The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

GENERAL GRANT is quite well, thank you.

"ALL the storms will soon be over"—at least we hope so.—*Song of the Wheeling Exiles in Ohio.*

CINCINNATI is enjoying a revival of pulling gambling houses. The Louisville exiles made it too interesting for the porkopolitans.

FROM over the river the April breezes wait the plaintive strains of "Home, sweet Home", and the copious heavens weep in kindly sympathy.

THEY are bringing forward Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, as a candidate for Governor of New York. It is safe to say that he will not "lay low" when the returns come in.

GENTLEMEN who may find themselves absent from Wheeling for a short time can have the INTELLIGENCER mailed to any temporary address. The subscription lists of a newspaper are not open to public inspection.

MR. KEILEY'S caustic comment on Victor Emmanuel was not more than might have been expected from an eloquent man of his religious belief. Morever, there were men not Roman Catholics who did not approve the course of the Italian King. The awkwardness of the situation is that Mr. Keiley has been appointed to represent his country at the Italian Court. It would be humiliating if the King of Italy were to refuse to receive our ambassador, yet who could blame him? King Humbert may be great enough to overlook this chapter of Mr. Keiley's record, but that is a little more than we can expect.

IF appearances are not misleading, Wheeling has natural gas within her grasp. Will she be so unwise as to prevent its coming? It matters not who furnishes the capital—Wheeling wants the gas. If our own people desire to subscribe to the stock, we understand that their subscriptions will be gladly received.

Under the ordinance manufacturers, single or in association, may pipe gas for their own use. The maximum price that can be charged to anybody is fifteen cents per thousand. With these provisions an exclusive grant cannot be detrimental to the city's interest. Wheeling ought not to hesitate to benefit herself because at the same time somebody will profit by rendering her a service. Men don't invest their money in such work out of pure philanthropy.

THE night before the Grand Jury was to meet, the Chief of Police "pulled" a gambling house. It wasn't among the most conspicuous of the snares of its kind, but it was a law-breaking establishment and ought to have been proceeded against. On the second day of the Grand Jury's session the committee which had in charge the case of the Chief of Police concluded to come together for the first time, and at once made a report. It wasn't much of a report, but it was something.

The Grand Jury seems to have had a stirring effect all around. It would be a great thing if such a Grand Jury could be kept in perpetual session. But perhaps there will be enough good work to last till the next term of court. We may even indulge the hope that there will be enough wholesome admonition to last for at least a year.

THE Keyser *Echo*, in a strong article, insists that the time has come for the Republican party to declare itself on the question of prohibition, and that it must take the prohibition side. The *Echo* thinks a crisis is at hand, for which reason "the State Committee [of the Republican party of West Virginia] should at once meet and consider the case, and adopt such measures as will avert the threatened calamity."

THE INTELLIGENCER is unable to see what the State Committee can do in the matter, unless it be to call a convention. This will hardly be thought necessary at this time, since there is no election near at hand. The State Committee would not undertake to declare new policies in behalf of the party. The INTELLIGENCER is aware that there are Republicans in West Virginia who place prohibition above every other question—good and true men whom the party does not want to lose. We are not sure that they will be willing to wait until the party shall again be assembled in ordinary convention.

But what is to be gained by urging formal action at this time, when a popular vote is so far off? The INTELLIGENCER is not interested to delay discussion—an end which it could not accomplish if it would. On the contrary, speaking for itself alone, the INTELLIGENCER is quite willing that the discussion shall proceed. With no power to bind anybody, assuming no right to speak for the party or any element of it—rather leaving party out of the question, and standing on its own responsibility—the INTELLIGENCER declares its disbelief in prohibition as a good public policy. With regard to the Republican party, for which it has an affectionate veneration, the INTELLIGENCER does not believe that it can safely go the way of prohibition.

If in the judgment of the State Committee the exigency warrants a convention, let the convention be called. The INTELLIGENCER does not doubt that Republicans will be able to discuss in good temper, in convention or elsewhere, any question that may be presented for their consideration.

A Horse Challenge.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Spirit of the Times* will publish in its next issue a communication from John Murphy, the trotting horse driver, in reply to the proposition made by Wm. C. France. Mr. Murphy has deposited with the editor of that paper $1,200 forfeit for a match for $2,500 each, in harness, between the horses Maxey Cobb and Harry Wilkes, the race to be trotted any day after September first.

The Builder Held.

NEW YORK, April 15.—In the Yorkville police court this afternoon Charles A. Boddenick, builder of the tenements in Sixty-second street, which fell on Monday, waived an examination and gave bail in $5,000.

GETTING BETTER.

GRANT'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

The General Himself Thinks He Will Recover—An Outline of His Disease—The Character and Extent of the Malady. How the Old Hero Feels.

NEW YORK, April 15.—When Dr. Shrady left General Grant's house after consultation to-day he said that the general condition of the patient was improved.

"How do you account for this steady improvement?" was asked.

"The General's bad attacks have been caused by complications associated with the usual progress of the disease," was the answer. "These have been overcome for the present, and of course he is better. The temporary irritation in the throat has been relieved, and the result is what the bulletins have stated."

"And do the bulletins state everything?" was asked.

"The bulletins deal with the plain facts of the case, and the facts only," replied Dr. Shrady.

During the conversation this afternoon General Grant said to his physicians: "The doctors outside, I am informed, are writing and talking about my case and some of them seem to think they know *more about it than you gentlemen do*; but it is like in a time of war when the men at home think they know more about it than the generals who are on the field fighting."

Soon after his throat was dressed this morning General Grant said, in remarking upon his improved condition, that he thought he would get well. That the public may be enabled to thoroughly understand the case and form reliable opinions the following absolute facts are given as a basis for public and personal judgement: General Grant's body is not greatly emaciated about the body.

HIS PHYSICAL CONDITION.

He has lost some flesh but how much cannot be told. His face is not much changed, but it has a careworn appearance. The gland is swollen on the right side and the swelling on the outside varies as there is more or less swelling on the inside. The glandular swelling has at no time been larger than a hen's egg, and from that down to the size of a pigeon's egg. It is located at the angle of the right jaw. It has never entirely disappeared since it came months ago. The swelling is due first to irritation of the growth and finally to the progress of the disease in the glands. There is no positive evidence that the glands have become actively diseased, though the presumption is that they are diseased. The disease does not extend to nor affect any of the processes of the General's ear. There is some danger of that, a possibility but not a probability at present. The disease is spreading very gradually backwards into the back part of the throat into the palate. It has communicated somewhat to the back part of the nose in front and above the palate. There is no large lump on the tongue. It is an ulcer way back on the side of the tongue. It has never been shown to the whole extent, but it is a small ulcer irregular in shape and from a quarter to half an inch in diameter. In the case of epithelioma there is no lump. It is an ulcer. There is a discharge from the ulcerated surface. The discharge is composed of mucous, broken-down tissue and some little matter, in other words it is muco-pus. This exudes from one ulcerated surface that includes the palate, the back part of throat and the right side of tongue.

THERE IS A CHANCE.

There is a chance for the general improvement of the patient by the temporary arrest of the disease. The atmosphere of the mountains or the west would in fair weather be better for the General than the salt air of the seaboard. In all cancerous cases of the throat there are complications which might be called accidents of the disease, and it is these complications that have given trouble rather than the steady progress of the disease. In this case these complications are swelling of the throat, increase of inflammation, spasms, hemorrhages and increase flow of mucous. Six drops or minims of morphia are given each twenty-four hours, just enough to control the pain and induce sleep. Without morphia the pain at times would be unbearable.

The General takes for food from one to two tumblerfuls of mixture of beef extract and egg and milk every two to four hours, night and day. He relished a little clam broth yesterday as much as he relishes anything.

The General usually reclines in his chair, attired in knitted underwear, on his feet knitted wool moccasins, a dark brown dressing gown trimmed with silk and belted with heavy cord. Over his lap is spread a silk and satin quilt filled with down, while upon his head he wears a silk cap, which he has long worn to protect his head.

Dr. Douglas will remain with the General to-night and a consultation will be held at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

11 P. M.—General Grant has been very free from pain during the afternoon and evening. His condition has not materially changed since the last report. He has coughed unfrequently and has not been troubled by any accumulation of pus. His pulse at 10 P. M. was 72; temperature normal. He is now sleeping quietly.

(Signed) J. H. DOUGLAS, M. D.

THE DAYLIGHT HOURS.

General Grant's Condition Said to be Considerably Improved.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The first Grant bulletin was at 9 A. M.: General Grant has enjoyed a refreshing sleep of eight and a half hours. His pulse is 74 and of fair volume; temperature normal. He is declined to be cheerful and chatty. He has at present no pain in his throat nor has he suffered from any during the night.

Colonel Grant at 8 o'clock last night said he believed his father would enjoy a quiet and easy night. When the night nurse left the house between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning, his report of the night proved Colonel Grant's forecast had been fulfilled.

Senator Chaffee was the first visitor of the day. He remained nearly an hour, and when he left he said only six minims of morphia had been used in twenty-four hours. The General's condition was better than it had been for ten days, and Senator Chaffee had no immediate apprehensions.

Dr. Newman called at 10:15. At 10:30 C. Romero, Secretary of the Mexican legation, came out of the house. He did not see the General, was informed that after a good night's rest the General was then sitting in his room. He saw Mrs. Grant, who said the General was quite cheerful.

Mrs Jesse Grant stated the General was easier, but he was not gaining strength. She did not see any very great change in his condition from the last few days, and hoped the statement would be verified in relation to the General taking an outing, but thought it was rather premature to talk of. The matter of his removal, if he survived till the fine weather, was not definitely settled.

Fire destroyed the hardware store of Giles & Murchison, in Wilmington, N. C. Loss $65,000.

KRILEY'S CASE.

His Attack on Victor Emmanuel and the Occupation of Rome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—On the evening of January 12, 1871, a public meeting was held in Richmond, Va., to protest against and denounce the occupation of Rome by King Victor Emmanuel. Bishop McGill presided. On motion of Mayor A. Killey, the new Minister to Italy, a committee on resolutions was appointed, of which he was chairman. The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows:

WHEREAS, The Catholics of this diocese have witnessed with the profoundest concern the recent cruel and causeless invasion of the Papal States by a neighboring sovereign, and the sacrilegious violence with which the Holy Father has been driven from his throne and bereft of his lawful authority; and

WHEREAS, It is meet that the voice of even this small fragment of the great Catholic world should be raised in reprobation of this outrage and implety.

Resolved, That the Catholic clergy and laity of Richmond, confident that their course will be indorsed by the whole diocese, protest against the invasion and spoliation of the States of the Church by King Victor Emmanuel as a crime against solemn treaties and against the independence of the head of the Church on earth, which must always be imperilled while it is the subject of any temporal prince or government.

Resolved, That while no supposed necessity could justify, and no anticipated benefit could excuse this outrage, it challenges peculiar reprehension from the circumstance that there was not even the pretence of consulting the prosperity or liberty of the Roman people in the aggression; but it is conceded, and indeed triumphantly claimed as a merit, that a spoliation was effected in the interest of the people of foreign States, and to pander to the vanity of alien communities.

Resolved, That while the spoliations justify the world in stigmatizing this invasion as a flagrant crime against social order and the peace of Nations, the personal turpitude of King Victor Emmanuel invites even more serious denunciations. Pretending to be a Catholic prince, he has smitten, as it were, with a mailed hand the chief of Catholics; claiming to be a lawful sovereign, he has trampled under foot the very convention to which he owes his throne; and pretending to be a defender of the rights of the humblest, he has admitted in his proclamation of the 8th of September that he despoiled the territory of a peaceful neighbor to prevent the brigands of his own dominion from consummating the spoliation without his aid.

Resolved, That to the venerable Pontiff, now standing on the verge of the grave, after a life extended beyond the allotted space, resplendent throughout its course with saintly virtues and illustrious achievements, the object of the filial worship of millions of his children in every quarter of Christendom, and of the respect and veneration of the good of all lands and faiths, who has twice tasted the bitter chalice of political persecution, pressed to his lips by treacherous Catholics, we tender our profoundest and most affectionate sympathy and beg to assure him that, though among the most remote and least worthy of his children, we yield to none in obedience to his authority, reverence for his character and tender solicitude for his personal welfare.

Resolved, That while under existing circumstances no resistance to the sacrilege of which he and the Church are victims seems left to us save an appeal to the enlightened judgement of mankind, and prayers to the throne of Him whose divine promise is pledged to the guardianship of this fold, we utter that prayer and record that protest in common with our brethren of every civilized race and tongue under heaven in the unshaken faith that the arm of the Lord is still mighty, and that the word He pledged to the preservation of his Church "will not pass away."

KEILEY'S SPEECH.

The following is the report of Mayor Keiley's speech on the resolution, which appeared in the *Richmond Whig*:

He did not intend to defend the resolution on religious grounds, because the humblest Catholic comprehended as clearly as the most learned and exalted, the doctrines of his faith. In the dethronement of the Pope a crime had been committed against religion itself which no material advantage or political necessity, could extenuate, much less refuse. "Why is it," he said, "that free citizens of this mighty Republic in tones more decided than the subjects of kings heriditary or kings constitutional, denounce this flagrant offense? Why is it that the German pauses in his triumph and the Frenchman in his despair, that quiet Austria is answered by convulsed Spain, that sober Holland responds to chivalrous Poland; that England echoes America, and last not least, that a mighty voice of grief and indignant burst from the smitten heart of that sorrowing child, green Erin, whose sublime devotion to his altars no temptation has been able to seduce and no persecutions quench, until a tidal wave of protest rolls on every shore of Christendom? It is first, sir, because the instinct of the Nations tells them that, without warrant of law, without excuse, or cause or motive that will dare the light of inquiry, the most peaceful and least aggressive of Christian soldiers has been set upon by enemies to whom he never gave offence and driven from the throne, and this in a short time of such National convulsion as gave assurance that the invader would not be molested in the work.

"When Victor Emmanuel crossed the Roman frontier it was a triumph of the infidelity and socialism of Geneva, and this is why the great Catholic body mourn the fate of Pius IX. It is the settled judgment of a thousand years that the Holy Father should be independent of all earthly authority."

As a third reason the speaker cited the universal affection and veneration accorded the Holy Father by all Catholics. A fourth reason is the conviction in all reflecting minds that the invasion was without the faintest excuse.

In conclusion he said the true spirit and genius of the movement is hatred of infidelity and outrage, and against these the voice of the upright and true people of all the earth will be raised and will not be raised in vain.

The Old Cry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Rumors were current here to-day to the effect that gross frauds and irregularities had been discovered in the Treasury Department; that Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild had been in consultation with reference thereto and that a general and thorough investigation would begin at once. In reply to questions on the subject both Secretary Manning and Assistant Secretary Fairchild said that the rumors were entirely without foundation.

Peace in Central America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Senor De Peralta, the Costa Rican Minister, received to-night the following telegram from President Zaldivar, of San Salvador, who was in command of the army of the Republic at the battle of Chalchuapa:

SANTA ANA, April 15.

To Peralta, Washington:

The peace of Central America has been signed; new triumph; doing great honor to Salvador.

[Signed] ZALDIVAR.

THE PLOT THICKENS

AND THE VILLAIN STILL UNHUNG.

The St. Louis Murder Mystery Deepens—The Dead Man's History—People Who Have Known the Alleged Murderer and the Murdered Man.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—There are no new developments in the murder mystery. Preller's body remains at the morgue, and the police are taking active steps to discover the whereabouts of Maxwell, but decline to make public the nature of their proceedings. They say, however, that important developments may be expected.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PRELLER.

A New York City Hotel Clerk Tells What he Knows About Him.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The night clerk of the Hotel Belvedere thus describes Arthur Preller, the victim of the St. Louis tragedy: "He was a tall man of slight, lithe figure, most gentlemanly and refined in manner. He had rather a Jewish cast of countenance, a prominent nose, curved lips, dark complexion, extremely black curly hair, with a light but very dark mustache and mutton chop side whiskers. I would say he was 30 years old. He remained here just three weeks, leaving on *March 24. I never saw any one with him* during the entire time he remained with us. He was always on the rush; as if he hadn't a moment to spare and he never came in or went out without quite a load of packages. He received a large mail every day. He was richly dressed and seemed to have plenty of money. When he left there on the morning of March 24th his great big trunks were sent through to San Francisco, while he carried two large hand satchels and several small boxes and bundles. Each of the trunks weighed at least 250 pounds, and was much too heavy too have contained clothing only. He took especial pains to prevent the porter from assisting in the packing and strapping of the trunks, and only allowed him to come into his rooms after everything was ready for his departure. Then he came down from the office and told me to send any mail that might come here for him to the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia.

"I did send a number of letters there." Richard W. Owens, an Irishman and employe of E. J. Denning, who lives at No. 97 Clinton Place, was seen last night at No. 7, Seventh avenue, the place of meeting of the Plymouth Brethren, of which Mr. Owens is pastor. His account of Mr. Preller, filled out by suggestions from another member of the congregation, who knew him well, was substantially as follows: "C. Arthur Preller, was the son of E. Preller, of London, dealer in the higher grades of decorative print cloths and the finer qualities of embroidering silks. His brother and himself were also interested in the firm, and he travelled as its representative. He was of a retiring, almost effeminate, nature, a pure-minded man and an earnest member of our order, he being a member of the Dalston Road Assembly in London. He was a good deal of an artist and a musician, having music in his trunks which he valued at $300. This was his third or fourth trip around this country and he reached this city about March 1, with six big trunks containing quite a little library among other things. He was about 27 years of age, but very young in appearance.

"He was of a contemplative caste of mind, caring nothing for society and the last man in the world to take up with fast companions. He dressed richly but quietly, and often carried as much as $500 about his person. He was of medium height and size and resembled a creole in his features and wore a dark mustache. I gave him a letter of introduction to the Rev. Dr. James Brooks, Pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church in St. Louis. I knew of no other person in that city with whom he would come in contact. He had no enemies, and the only trait which would bring him in contact with rough characters was a desire to explore the slums of a great city. When here I took him through the lower wards and he was much interested in the missionary work being done there. Of Walter Lennox Maxwell I know but little. He is a wealthy English nobleman, a baronet and, I think, a relation of the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, present Lord Farnham, who is an active member of our order. Sir Walter was to be Mr. Preller's traveling companion through Australia and India back to England. Mr. Preller had relations in Brooklyn, and was a man who told little of his affairs to others, but was almost childlike in his simplicity."

ABOUT MAXWELL.

A New England Gentleman who Knew the Companion of Preller.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 15.—The *Gazette* this afternoon has a story bearing on the St. Louis tragedy. W. E. Warren, a prominent business man here, came over on the Cephalonia with Maxwell and Preller. He says Maxwell was 28 or 29 years old, weighed 131 pounds, had dark brown hair and cheeks. When he came on the steamer he had little whiskers in front of the ear and a moustache. Afterwards he let his full beard grow and when Mr. Warren last saw him he had a full beard of four weeks growth. He said he had studied medicine in London and had been an assistant surgeon in a hospital there. He had a full case of surgeon's instruments. He claimed to be the champion bycicliist of England. When last seen by Mr. Warren he appeared to have been indulging in stimulants. Mr. Warren has two letters from him in Boston and one with the letter head of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, dated April 7, two days later than the date given of his leaving the house. In it he says he is going to San Francisco, and if he finds no business, to New Zealand. Preller is described as being 30 years old, weighing 170 pounds, well formed, nice looking, with an olive complexion and dark hair and mustache. He appeared studious and reticent and more gentlemanly and cultured than Maxwell. Maxwell told Mr. Warren he expected aid in getting employment at San Francisco through Preller's acquaintance with the Pacific Mail Company's officers.

Another Point.

BOSTON, April 15.—Mr. Powers, who knew Maxwell, the supposed murderer of Preller, while in this city, says he has a letter in his possession which was mailed by Maxwell from St. Louis at 6 P. M., April 6. It was learned to-day that prior to his departure Maxwell pawned his watch. A person in Boston now holds the ticket. When Preller left Boston it was understood he and Maxwell were to meet at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, and the date on which they were to be there was fixed on. After Preller's departure they corresponded and their letters were of a friendly nature. Maxwell was an intense hater of dynamiters and has been heard to say, 'the whole crew ought to die." Preller, on the other hand, was somewhat in league with the dynamiters.

HON. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Mayor of Baltimore, says:—I concur in the recommendation of "Dr. Petzold's German Bitters," and have no doubt that the preparation will justify the many endorsements of those who have used it. WM.

A GEORGIA ELOPEMENT.

Persistent Efforts of Two Lovers Eventually Rewarded.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 15.—The quiet neighborhood of Bowling Green, Oglethorpe county, has been in a state of intense excitement for the last four weeks over the determined efforts of a young couple to elude paternal vigilance. Miss Delia Jackson, a daughter of Colonel W. B. Jackson, is the belle of the county, and the admired of a whole host of gallants.

The favored one was Mr. Mack Escoe, upon whose suit, however, the paternal Jackson frowned. The lady was ordered to cut off the visits of her lover. The sequel would show, however, that she must have found occasion to meet him. About a month ago Colonel Jackson heard footsteps at midnight, and, upon cautiously going out, found that Miss Delia had just joined her lover for the purpose of eloping.

The lady was ordered in, and the lover was ordered off. A second time the couple eloped, but with little better success, for they were overhauled, and the daughter brought home. These successive attempts became the county talk, and soon there were formed two factions; married men with daughters who did not want them stolen, and single men who believed that fond hearts should be permitted to mate. The feeling grew bitter, and several severe fights are reported between the partisans.

When the rumors spread that Miss Delia was for a third time in the possession of her lover, excitement ran high. Word came to Colonel Jackson that his daughter was seen to join Escoe near by. The latter at once organized his friends, and, armed with guns and a pack of dogs, gave hot pursuit to the fugitive pair. In following the pair over an intervening mountain the trail was lost, and the whole party grew wrathy and somewhat profane. It seems that the fugitives, finding themselves hard pressed, took refuge in an abandoned gold mine, in one of the chambers of which the lady was secreted, while the friends of Escoe stood at the entrance ready to contest the way.

The services of John F. Smith, a neighboring Magistrate, were hastily procured, and soon the words were spoken which rendered shotguns and dogs useless. Finding himself outwitted, Colonel Jackson made a virtue of necessity and invited the couple to an impromptu wedding feast. The sad fact remains, however, that while principals have become reconciled, the partisans are about as hot as ever.

Quick Communication.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. Charles Marvin, writer and lecturer on Central Asia, writes that he has learned semi-officially that the Russian telegraph system is in full working order from Askabad to Merv. The latter place is Gen. Komaroff's base of operations and is at all times connected with his headquarters by a fleet courier service.

Mr. Marvin says General Komaroff can send or receive messages to or from St. Petersburg within twenty-four hours.

The Right Kind of a Loan.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople, says: "The Shah of Persia has offered to let England have 50,000 Persian troops in the event of war with Russia. It is reported that Ayoub Khan before his arrest sent to Gen. Komaroff the plans of the defenses of Herat.

Will Return to England.

LONDON, April 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cairo, says: it is believed that General Wolseley will soon return to England.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wash Brodie, a young man of Vincennes, Ind., was killed in a runaway.

A fire in Bloomer, Wis., destroyed fifteen business houses at a loss of $50,000.

Senator Logan delivered an address at the Lincoln memorial services, held at Springfield, Ill, yesterday.

Fellows, Shaw & Raymond, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Cincinnati, assigned, with $100,000 liabilities.

There are indications that the Cincinnati cigar-makers' lock-out, that has lasted over a year, is nearing the end.

Prof. Anderson, principal of the High School at Nabonne, Mo., committed suicide on account of business troubles.

Mrs. Catharine Quinn, of Muncie, Ind., was poisoned by accidentally swallowing a dose of "Rough on Rats."

James Halstead, a party to the murder of Henry W. Smith, near Jackson, Mich., was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The candidacy of Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, for Governor of New York, is looked for with great favor by Republicans.

Secretary Endicott has issued an order that all clerks in the War Department must pay their just debts or be subject to discharge.

By prompt action of the constituted authorities the pleuro-pneumonia that broke out in Missouri some time ago has been confined to one county.

Five thousand employes of the Canadian Pacific Construction Company at Victoria, B. C., have gone on a strike because of failure to receive their pay.

Two trains on the Belt railway at Indianapolis, Ind., collided, and ten cars and one engine were completely wrecked and one trainman slightly injured.

The platform of a roller-coaster at Toledo, O., gave way precipitating twenty-five children a distance of twenty feet, fatally injuring one boy and seriously hurting about a dozen others.

The Albert, of the Greely relief expedition, will be taken from New York to Halifax next week, where she will be returned to the English Government with the thanks of Congress.

A four-story business building in Chicago was destroyed by fire. Loss $200,000.

James McConville, the retiring Mayor of Steubenville, was presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane.

Chris. Bradford, the famous life-saver, died yesterday at Pittsburgh, of paralysis. During the past seven years he along with his brothers Ned and Mike, saved 532 lives at the Atlantic City beach.

The Cincinnati Presbytery selected the following as Commissioners to the General Assembly, which convenes in Cincinnati May 24: Rev. F. C. Monfort, D.D., Rev. R. H. Leonard and Rev. Dr. Scott, and Elders William McAlpin, John Chidlaw and J. W. Caldwell.

Several ladies, among them Mrs. Admiral Reynolds, started in a boat yesterday afternoon to Old Point from Fortress Monroe, with two negroes as oarsmen. The water was rough and the wind high. The boat capsized near the beach. All were rescued, but Mrs. Reynolds died from exhaustion.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company will contest the recent order of the Land Commissioner, throwing open for settlement five hundred thousand acres of land where the Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific grants, by an error of the land office overlap, and which are claimed by the Southern Pacific.

An attempt was made to blow up the cottage of an old man named Payten, near Forsythe, Mo., by exploding giant powder on the roof. Several members of the family were injured. "Bud" Matthews, who was suspected of the crime, was forced to flee with his family, but was fired upon from behind some bushes by the wayside, mortally wounded in the breast, and one of his children shot through the head. Two sons of Payten were arrested for shooting Matthews.

THE HALF-BREED WAR

THAT CANADA HAS ON HER HANDS.

The Indians Making Depredations on the Farmers of the Northwest—A General Who "is Dying for a Fight"—The Text of Mr. Riel's Manifesto.

WINNEPEG, MAN., April 15.—A dispatch from Battleford to-day says: The country north of here was burned yesterday for miles by Indians traveling westward. All the farmers on both sides of the river were raided and their horses and cattle driven away. Signal fires were seen all around, but the garrison was powerless to do anything but hold itself in readiness in the event of an attack.

Colonel Irvine's contemplated sortie from Prince Albert will attack the rebels, who are on both sides of the river, on the north side, while General Middleton's command will fight the larger force on this side. Lieutenant Colonel Forrest, of Quebec, who was with General Middleton for the past week or so, returned to the city last night to make arrangements with the banks to have money placed at his disposal at Qu' Appelle for the purpose of paying the troops, as he is paymaster of the forces. Colonel Forest reports General Middleton is in the *best of spirits and, to use his own words,* is "Just dying for a fight." He fears he may not be able to meet the rebels and may have to return without accomplishing his mission. If the General once gets his eyes on the rebels there will be a "big fight," for the General is determined to strike a blow that will be felt for all time to come. The midland battalion under command of Lieut. Colonel Williams, M. P., arrived about four o'clock. The battalion musters 350 men and 35 officers. They received rather sudden orders to start west and left by special train for Qu 'Appele. It is supposed they will be sent to John Middleton's command. Col. Scott's battalion's received orders to proceed to join Middleton, and will probably leave to-morrow. Col. Smith has orders to start at once for Calgary, and his battalion will leave this morning. The Ninth battalion is still in camp here. The Toronto body guard cavalry arrived through the night, and the London battalion will arrive to-night. It is not known when General Strange's force will be ordered to start from Calgary to Edmonton. It is believed that preparations are not making much advance at Calgary. Both teams and supplies are wanting. Strange is very unpopular and men will not volunteer to serve under him. Colonel Quinnette, of the Sixty-fifth battalion, returned from Calgary last night. His men are not properly equipped to march north and there are no scouts ready to go with them. It will be some days before Strange is in position to undertake the journey.

TO RELIEVE BATTLEFORD.

A Swift Current dispatch says Colonel Otter has received instructions to abandon the river expedition and form a flying column for the relief of Battleford. The column marched fifteen miles yesterday and has reached Saskatchewan ferry, twenty-eight miles distant. There is a scow here capable of taking over the whole expedition in a day. From the river to Battleford is about one hundred and seventy miles nearly, all through open country. Other forces should reach Battleford in less than ten days.

A Clark's Crossing dispatch says the following particulars of the fight at Duck Lake are furnished by a volunteer who took part. The rebels, numbering 300, were concealed in a house and in the woods, and were not discovered by the police until they were within fifty yards. During the parley an Indian attempted to wrest a rifle from a policeman, and was shot. This was the opening of the fight, which lasted forty minutes. The house where the rebels were concealed was not discovered until after the fight commenced. Cannon were immediately brought to bear, but unfortunately in loading the police put in shot without powder, thus rendering the guns useless. The volunteers remained standing while the police fought lying down, hence so much slaughter among the farmers. The Prince Albert dead remained on the field for seven days. Riel sent a message to the police to come for them, but the latter refusing, the messenger himself removed them. The rebels captured fifteen rifles and about five hundred rounds of ammunition. The Indians robbed the dead of two gold watches, but Riel promised to have them returned.

RIEL'S MANIFESTO.

Riel has drawn up a manifesto. A long document is given of the proceedings of the deputation which went to Ottawa in 1881 to put before the government the complaint of the half-breeds of St. Albert and the Saskatchewan country. He says that the appointment of the half-breed commission is a confession that the half-breeds had not received justice. Strong representations had been made by Archbishop Tache and others, the answer always being that "something would be done." This went on until 1870 when Governor Laird advocated a general settlement. In 1876, 1877 and 1878 urgent representations were made to the government. In 1879, when Sir John MacDonald came into power these representations were renewed. Riel says Mr. Dewdney must have misled the Government; that the Dominion surveyors had no sooner ceased to harass the half-breeds than timber inspectors began to fine settlers for taking timber off lands which they had been cultivating for years, though the patents had been withheld. Riel appeals to the white settlers to testify to the mismanagement of Saskatchewan and Alberta since 1870, and to the tyrrany and dishonesty of the officials, and says his people did not fire upon Crozier until that officer fired first; that war is being forced upon them, though the Parliament knows that they have been wronged. In conclusion he says they must die fighting.

This document, together with the bill of rights of September and the new bill of rights, will be sent to General Middleton. Gabriel Dumont is the most active man in the rebel ranks, and compels many followers, by threats of death, to stand out. He denies having incited the Indians, and says they are avenging their own sufferings and showing the Government that they will not submit to Dewdney any longer. The rebel leaders say that if they are driven out of the Saskatchewan country they will go to Peace River and form a territory of their own, and not submit until new officials are appointed.

W. W. Fadden, of Colgarry, passed through here yesterday for Ottawa, bearing resolutions adopted by the white settlers around Colgarry, demand that their rights be recognized. He says Riel was among the settlers two weeks ago, and that 600 whites volunteered to help him. Fadden has no doubt that the whites will take up arms if the Government refuses to listen to their claims.

Why Stock Went Up.

LONDON, April 15.—The rebound of stocks is chiefly due to a prevalent belief that England is about to conclude an alliance with Turkey, which it is thought will prove an effectual damper to Russian arrogance. This belief is based, however, on mere surmise.

RUSSIA TAKES A TURN.

Some Conundrums Propounded to England. Affairs in Afghanistan.

LONDON, April 15.—Mr. Gladstone's apparent hesitation over the Kushk river affair has emboldened Russia and she is now taking her turn in demanding explanations and withdrawals. The report is confirmed that M. De Giers has demanded an explanation of the presence of Captain Yates of General Lumsden's staff, at the Kushk river battle, and of the part he is said to have taken in provoking that engagement. Special dispatches from St. Petersburg even assert that Russia has demanded the recall of General Lumsden himself, on the ground of his pronounced sympathy with the Afghans in their hostility toward Russia, but this statement is doubtful. The Government is still wrangling with Turkey over the terms of the proposed Anglo-Turkish alliance. Long interviews between Earl Granville and Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Minister, or Hassen Fehmi Pasha, the Sultan's special envoy, are of daily occurrence. The Sultan is coy, and is coquetting with both England and Russia. He probably never felt his importance in European politics so keenly as at this moment, when Mr. Gladstone, who formerly described him as the unspeakable Turk, is bidding for his favor against the Russians who whipped him in 1872. The Russians are making tempting overtures to Turkey, baiting the hook with provinces on the northern boundary, the possession of which would tend to consolidate and perpetuate the Turkish Empire in Europe. The solicitude of both England and Russia for Turkey's friendship is of course caused by the latter's control of the Dardanelles, which command the entrance to the Black Sea.

There is, however, this important difference between the two suitors for Turkey's favor: England could force the straits and Russia could not. No ordinary war vessels of either navy could pass the Dardanelles castles and the forts and batteries which line the straits from the Ægean Sea to the Sea of Marmora, but the forts could be silenced by two or three of the British monster turret ships such as the Invincible, Devastation, Terror, Alexandria or Hercules. Then these floating steel forts could be stationed at either end of the straits to protect English and exclude Russian vessels. These facts are as well known to the Sultan as to the English admiralty, and it is firmly believed here that his friendship will eventually be given to the side carrying the heaviest guns.

Military Movements.

LONDON, April 15.—Military movements in Afghanistan are exceedingly difficult at present on account of the almost unprecedent severity of the weather. Incessant storms of snow and hail on the mountains and rain in the valleys have swollen the rivers into floods which are impassible by any means of transportation with which General Lumsden's forces are supplied. The weather is exceptionally cold, and this fact tells more severely on the British officers and Indian troops who are from the South, than upon the Russians, who are from the North.

The Paris *La Paix* says that in the event of war between England and Russia the other powers, especially France, must remain strictly neutral. The *La Paix* hints that such an agreement already exists.

Recruiting for the British navy continues with great activity. The Admirality have invited navy pensioners to volunteer.

The Viceroy's Speech.

LONDON, April 15.—In a speech delivered to-day at Lahore, the Capital of the Punjaub, Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, said that the recent attack by the Russian General Komaroff, on the Afghans, appears to have been entirely unprovoked. He added that while he was anxious for peace it was impossible at this moment to foresee the end of the present crisis.

Another dispatch just received from Lahore says: Earl Dufferin, British Viceroy of India, has arrived has arrived here from Rewal Pindi. He comes officially to confer with the Maharajah of Cashmere. The Viceroy was met by a great crowd, and accorded a splendid reception. In reply to the address of welcome presented by the officers of the municipality the Earl of Dufferin spoke officially of the Anglo-Russian situation in significant words. Among other things, he said: "Coming from an important interview with the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose dominions, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been the scene of an unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the Princes and people of India ready with one accord to rally around the standard of Great Britain even at a distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say how the present crisis will end. If it ends in war, that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavors of the British Government to avoid so dire a result and in defiance of their most moderate and conciliatory conduct."

Not a Path of Roses.

LONDON, April 15.—Up to this evening there was a feeling of relief in Government circles over the news from Cork, which all tended to show that the visit of the Prince of Wales to that city has passed off quietly and had evoked an unexpected amount of enthusiasm. Early in the evening the Nationalists held a mass meeting wherein inflammatory speeches were made and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the Royal progress were burned in a bonfire.

During the afternoon a detective arrested a rowdy who was throwing stones at the loyalists in procession. A mob speedily formed and attempted to rescue the prisoner. A detective fired his revolver but without effect and succeeded in taking the prisoner to the police court, where he was promptly released on bail, furnished by the Mayor of Cork.

Vegetables Instead of Dynamite.

CORK, April 15.—While the Prince and Princes of Wales were being driven in today's procession a Nationalist threw a vegetable at the royal carriage. The vegetable struck one of the footmen with considerable force. Many stones were thrown by roughs at the people who followed and cheered the royal carriage, and the police several times fired at the roughs. No injuries are reported. Immediately after the procession was over a meeting of the Cork National League was held. The meeting declared that the Loyalist attempt to get up a fictitious demonstration of welcome in honor of royalty had proved a failure, and passed a resolution of congratulation to John O'Connor, who managed the hostile demonstrations, for the victory he had achieved for the Nationalist cause.

Bridgeport.

Mr. C. M. Rhodes is in Indianapolis on a business trip.

E. W. House, of Cadiz, was calling on friends in town yesterday.

Mr. George W. Miller made a flying trip to New Philadelphia yesterday.

Mr. E. B. Bowie was in town yesterday calling on his brother Al., who is on the sick list.

The G. A. R. lodge of this place will give an entertainment at Dinsmore's Rink in the near future.

Mr. A. J. Baggs leaves to-day for Tennessee, accompanied by his son, Sherman, who is going there for his health. Sherman is suffering from ill health, and it is to be hoped that the change of climate will be so be