impose a duty on flour. Another member brought down a resolution stating that the union with Canada had been injurious to Nova Scotia, and recommending an appeal to the imperial authorities for leave to withdraw from the Dominion.

STEUBENVILLE NEWS.

Deaths of Noted People—Accident at Mingo Iron Works.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Steubenville, O., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Andrew Parsons, a former resident of this city, died at Bethany, Missouri, on the 22nd inst. Her mother, Mrs. Rachel Armstrong, left this city on the 16th to make her home with her daughter, but arrived only in time to see her die.

James Boal, of the firm of Archer & Boal, contractors and stone masons, died this morning, after a long illness of consumption, aged 43 years. He was a workman of wonderful ability, which is shown in many of the buildings of the city. He will be buried by the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities.

This afternoon while Thomas Paxton, employed at the Mingo iron works, was pushing a buggy loaded with red hot slag a ball fell into some cold water causing an explosion and burning him badly about the face and eyes. He will probably lose his eyesight. He is married and has a family.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

University Appointments Considered by the Senate.

The Senate in executive session last night had under consideration the reappointments of Hon. Daniel B. Lucas, of Jefferson county, and Dr. A. F. Stifel, of this city, to be members of the Board of Regents of the State University, and of Capt. R. M. McEldowney, of New Martinsville, to fill a vacancy in the same board caused by the resignation a few days ago of Judge James Morrow, jr., of Fairmont.

The session was long, and some warm debate was indulged in. All that could be learned after the doors were opened was, that the objection was to Mr. Lucas, and that his appointment was not confirmed. From the few pointers accidentally dropped it was inferred that the other two appointments were approved, though this could not be definitely learned.

A GRACEFUL RECOGNITION.

A Testimonial to Senator Scott from Appreciative Constituents.

Yesterday morning when Senator Scott, of this city, approached his desk in the Senate chamber, he was agreeably surprised to find upon it a large and fragrant bouquet of rare flowers. His pleasure was increased when he found accompanying it the following anonymous note:

Hon. N. B. Scott:

Please accept this token of friendship from your many friends and citizens at large, irrespective of party, in recognition of your kind and most valuable efforts and services rendered in behalf of your constituents.

This is a graceful and deserved recognition of Mr. Scott's untiring efforts to foster and enhance the interests of his constituents.

A Pleasant Affair.

A committee of citizens tendered an invitation to both houses of the Legislature last evening to attend an informal little reception at Germania hall after adjournment. Owing to the late hour at which the body adjourned, however, the members of the Senate went in a body to the hall during a brief recess. They were there delightfully entertained by music by the Opera House orchestra. Refreshments were also served. After a pleasant half hour or so President Price, of the Senate, returned the thanks of the Legislature, and in a neat little speech expressing the appreciation of the members for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which they had been treated by the citizens of Wheeling, and their regret that this was the last session to be held here.

After adjournment the members and attaches of the House gathered in the hall, and after music and refreshments, addresses of cordial welcome were made on behalf of Wheeling by Messrs. F. P. McNeil, C. R. Behler and others, and very graceful responses by Speaker Dennis and Judge Haymond.

Damage Suit for $10,000.

Yesterday in the office of Circuit Court Clerk Mitchell, a damage suit for $10,000 was entered by Attorneys Guy R. C. Allen and Henry M. Russell, representing the administrators of the estate of Charles Nay, deceased, against the firm of Kasley & Brooks. Nay was in the employ of the firm on April 28, 1883, and with others, was ordered to remove the carcass of a dead horse, lying near the edge of Caldwell's Run on the defendant's property. In getting down a steep embankment Nay was thrown under the wheels of a wagon on which the carcass was to be loaded. He was run over and so injured that he died a few days afterwards from the effect of the injuries.

Last Night's Carnival.

The skating carnival given by the Baltimore Lodge No. 6 K. of P. at the Capitol rink last evening was a big event. The place was crowded with the members and their friends from sister lodges. It is doubtful if any more skaters could have gotten on the surface. The contests for the prizes offered were all interesting. The music was first class and everything conspired to make the carnival a memorable affair. It was financially a success a handsome sum being realized by the lodge.

Bridgeport.

Miss Laura Baggs is convalesing.

Mr. W. Fosset, of St. Clairsville, was in town yesterday.

One of Mr. Nick Kuhn's fine hunting dogs was killed by a train on the C. & P. road yesterday.

It is rumored that a Bridgeport boy will challenge the winner of the medal at the Capitol rink in Wheeling.

The benefit given for the widow Bywaters Thursday night turned out well. A large quantity of provisions, clothing, etc, was received.

The reception given at the residence of Mr. Will Clark Thursday night was well attended. Refreshments were served during the evening, and those who were present say that they spent a very pleasant evening.

England's Policy.

London, Feb. 27.—In the House of Lords, Kimberly, Secretary of State for India, said the policy of the Government was to leave Egypt when a good government was established. It was simply impossible for any English government to remain in Egypt in the face of European antagonism which existed. The whole policy of the Government had been to extricate England from her difficulties and enable her with unwasted energies and concentrated power to return to her former state in which her strength would be greater throughout the world. [Cheers].

Nine Desperate Rounds.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 27.—A hard glove fight between William Quinelan and John Doris, two local pugilists, took place to-night in a stable on the South Side. Nine desperate rounds were fought when Quinelan was declared the winner. Both men were badly used up. The fight was for $50 a side.

Prohibition and Skating Rinks.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 27.—The Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical church to-day declared in favor of a constitutional prohibition amendment and was opposed to skating rinks, requesting members not to patronize them.

Buller Gets There.

London, Feb. 27.—Telegrams from Korti announce that Gen. Buller reached Gakdul Wells with his entire force yesterday.

HELPED BY SONS,

A HUSBAND HANGS HIS WIFE

A Most Unnatural Tragedy Reported From Kentucky—The Criminals Captured After a Hard Fight—The Usual Texas Fight—An Old Feud.

Louisville, Ky., Feb., 27.—Information has reached the *Courier-Journal* to-night of a horrible tragedy in Union county, Kentucky. A farmer, named Mose Caton, living near Smith's mills, and his sons last Saturday hung his wife, to whom he was married four years ago. She was a widow lady before she married Caton, and owned a small parcel of land which Caton wished her to deed to him. She refused, which enraged him. Saturday with his two sons he took her out and hung her, after beating her terribly. They put the corpse in a box and took it in the house. The lady neighbors in dressing the corpse for burial discovered the bruises and a broken neck. They reported the matter to the authorities, who had the body disinterred and ordered the arrest of Caton and hissons. Twenty men