

The Intelligencer

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The Servian walk-over continues unabated. This is significant, but it is not yet.

AN article in the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, notwithstanding its many and obvious errors, is interesting enough to reproduce. In some respects it reads like a novel. Perhaps that is the way the situation looks from the Pittsburgh point of view.

TAMMANY men say they are willing to let bygones be bygones, now that they are on top, but they are not sure that the County Democracy will be admitted to the next State Convention. After all it appears that Tammany's forgetfulness is not so well developed as its memory.

NEW YORK City's debt is \$126,000,000, unless \$34,000,000 in the sinking fund are to be deducted—a question which is now being discussed. The assessed value of real estate in New York is \$1,168,500,000, and the limit of the authorized debt is \$116,850,000. It isn't everybody who can afford the luxury of living under so magnificent a debt.

GOVERNOR PATTON, of Pennsylvania, is credited with a longing for an extra session of the Legislature and a determination to open the ball in January. He would call it ostensibly to pass the delayed appropriation bill and some anti-discrimination measures, in fact, the long-headed say, to fix up an alliance with Mr. Wallace that would trouble for the Pennsylvania Legislature is thought cheap at \$3,000 a day.

A peculiar labor complication has shown itself in New York and Chicago. There is a Progressive Union of Cigar-makers and an International Union, and the members of each have been working side by side in harmony. Now the goods of certain firms are being boycotted by the Progressive Union, though the firms are on good terms with the International Union, whose members desire to work. Between the two unions the New York firm has stopped its production to await developments, and the stoppage throws out of employment 2,000 persons.

IS THE New York Legislature passed "an act in relation to receivers of corporations," intended to limit the fees of those costly functionaries. Every receiver was to be allowed as compensation for his services five percent of the first \$100,000 actually received and paid out, and after that two-and-a-half percent on sums received and paid out. Under this act the two receivers of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad demanded \$700,000 for their services for eighteen months—for each one a compensation five times as great as the President of the United States receives. The court allowed the receivers at the rate of \$40,000 a year, the highest salary paid by any solvent railroad to its President. The wiser men must have absent when the act of 1883 was passed.

THE Washington correspondents are endeavoring to forebode the attitude of Republican Senators towards appointments made by the President during recess and those yet to come. The impression is that Republican Senators will oppose the President's perfect freedom of choice unless he runs against the Civil Service Act, which they and he are bound to respect.

Certainly the country will not expect from Republican Senators a merely factions opposition—a stand taken from no higher motive than to embarrass the administration because it happens to be of another party. This would be a degradation of the Republican majority in the Senate which the Republican party cannot afford and which Republicans would not approve. The character and general fitness of a nominee are questions which the Senate is called to pass on, and this it ought to do without fear or favor. The nominee being a suitable person, the country will expect his confirmation.

In case of a removal, where failure to confirm a nominee does not restore the person removed, Republicans have nothing to gain by opposing the executive pleasure. If Democratic Senators desire to oppose the President, Republicans have nothing to lose by letting them do their own way.

ENGLISH is at least a difficult language for a foreigner to learn. Trade English, with its technicalities and conventional terms, stands several degrees higher in the scale of difficulty. Our every-day American, picturesque and well suited to its purpose as it is, gives the average foreigner the nightmare. Let us suppose, for example, that a new-comer who brings with him some knowledge of English, comes across this, clipped from a Pittsburgh newspaper of yesterday:

Bredin & Co.'s wildcat on the Hartman farm is through the sand and was shot, and will do 25 barrels. It opens an entirely new territory.

We shall presume that our accomplished foreign friend knows the dictionary equivalent in his own tongue for every word in this interesting budget of information. Still he will be puzzled to know why a wildcat wanted to go through the sand on anybody's farm; how it happened that, being through the sand, he was shot; and being shot, how the wildcat could do twenty-five barrels of anything; how it is proposed that he shall do these barrels as aforesaid; and being done, what would be in the barrels. Why all these peculiar performances of the shot wildcat should open up new territory, of whatever character and for whatever purpose, are questions that would crowd upon the foreigner, and his dictionary would only involve his ideas in more inextricable confusion.

Of course, any operator in the oil pit would make it all clear enough to him, but even that thought might not at once dawn on the foreign mind. And so our language grows, not only in the use of new words, but in the application of old words to new uses. Truly ours is a wonderful tongue.

SHOWERS OF "QUEER."

WORK OF THE SECRET SERVICE

Department of the Government—Amount of Counterfeit Money in Circulation—Reported Action of the President in Regard to Naturalized Citizens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The Chief of the Secret Service Division, in his annual report to the Solicitor of the Treasury, shows that during the last fiscal year 444 arrests were made by the operatives of the Service, assisted by local officers, a large majority of which were for passing, dealing in or manufacturing counterfeit money. The amount of counterfeit money captured was \$305,508, mainly in flash notes. A large amount of plates, dies, moulds and counterfeiting material was seized and destroyed. The Chief of the Division expresses the opinion that there is now in the hands of counterfeiters about \$1,000,000 in base money, of the following character: \$20 silver certificates, \$10 United States notes, \$10 notes of the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, and \$5 United States notes.

The report says that the counterfeiting of coin is on the increase, which in the case of the silver certificates is due to the disparity between its full and intrinsic value. It also speaks of the good results of the law for the punishment of persons who counterfeit foreign money. The report also says that while the counterfeiting of paper money has been unusually active during the past year, many have been generally unsuccessful in their efforts to float the results of their work. A recommendation is made for legislation prohibiting the making of dies or moulds for making facsimiles for counterfeit purposes of United States coins, and another for legislation to extend the powers of the service to all counterfeit authority to act in all cases of fraud against the Government.

WANTS TO KNOW, YOU KNOW.

Bad Treatment of Naturalized Americans by Austria and Germany.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A Washington special says that the President has called on the State Department for a full statement of our relations with Germany and Austria in regard to the treatment of naturalized citizens of the United States in those countries. It is understood, says the dispatch, that the President is determined that the United States shall no longer remain inactive upon the question. In the event of Germany and Austria ignoring our protest it is believed that a severance of all diplomatic relations with those countries will be rapidly brought about. It is not thought probable that the President will mention the trouble in his message, but he will make powerful suggestions about the conditions of our coast defenses. In conclusion the special says: "In case matters do not mend before the adjournment of Congress the President will make it the duty of a special message urging upon the Legislature the necessity of furnishing such a manner of offense and defence that in case the worst comes this country should not be caught napping. It is not to be expected that the President will put the matter in his message, but he will certainly not let the name."

GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

An Incident of his Mexican War Experience and One of His Harrowed Escapes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Further extracts from the first volume of General Grant's personal memoirs, to be issued December 1, are published this evening. Among these is an interesting incident of his Mexican war experience—the taking of a howitzer to the belly of a church by General Grant and his men under him. This took up several chapters of the memoirs, "last deep in water and grown up with water plants. These ditches, however, were not over eight or ten feet in width. The howitzer was taken to pieces and carried by the men to its destination. When the howitzer was being moved, a priest came to the door, who, while extremely polite, declined to admit us. With the little Spanish then at my command I explained to him that he might save property by opening the door, and he certainly did so. "He began to see his duty in the same light that I did, and opened the door, much to my pleasure to do so. The gun was carried to the belly and put together. We were not more than 200 or 300 yards from San Carme. The shots from our line of march dropped upon the priest, who did not send out a small party and capture us. I do not know. We had no infantry or other defenses besides our one gun. The effect of this gun upon the monks and the priest was such that they fled. When Gen. Worth saw it from his position. He was so pleased that he sent a staff officer—Lieutenant Pemberton, later Lieutenant General commanding the defenses of Vicksburg—bring me to him. "The next day Gen. Grant's remarkable narrow escapes from probably instant death was while on a transport with troops at the battle of Belmont. He writes:

"An Important Suit. Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 18.—A very important suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, by the firm of R. I. Wilson & Co., of New York and Georgia, builders of the Diagonal Railroad, against B. L. Harding, late President of the Des Moines, Des Moines & Southern railroad, and other officers of the same corporation. Our undersigned was the suit for \$15,000, to secure payment for money advanced to the parties named upon alleged fraudulent representations. The plaintiffs allege that money was improperly invested, that money in the hands of W. H. Page, of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and Miss Ella Yeager were saved. The bridge burned two or three years ago and no provision was made to keep horses from running into the chasm.

Over an Embankment.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—The Times Star's Batavia, Ohio, special says that about 2 o'clock a party of five young people were thrown over an abutment near Stone Lick ten feet into fifteen feet deep. Messrs. M. Boggs, aged 18, Milton Beagan, aged 13, and Joseph Berkeley, aged 20, were drowned. One of the boys, W. H. Page, of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and Miss Ella Yeager were saved. The bridge burned two or three years ago and no provision was made to keep horses from running into the chasm.

He Will Sell no More Corn.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18.—United States Deputy Marshal Matthews, of Washington, D. C., arrested Ludwell Gunnell, colored, of Mansfield, Pa., to-day on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States of money by selling corn issued from the Patent Office. Gunnell was formerly an employe of that Department. He was taken to Washington to-day for trial.

Big Perch of Wheat.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The city millers bought on the Produce Exchange to-day \$25,000 bushels of wheat, the largest ever purchased by the city millers in one day in many years.

THE DEAD THAGEDIAN.

An Autopsy on McCullough Held, Corroborating Dr. Engel's Diagnosis.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—The receiving vault of Monument Cemetery was the scene this morning of an autopsy of the body of the dead tragedian John McCullough, held at the request of the family in order to definitely fix the cause of death and to substantiate or disprove Dr. Engel's theory of death, being different from that held by the physicians of the Bloomingdale hospital. Dr. Engel's theory was that death was caused by a disease known as thrombosis, which is a gathering of thrombus or a clot of blood in one of the arteries thus blocking the circulation of blood through it.

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The physicians assembled find it was disease of the blood vessels of the brain, due to blood poison, and that the vessels were the ones mainly affected; that the pia mater was opaque over a large part of the convexity of the brain and adherent especially in the frontal region near the base of the brain. The pia mater was opaque over a large part of the convexity of the brain and adherent especially in the frontal region near the base of the brain. The pia mater was opaque over a large part of the convexity of the brain and adherent especially in the frontal region near the base of the brain.

THEY WERE PERISHED.

ALEXANDER BANKS, aged 40, residing at No. 110 Mill street; burned to a crisp. He was superintendent of the works and had been in the city for some time.

CHARLES MARSHALL, a boy aged 12, cannot be found. JOSEPH ROBINSON, of D-laware, aged 31 years, entire body terribly burned, cannot possibly recover. FREDERICK W. BARKER, aged 23 years, head, trunk and extremities frightfully burned; will die.

Caught in the Act.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—George and Ellen Barker, husband and wife, formerly of Buffalo, were arrested to-day by a squad of detectives for counterfeiting.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Stephen McPherson, the colored janitor of the Press building, who, on October 28, struck R. J. Cook, the business manager of that paper, with a hatchet, was given a hearing this morning on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Mr. Cook was present and detailed the facts which led up to the assault. The papers of the case were taken by the jury.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Chas. Williams, convicted of rape, was sentenced to be banished to Cambridge, Md.

The Chattanooga farmer, which was blown out for repairs, has resumed operation.

Seven thousand Chinese have wandered from the Canadian Pacific line into the United States.

A bold attempt was made at Buffalo, N. Y., to rob two Main street jewelers of valuable diamonds.

Morgan Cockrell fired a shot-gun at his brother George, near Perryville, Kas., and dismembered him.

Oscar Dawson eloped with his stepmother from Indianapolis, Ind. She was his father's fourth wife.

The exports of merchandise from the port of New York during the past week were valued at \$5,131,913.

Charlie Pepper and Miss Annie Johnson, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years, were married at Springfield, Tenn.

Mr. Kornfield, while near Benton, Ohio, was attacked by two highwaymen and robbed of \$1,000 in cash, besides his watch and other valuables.

At the meeting of the National Association of Wrought Iron Pipe manufacturers, at Pittsburgh yesterday, the rate on brass boiler tubes was advanced 2 1/2.

The President has selected Capt. S. M. Mills, of the Fifth Artillery, as a second officer to visit Europe, to witness the military display of the British army in India.

The indebtedness of the old city of Memphis has been expunged. E. B. Braden, of Grand Iowa, the largest creditor, compromised his claims of \$350,000.

Chief of Police John Whalen, of Louisville, Ky., is making himself famous by closing all of the gambling houses in that city, where gambling was considered respectable.

A letter has been received at St. Louis, Mo., from Grand Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, wherein the charter of the local assembly of the street car men is revoked.

Frank Permet, in his twenty-first year, was captured himself by taking rough-riding in Covington, Ky., because Mrs. Grierson, old enough to be his mother, refused to marry him.

Mr. Bayard has notified the Missouri Senators that the appointment of ex-Congressman Franklin as Consul-General in London, Ky., because Mrs. Grierson, old enough to be his mother, refused to marry him.

Heavy Cannon on Armored Ships. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Congressional committee is inquiring into the facilities of the country for the manufacture of heavy cannons and armored ships with special reference to the bill against J. Vanosco, editor, and J. L. Lissard, manager of the Daily Commercial Appeal, who are charged with selling arms to the United States.

THE HABITUAL DRUNKARD. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—At the session of the National Rabbinical Convention of the Reformed Hebrew Church, to-day, the subject of Sabbath observance was discussed at some length, and a resolution unanimously adopted declaring that there is nothing in the spirit of Judaism or its laws to prevent the introduction of Sunday services in localities where the necessity for such services appears or in the present time. The resolution was adopted in the presence of the historical Sabbath as a bond with the past, and as a symbol of the unity of Judaism the world over is recognized. After recommending the formation of societies for the propagation of reformed Jewish doctrine, the convention adjourned to meet in Cincinnati the first Monday in May, 1886.

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