

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

"My days are gliding swiftly by."

Jack Brown Jackson.

Isn't it time for Gladstone to apply to Parliament to change his name to Sadstone?

To the Legislature of West Virginia: "Thou hast wounded the spirit that loved thee."—James M. Mason.

Governor Cleveland's time will be nervous as at hand. The girls will look at him as he rides along Pennsylvania avenue.

The Legislature did well to change its mind about the sale of chairs to members. The price was absurdly low and the thing didn't look well.

We desire to inform the President-elect that a considerable slice of the late West Virginia Legislature has this day been shipped and is now on the way to Washington. The INTELLIGENCER bespeaks for this aggregation of talent a front seat in the procession.

This is the way the Grafton Standard (Tenn.) views it: "Mr. Walker will be a strong pillar in the administration. With his brains and the executive ability of the Governor-elect, the new administration begins its life possessed of all the inherent elements of success." What's the matter with Governor Wilson's brains?

The Register, which has coddled the "intelligent majority" for forty-five mortal days, now arraigns its party in this impressive language: "The labor of the legislative session just closed is represented in the passage of forty-seven acts and thirteen joint resolutions. About the last four of these were passed in the last three days of the session." The "intelligent majority" will resent this fire in the rear.

Mr. Mason's tax bill, which the Legislature had not time to pass, contains a very singular discrimination in favor of colored women. Under the head of "Capitation Tax" it is provided that "Every Assessor shall ascertain and list for taxation the white persons of the age of twenty-one years &c. It is clear that the words "white persons" include white women as well as men. It is equally clear that the words "colored male persons" exclude colored women, unless in the new dispensation which this bill foreshadows a colored woman is to be considered a male, or a white "person" a male only.

It is not necessary to speculate upon the awful possibilities of heroic legislation of this character. There can't be any mistake in the language of the bill, for it was "corrected by Mason's copy."

Advisers from India report a prospect of more than an ordinary wheat crop. An average yield is about seven million tons. There is an increasing acreage. The American farmer if he happens to believe in the free trade theory, will not take into account this strong and growing competitor in the English market. He will read another free trade pamphlet and fill himself with the thought that if we bought more of England's manufactures she would buy more of our wheat pretty much at our own price, no matter if India were to increase the production to seven times seven million tons. The farmer who doesn't take the free trade diet knows that England buys of us what she finds it her advantage to buy, no more and no less, and in her purchases of American breadstuffs and provisions she is not guided by our purchases of her manufactures.

The majority party in the Legislature cannot shirk responsibility for any harm that was done or any good that was left undone. The organization of each house was on a strictly partisan basis. The Democrats took every clerkship and named every page. The committees were made up in the interest of the majority party. In the committees and in each house very good care was taken to give preference to measures favored by Democrats.

Early in the session a Democratic leader in the House gave notice that the majority was not going to permit anything to be done that might hurt the Democratic party. About the best thing the Legislature did was to go home, and the record will show that this was essentially a Republican measure—the only chance the minority had to make its voice effective. When that opportunity came it was embraced with a zeal and courage worthy of the highest praise.

Short and Mrs. Dudley Arraigned.

New York, Feb. 28.—The General Sessions court room was crowded this morning by persons anxious to witness the proceedings in the arraignment of Mrs. Dudley for shooting Rosa and Dick Short for stabbing Capt. Phelan. Short was first arraigned. His face was flushed but his manner was calm and collected. Short pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault and battery. The Recorder said as the case was aggravated one he would increase the bail from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Short was then removed. Mrs. Dudley was then arraigned and approached the bench with a quiet smile. Her counsel said by his advice she stood mute. The Recorder directed a plea of not guilty to be entered for Mrs. Dudley, and her bail was fixed at \$500. The accused was then taken back to prison. Neither Capt. Phelan nor O'Donovan Rosa was present during the proceedings.

Fell from the Wheels.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Free Press' Coldwater, Mich., special says: On account of a broken rail a car load of horses on a train going east jumped the track at Janesville last night. Edward and fell under the wheels. It was seriously cut and died this morning at one o'clock.

Fatal Thieves.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—R. S. Tarleton and Joseph Tarleton, postmaster and assistant at Whitehall, S. C., both colored, were committed to jail charged with stealing a registered letter. Israel Brown, colored, postmaster at Hardeeville, arrested Thursday charged with falsifying the returns to increase his commissions was discharged.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

WORK TO BE DONE BY CONGRESS.

The Silver Men Fulminate a Reply to President-Elect Cleveland's Broadside in Favor of a Gold Standard—Blaine Defended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The important interests the remainder of the session centre in the Senate Committee on Appropriations and in the Conference Committees. The former has to-day finished consideration of the Sundry Civil Bill, and it will be reported to the Senate at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The bills in conference are the Pension, Army, Postoffice, Indian and Legislative bills.

THE SILVER MEN

Answer President-elect Cleveland's Letter in Favor of a Gold Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The friends of silver in the House while at first inclined to make a formal reply to the letter of President-elect Cleveland since it has been given to the public, decided at a conference held to-night to reply openly to parts of the letter which they do not agree. They say they did not invite a controversy, but on the contrary were anxious to avoid it. They also say it was not until it had become known that a determined effort was being made to induce the President to commit himself and his administration in advance to the gold side of the emergency question that they decided to merely ask him not to commit himself till his Cabinet was formed and both sides in question could be considered. They proposed at first to send a delegation to present their views, but in the end they communicated with him, but his suggestion they sent a paper signed by nearly one hundred members of the present Congress and members-elect to the next Congress. No reply was necessary they assert, and some are even of the opinion that while regretting the step the President-elect has taken in advance of his inauguration and formation of his cabinet, they do not propose to have a controversy, unless it rested upon them. They believe, however, in the independence of the legislative branch of the Government, and assert that they will at all times maintain it. They furnish the following as a statement of their views:

In the letter no distinction is made between silver coins and gold coins. While it is true silver bullion which is excluded from coinage, and consequently from monetary use, is worth less (in ratio 16 to 1) than 80 percent of gold dollars silver coins which are admitted to monetary use the same as gold are equal in value to gold coin. The silver dollar will exchange for as much as the gold dollar; it will even buy the gold which which gold dollars may be made. France with a population of 36,000,000 and an annual production of 1,000,000,000 of gold, and \$200,000,000 of silver with \$850,000,000 in gold, while we have \$200,000,000 in silver to over \$600,000,000 in gold. Altogether 1,300,000,000 silver coins at a ratio of 16 to 1 are equal in value to \$200,000,000 of gold, or \$1,000,000,000 of silver. Of paper and silver together, including silver certificates, we have less than \$750,000,000 which shows that in this country there is more gold than paper and silver combined. The United States with this proportion in our currency and with gold and silver equally full tender for everything it is difficult to understand why the Secretary of the Treasury might not if he chose to do so pay out more silver and less gold.

Of course, if, while receiving into the treasury United States notes, silver and silver certificates, gold or gold certificates, he pays out only gold, his stock of gold would diminish. If, on the other hand, he should pay out more silver and paper and less gold, the character of the reserve in the treasury would control the Secretary of the Treasury. There would be no need of legal-tender if one who receives money is permitted to choose the kind he will have. That silver and silver certificates displace gold is true, but only as the Treasury or bank notes displace it. The withdrawal of one hundred millions of bank notes or certificates is no more than to change the same effect on gold as much in silver or silver certificates. Why has it never been proposed to withdraw national bank notes as a means of preventing the expulsion of gold?

The Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary McCulloch said to-day, in speaking of the silver question, he thought there was no danger of the country being brought to a silver standard at an early day. The condition of the country now is favorable for the maintenance of a gold standard inasmuch as the balance of trade is in our favor and there is no prospect of its being against us for some months to come. Besides there is a large amount of gold in this country outside of what is held by the Government and banks, and there is little disposition on the part of the people to board money."

MR. BLAINE DEFENDED

From Malicious Attacks by a Democratic Editor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Blaine has been considerably annoyed of late by reports that he is in ill health, is taking an unusually active part in the pending legislation before Congress, and general, social, political and other matters, inclined to disturb elements in politics. This morning's Post (Democratic) has this editorial on the subject, which is believed to be written by the Democratic editor, and is regarded as significant: "A number of Democratic organs, in their efforts to excite the passions of the people, are indulging in a course of invective and calumny, and are endeavoring to bring to the effect that Mr. Blaine is pale, and wretchedly out of health, but that while in this pitiable condition he is constantly intermeddling in political and Congressional matters. Happening to be Mr. Blaine's next-door neighbor, we are in a position to know how absurdly incorrect all these stories are. The truth is, he is in excellent health and is looking better this winter than he has for many years. As to his meddling with matters in Congress, it is pretty well known by his friends in Washington that he has not been under the roof of the House or Senate but once since he resigned his seat in the last named body four years ago. The simple truth is Mr. Blaine has been hard at work all winter on the second volume of his book, and is meddling with no one. He fought a manly and mighty close battle, and when he was defeated accepted the result in a manly way. So far as we have heard he has not spoken a harsh word of any of his opponents since the election, but has departed himself with dignity."

Miss's Meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—A mass meeting of miners was held at Sand Run to-day, though no decisive action was taken relative to the rate of mining. Between four and five hundred miners were present and were addressed by Senator Faessler, who advised them not to molest the men who have gone to work at the opening of the mines. It was announced that a convention of miners will be held in Columbus next Friday, when the situation will be discussed and some action taken.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

At Albany, N. Y.—Freight Depot Wiped Out. Loss, \$120,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—This city to-day visited by one of the most destructive fires in many years. It originated in the eastern end of the huge frame freight house of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad Company, used also by the West Shore Company.

The flames spread with frightful rapidity, and it was feared the whole northern portion of the city would be destroyed. The firemen worked admirably under many disadvantages, the water main being insufficient in size to furnish a good supply of water. The dying out of a strong south wind, and the setting in of a heavy rain soon after, undoubtedly saved much property. The freight depot of the Albany & Susquehanna, 600 feet long, well filled with freight, was totally destroyed by fifteen loaded freight cars. About forty cars were damaged. The West Shore owned most of the freight and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company the greater part of the cars. The loss to each of these companies is \$50,000.

The Albany Analytic and Chemical Works, the west building adjoining the depot, was almost entirely destroyed. The east building was not damaged. Loss about \$125,000; insured for \$85,000. The company will continue manufacturing in the east building. It is not known how the fire originated. The burning of the depot embraced several acres. During the fire many loud explosions occurred, caused by burning tanks of benzole and nitro-benzole.

A BIG BLAZE

At the Permanent Seat—Loss Seventy Thousand Dollars.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 28.—Last night fire broke out in Seefeld's block, corner of Kanawha and Summers streets, this city. The building was three stories high and is a total loss. Jelenko Bros., wholesale dry goods, occupied most of the building, while M. Kaufman, wholesale and retail clothing, occupied one room. The loss is about seventy thousand dollars. Insured as follows: Building, \$12,000; Commercial Union and Queen; Jelenko Bros. on stock, \$20,000; Royal, \$10,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; North British and Commercial, \$43,000; Hartford, \$4,000; London Assurance Corporation, \$5,000; Continental, \$4,000; London and Lancashire, \$3,000; Royal, \$10,000; M. Kaufman on stock, had in the building, \$10,000; Commercial Union, \$1,000; Phoenix, \$2,500; Royal, \$2,500. E. Cragg, butcher, who occupied a room in the block lost about \$3,500; no insurance. The fire originated in the cellar, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. An explosion was heard in the building shortly before the fire was discovered. The block adjoins the Brock block, which was burned two weeks ago. Other buildings adjoining were damaged to the extent of \$500.

President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation. Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the fourth day of March next to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive, now therefore, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby order that the Senate be convened at 12 o'clock on the fourth day of March next at 12 o'clock noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President, FREDERICK T. ENRIGHTEN, Secretary of State.

A Terrible Death.

DELVILLE, N.Y., Feb. 28.—Stephen Clark, living near Conescon, was attacked with hydrophobia this week, and became so violent he had to be taken to the Picton jail. He was seized with convulsions while engaged in family prayers, and before the neighbors arrived was raging like a mad man, tearing and eating his own flesh until he presented a hideous appearance. When he became rational he stated he was bitten by a mad dog while traveling with a circus, in Carthage, in July, 1880. During the first four hours his fits were accompanied by barking, growling and heavy panting, and during the intervals the barking of a dog would immediately excite another fit. After being strapped to a bed by seven men, he got up and got loose and cut his face badly in attempting to shove. He pulled off a piece of flesh hanging from a wound on his hand and chewed it, being apparently pleased with the taste of his own blood. The physicians think the case one of hydrophobia origin and at first quite under control.

Est Means Together.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 28.—The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, closed its session yesterday by adopting resolutions endorsing the organization of Sons of Veterans and urging the organization of a Woman's Relief Corps. Last night there was a bean supper at the Grand Army hall, and a large number of veterans sat side by side. The feature of the evening was the toast, "The Blue and the Gray," by Dr. T. C. Warner, of this city, late Chaplain of the G. A. R. of Ohio, and responded to by Col. Garrett Andrews, of Chattanooga, formerly of the 15th Tennessee, and by Gen. J. B. Vance, of North Carolina, formerly of the 2nd North Carolina. The two ex-soldiers clasped hands on the stage while the audience roared and sang "Marching through Georgia," and "Dixie." The next meeting of the encampment will be held at Atlanta.

Sandy Sports in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 1.—Bixanas and Scott fought to the finish with medium sized gloves at Base Ball park this afternoon. Tom Dougherty was referee. Bixanas weighed 165 pounds and Scott 155. After sparring while the contestants came to close quarters, Scott getting in several good blows. Bixanas gave Scott a blow on the mouth drawing teeth blood. In the second round Bixanas knocked Scott down. The next two rounds Bixanas beat all his own way. Scott endeavoring to escape punishment by dropping on his knees. In the fifth round Scott was knocked down and failing to come to time the fight was awarded to Bixanas.

Third Accident to Same Party.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., Feb. 28.—This morning at 5 o'clock an excursion train of seven cars on Grand Trunk from Boston for Mexico was pulling out of this city, it collided with a heavy freight. The excursion train was stopped, but the freight was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Both engines and baggage car are a total wreck and four freight cars are badly disabled. The baggage men and the engine driver were the only persons injured. This is the third accident to the excursion party since leaving Boston, February 28th.

Dying on Ship Board.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The ship Grandee, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day, and reports that on January 7th she spoke the ship Barr from Calcutta. The latter carried fifty-three days out, with 600 Coolies. They had a contagious disease aboard, and lost eighteen cases.

NO HOPE FOR GRANT.

THE GALLANT OLD COMMANDER

Must Soon Surrender to Death—His Disease Incurable—He Can Only Take Nourishment in Liquid Form—What one of his Physicians Says About His Illness.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—In regard to Gen. Grant's health Col. Frederick Grant said to a Post reporter this afternoon: "My father is a very sick man. There is no use in longer denying the fact. We have made every effort to keep the true facts from the public, because we knew as soon as it should become known he was dangerously ill there would be hundreds of letters coming in with every mail and this would only excite him and make his case less hopeful. My father has had little rest for the past few nights. He was up and about his room for a little while yesterday and we hope to get him up again today, but he is suffering constant pain in his ears and head. For any facts concerning the nature of his disease I refer you to his physicians. The doctors who are attending him are Dr. Fordey Barker, Dr. J. H. Douglas and Dr. H. B. Sands of Philadelphia, and Dr. T. M. Merker, of Philadelphia."

Dr. Douglas said: "I am in no wise responsible for the rose colored report that appeared in the Medical Journal last week. Two days before the report was published I had a conversation with Dr. Sands at General Grant's house. As a result of the conversation we both decided that the cancerous growth at the root of the tongue was hardening and becoming more extensive. A microscopic examination by an expert proved beyond doubt that the case was a malignant epithelial growth. General Grant is a very sick man. I think there is little or no hope that he will recover. He is breaking down fast and much more. In less than a month he has done as much as six or eight months work a day, but he has had little sleep for the past eight days. We have tried to keep the knowledge of his true condition from the general public, because many other troubles to bear. I have all along maintained his trouble was from cancerous growth of the root of the tongue, caused undoubtedly by excess in smoking. Every day he smokes a cigar or a pipe, and his cancer is disturbed. It is difficult to treat for that reason. There have been times when the growth has been temporarily checked, but it never has been arrested and is steadily increasing. There has been a great deal of talk about the soft palate. He takes nourishment every day in liquid form. He cannot eat solid food because he has lost all his teeth. They were extracted in the hope of easing the pain in his mouth, but it has done no good. He has a neuralgia, is not that pure and simple, but is the reflex pain caused by the cancer in the throat. He may live for months yet, as men suffering from this disease have done, but I do not think there is any hope that he will ever recover."

THE WARRIOR'S CONDITION

Yesterday—He is Resting Easier, but His Case is Hopeless.

NEW YORK, March 1.—At midnight General Grant's condition was reported unchanged. The General was up during the day, as usual, but his physicians and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he is gradually sinking. There were many callers at the house to-day.

The Tribune says: Gen. Grant's condition remains about the same. He is neither better nor worse than he has been for several days, said Colonel Frederick Grant last evening. While the callers were yesterday or from whom any letters or telegrams were received concerning Gen. Grant's health, he related to the Tribune that Dr. Douglas said: "General Grant passed a comfortable night. He slept well, had little pain, and during the day was up and around and enjoyed himself with his family. The General ate more food yesterday than he has for several days."

Was the General alarmed at the publicity given to his case and on finding out his true condition?

I am not in a position to answer questions of this kind, but in General Grant's case, and I presume all accounts of his condition that might produce unfavorable mental impressions were kept from him. I saw him about 10 o'clock, and he was then free from pain, and gave promise of passing a comfortable night.

The New York World of Monday will have the following: Dr. Fordey Barker, the family physician, said yesterday: "These cases turn out so differently from what we expect. I am not a specialist for me to predict how long General Grant will live. I have not seen him for a week. I was present at the consultation of the physicians, and thought then the case was a very serious one. I am sorry that the trouble is not better, but he was successful in many cases. I was referred to him, and that is how I came to interest General Grant in having treatment at his hands. Surgeons Dr. Marck and Dr. Sands were called in because it was thought advisable to consider the subject of an operation. The location of the disease, however, was found to be such that a surgical operation was out of the question. There was no way to get the cancerous growth out by the growth of the diseased parts. He will waste away because of the drain upon his system and the wearing of the disease upon his nervous forces. I am sorry for the trouble he is undergoing, but there seems to be little hope for his life. We told Gen. Grant he might smoke half a cigar, but in one week from that time he had to cease the use of tobacco in any form. The thing that best not to irritate the throat with tobacco, but to say that nicotine caused the cancer is going too far. The General's will power in giving up his cigar, especially when he had been in the habit of smoking so many a day, is remarkable. He has not smoked a cigar since October 28th."

Once in Seven Years.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The B'nai B'rith Charitable Society, which meets every seven years, organized at Tammany Hall to-day. It is composed of a delegate from each of the nine lodges of Germany, and is the only one of its kind in the city. Philip Stein, of Chicago, was made permanent chairman. The vice presidents and secretaries were elected and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

Burned by Molten Metal.

REHOBOTH, Pa., Feb. 28.—Last night at the South Reynolds Reinhold Gherke and John Gris, molders, were fearfully burned with molten metal which was poured over their bodies. Gris will die. The clothing best not to irritate the flames leaping about their heads. Gherke sustained permanent injuries.

Dying on Ship Board.

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TRADE MATTERS.

Business Improving Slightly—The Boston

New York, Feb. 28.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from leading commercial centres convey as a whole more encouragement as to the outlook for the distribution of merchandise in the early future than has been reported of late. The advice do not permit of the formation of a basis for a belief in the near approach of a genuine trade revival, whether that desirable end be at hand or not, but they do mark the practical end of the blockade of railway traffic, thus permitting the free and speedy shipment of goods as well as several well defined elements of need for a better business, and the purchases by industrial jobbers and others.

At New York there is a small gain in sales of dry goods but a still larger increase of hopefulness by agents and others owing to the presence of more interior trade. The Boston report is more improved than before this year. But sales, while exceeding those of the preceding year, are still behind those of the like week in 1884.

There is little improvement, if any, in hardware, none in iron, and the grocery trade is entirely unsatisfactory. The Boston cotton cloth trade is disappointing, being smaller, and there is an outlook for the stoppage of some Eastern mills this spring. Some lines of prints and sheetings have been cut in preparation for the market, and the advance of one-half to one and a half cents for upper leather is well sustained. Woolen mills are less depressed than cotton, but the demand is small and the market is not so active. The Philadelphia sales for the slow opening of spring trade elsewhere.

At Chicago the milder weather has not improved trade, and the decline in wheat further depresses the outlook. The Louisville report is not so bright as in the past, and low stocks held in the interior promise sales, and merchants feel moderately hopeful. At Cincinnati buying by country merchants has increased slightly, and the funds are accumulating there. There has been some gain in general jobbing lines at Cleveland, and a feeling of confidence in commercial circles is noted. From St. Paul and Minneapolis come the brightest trade reports, the actual volume of business fair, and country storekeepers and Detroit traders have experienced a feeling of greater confidence in the outlook, though not so bright as in the past. The market for increase in sales in the West, with the exception of that for wheat and flour, shows some increase actively.

There were 270 failures in the United States during the last week reported. The number of failures in the preceding week was 274 in the preceding week and with 237, 260 and 152, respectively, in the corresponding week of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 percent were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada has forty-six, an increase of thirteen.

Wool.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The Advertiser in its weekly review of the wool trade says: A feature of the market well defined that holders are not pressing their stocks for sale. This may be in part owing to the commission houses sustaining the market by reason of advances and by shippers in the country holding on to their wools with their customary determination. It is noticeable, however, that in Ohio one or two large lots have been moved at 5c, which have been previously held at 6c. We hear of the sale of a small clip of 500 lbs. of XX and XX, 97c on this market, which was not to include in the sales as it was not reported, but it would not shrink over 4 percent. Fine Territory wools are in demand and sell readily on a basis of 22 1/2c, although some sales have been made on a basis of 25 1/2c. Buyers are not only buying, but they claim to have taken orders for goods expecting to bring their wools at 48-50c. There is very little good Michigan remaining on the market. Not much Texas wool remains. New Zealand wool will be here for a couple of months. It will have to be sold about upon a basis of 15-16c for six or eight months' growing and 50-55c for year's growth. Combing wools are firmly held. Pulled wools are rather easy, excepting the coming grades.

The Directors' Win.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 28.—In the suit of Assignees Warren against the Directors of the defunct Penn Bank to recover \$150,000 on securities which were taken by the Directors to indemnify them for personal notes given as security to the associated banks for a loan to tide over the first suspension, Master Geo. J. Smith has had the assignees win, and the grounds taken by the assignees was that the securities belonged to the stockholders and depositors, and the Directors had no right to seize them to secure themselves. The text of the decision has not been made here for a couple of months. It will have to be sold about upon a basis of 15-16c for six or eight months' growing and 50-55c for year's growth. Combing wools are firmly held. Pulled wools are rather easy, excepting the coming grades.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of little more than \$3,000,000 in the public debt during February.

The House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Lancaster, Pa., passed the Senate Saturday.

Adjutant General Farnsworth, of New York, gave a private and select dinner party to President-elect Cleveland Saturday evening.

The question of allowing representatives of the press to accompany the train conveying Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt to Washington will be decided to-day.

William Waldorf Astor, the retiring United States Minister to Rome, Saturday was received by Her Majesty the Queen of Italy, who had him farewell.

Ex-Governor Patton, of Alabama, died at his home near Florence, Saturday. He was Governor from 1850 to 1852, and was the Federal reconstruction laws of 1868.

Vice President-elect Hendricks called at the White House Saturday, in company with Henry D. Pierce, of Indianapolis, and the inaugural Reception Committee, and paid their respects to the President.

Royal Mattheus, colored, head waiter of the Hotel de Ville, New York, was arrested Saturday evening for being late. The waiter engaged seized a carving knife and buried it to the hilt in Mattheus' breast. Mattheus died.

James Jesse and brother, and Miss Mary Jesse had taken the family in a carriage to the city of Albany, N. Y., while attempting to cross a creek near home, a cake of floating ice upset the carriage and Miss Jesse was caught by the rapid current and drowned. The others were rescued.

William, H. M. and George N. Slaters, of the firm of George K. Slaters's Sons, bankers and brokers in New York, have begun action against Walter W. J. Hutchison and wife to recover \$55,000, which is charged they fraudulently obtained from the brokers and wrongfully converted to their own use.

The Gridiron Club, a new organization composed of members of Washington correspondents and modeled after the Clover Club of Philadelphia, gave their first dinner Saturday. Among the guests were Vice President-elect Hendricks, Senators Hawley and Manderson, Representative John A. Caldwell, of West Virginia, and other members of the New York and Major Burke, of the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

THE NEBRASKA STATE TREASURY

Raided by Three Men Who Obtained \$300. One Shot, Another Captured and the Money Recovered—The Mysterious Third Man Who Escaped Arrest.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 28.—An unsuccessful attempt to rob the State Treasury was made at 1 o'clock p. m. One robber was mortally wounded and one captured. Three hundred dollars was taken, but recovered.

The robber wounded at the State Capitol this afternoon is dead. His name was Joseph Griffin, a noted criminal. He had been engaged in a number of small thieving affairs. The captured man is Alvin Maguire, another notorious thief. The third man, who escaped, was in collusion with the detectives, and decoyed the other two into the daring crime. Following are the details:

About 2 o'clock this afternoon three men walked quietly in the State Treasurer's office, drew revolvers and said to Deputy Treasurer Bartlett, who stood behind railing, "Hold up your hands." The muzzles of the pistols almost touched his head through the railing. Bartlett answered: "What does that mean, men? Is it fooling or business?" But his hands went up all the same. "No talk," retorted the man who appeared to be the leader, "just hand over the money; be quick about it."

Bartlett passed out through railing about \$300, saying in a loud voice: "Here it is, help yourselves." The two men then turned to the door the third backing out covering the retreat with his pistol drawn on Bartlett.

The loud tone employed by Bartlett was a signal to Detectives Pound and Davis, who were concealed in the adjoining room. Hearing that they stepped into the hall just as the two robbers passed out of the Treasurer's public door. The detectives shouted: "Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop! Stop!" Maguire was caught before he could mount his horse, but about forty feet from the door. The moment the gun was fired in the hall the third man, who is unknown unless to the detectives, stopped and climbed the door instead of passing through the door behind the railing, and ran across the room and jumped out of the open window and made his escape. No pursuit seems to have been made after this mysterious person. The money was recovered by Pound, who returned it to the Treasurer. Maguire was taken to jail. It appears the detectives knew the attempt was to be made, and had an understanding with Bartlett that he should take the money to the robbers to be heard in the place of concealment. The descent had been looked for any day during the past week. The robbers had visited the capitol several times, but some hitch in the arrangements prevented the robbery from occurring until to-day. There is a mystery about the affair, especially the part taken by the detectives, that has created almost as much curiosity as the excitement. This may be cleared up when the escaped robber is arrested, if ever he is.

MAILED FOR THE MAHDI.

The Fenians to Furnish Him with Two Regiments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—According to a circumstantial narrative to appear in the Evening Post to-morrow Fenian organizations have been revived in this country and an actual movement has been put on foot to organize two or more full regiments of 1,000 men each for service in the Sudan to operate with the Mahdi. This is based upon the following order, a copy of which has been forwarded to the several commanders of Fenian Councils in this city:

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, 305 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK, February 7, 1885.

A meeting of the centres of circles representing the following names: cities will be held in their respective headquarters as early as may be before the 20th inst. to take such measures as may be necessary to organize each their quota of 200 men for an Irish brigade for active service in Egypt in the interests of the Mahdi in his struggle for liberty.

Immediately upon organization the names of the quota will be forwarded to the Beekman street office in New York of Joseph P. Donovan, Boston, New York, 200; Philadelphia, 200; Boston, 200; Buffalo, 200; Chicago, 200. Your circle will take immediate measures to raise for this contingent the sum