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The Intelligencer.

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THE President is in a hurry. If he will just try to contain himself the Senate will "do him up to the Queen's taste."

THE President forgets that while he is responsible for a nomination the Senate is responsible for a confirmation. The phrase "advice and consent" means something.

CLERK DALTON, of Hamilton county, is entitled to three years in the penitentiary. The law allows it and the court will probably award it if it has a chance. Dalton has done some high stepping in his line.

SECRETARY WHITNEY may have been dangerously near Jacob Sharp when that worthy was buying Broadway from the New York aldermen, but it is not denied that his terrapin suppers are unexcelled in Washington.

MR. HEWITT and the President are said not to be on speaking terms. Hewitt is understood to have fallen out with the President because he wears a bigger collar than Hewitt, although the Congressman leads on the size of his hat. Gentlemen should not fall out over trifles.

IN General Grant's book twenty-four Smiths are mentioned, smaller families in proportion, and since the author did not follow up each Smith with his given name the indexer has had a time of it. The index will add greatly to the value of the work. Of the first volume 312,000 copies have been sold. Still greater things are expected after the second volume is ready.

CONGRESS is so busy revising the tariff, stopping the coinage of the silver dollar and reforming the Civil Service, that it has no time to think of Lieutenant Greely and his brave companions who planted the American flag nearer the North Pole than any other white men have ever been. Greely remains a lieutenant unfit for duty, and Brainard is still a sergeant. It would not be so in any other civilized country.

MR. GIBSON'S Barboursville performance announced as a five act tragedy, degenerated into a farcical comedy. The INTELLIGENCER was disposed to stand by Mr. Gibson in this matter, but is now compelled to say that Mr. Gibson has ingloriously flunked. What was the use of marching up the hill, only to march down again? It must be that State Treasurer Thompson has suddenly developed a terrifying "influence" in the Fourth District.

THE INTELLIGENCER begs to acknowledge the receipt of an original poem on spring beginning "The flowers that bloom, etc." The sentiment is good, the fancy exuberant, and there is a nice musical jingle in the lines; but our springs are now so backward that experts think it unsafe to set our spring poetry before the middle of May. The author of "The flowers that bloom" shows talent, though there is a certain flippancy in the refrain.

"FRANCE, I adore thee," says Russia, but these celebrations of the republican form of government won't do. They are bad enough for the ordinary monarch; but to an autocracy tempered by assassination they are as wormood. Besides, the world will stand a certain amount of World's Fair and no more, and the thing has been somewhat overdone. Paris is always attractive, but European politics is so mixed that France may be a mere Servian dependency in 1889.

MRS. POTTER was invited to read at one of Mrs. Secretary Whitney's social gatherings. Mrs. Potter read "Phryne's Husband," otherwise "Hostler Joe," a pathetic story of a simple-hearted English wife who went wrong. The great pathos of the story turns on the loving foregiveness of the wronged husband. Death removes the wretched wife. Official society was startled—is still startled—and refuses to be comforted. A Washington correspondent says that evening dresses are not cut higher in the neck in consequence of the terrible affair.

WHEN the reform administration campaed in Washington Charles J. Pollard was rudely snatched from the Indiana bar and sent to helpless Montana to be a judge. Here are some specimens of "English as She is Wrote" taken from one of Judge Pollard's written opinions:

"Thre, prosicuted, thir, proceedure, statutorry, incure, adhear, prosicution, buisiness, thier, disolved, reinbursed, respondant, requisit, warrent, existance, worke, prestentiy, evidince, seperate, limited, wheather, servic, compl-aint, inj-unction, subsequ-ently, instruct-ons, judiciou-sly, iss-ued, cont-est, &c."

It takes all kinds of material to bring about genuine reform.

IT never a sorry sight to see a good man go wrong. In his present conflict with the Senate the President hasn't a leg to stand on. What's more, he knows it. If he had clean hands and a pure heart he would be glad to turn over the papers on file in every case.

But he started to reform on "charges," and as he went along he wove a tangled web. If he had dealt fairly and squarely with the country the Senate would have confirmed his nominees except where the nominees were extremely maladorous. What can the President now gain by getting on his dignity, putting his thumbs in his waistcoat and exclaiming "I am the State?"

West Virginia Personals.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 1.—Hon O. S. Long, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Pt. Morris, of Wheeling, are here on Masonic business.

J. H. Reynolds, of Charleston, is a visitor here.

Hon. Charles Davies, of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., a special examiner in the Pension Office, while coming out of church last Sunday, fell and broke one of his legs, and is likely to be laid up for some time.

Some of the Eastern papers report General Goff as having voted in the Naval Committee with Mr. Hewitt in favor of the Government buying abroad an engine for a war vessel. The fact is General Goff voted with the other Republicans against the proposition and in favor of patronizing American manufacturers. The Democrats all voted the other way.

ISSUE JOINED

Between the President and the U. S. Senate.

He Makes a Very Lengthy Statement of the Case,

In Which He Proposes to Stand By His Guns,

Defying the Right of the Senate to Certain Papers,

Which He Claims are His Personal Property.

How the Message Was Received by Both Parties.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—As predicted in these dispatches the President to-day sent a message to the Senate bearing on the issue between himself and that body. During the reading of the message, which was very lengthy, the Senators were nearly all in their seats, paying the strictest attention, and the utmost quiet prevailed. The Democrats looked pleased and the Republicans surprised. At the conclusion of the reading some confusion prevailed and Senators gathered in little knots about the Chamber and discussed the message.

Some surprise was manifested when Riddleberger voted with the Democrats on Edmund's resolution to refer the communication to the Judiciary Committee. The grounds taken by the President that papers pertaining to removals are unofficial and that the Senate has no right to them is a surprise to none. The open defiance expressed in the message and the bluster and jingo of the Executive are subjects of much comment and are the principal topics of conversation in political circles.

Friends of the Administration are extolling the President for what they are pleased to call a display of backbone. Republicans and conservative Democrats severely criticise his action as ill-timed. They say he should have waited until the Senate took some decisive steps. He is regarded as having challenged the Senate to do its worst. The natural result of the fight as it now stands, the Democrats say, will be that the President will commence the work of removing Republican office-holders as fast as he can, and that the civil service will be made Democratic throughout.

THE MESSAGE.

The President Joins Issue and Lays Down the Gauntlet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The following message was sent to the Senate to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

Ever since the beginning of the present session of the Senate the different heads of the departments attached to the executive branch of the Government have been plied with various requests and demands from committees of the Senate, from members of such committees and at last from the Senate itself, requiring the transmission of reasons for the suspension of officeholders during the recess of that body, or for the papers touching the conduct of such officials, or for all papers and documents relating to such suspensions, or for all documents and papers filed in such departments in relation to the management and conduct of the offices held by such suspended officials. The different terms from time to time adopted in making the requests and demands, the order in which they succeeded each other, and the fact that when made by the Senate the resolution for that purpose was passed in executive session, have led to a presumption the correctness of which will, I suppose, be candidly admitted that from first to last the information thus sought and the papers thus demanded for use by the Senate and its committee, was in consequence of the propriety of the suspensions referred to. Though these suspensions are my executive acts, based upon considerations addressed to me alone, and for which I am wholly responsible, I have had no invitation from the United States Senate to state the position which I have felt and strived to assume in relation to the same, or to interpret for myself my acts and motives in the premises.

A PLEA OF JUSTIFICATION.

In this condition of affairs I have forborn addressing the Senate upon the subject, lest I might be accused of thrusting myself unbidden upon the attention of that body. But the report of the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate lately presented and published, which censures the Attorney General of the United States for his refusal to transmit certain papers relating to a suspension from office and which also, if I correctly interpret it, evinces a misapprehension of the position of the Executive upon the question of such suspensions will, I hope, justify this communication.

The President refers to the resolution of the Senate relating to the Dustin papers and the reply of the Attorney General thereto, and says: Upon this resolution and the answer thereto, the issue is thus stated by the Committee on the Judiciary at the outset of the report. The important question then is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves. I do not suppose that the public offices of the United States are regulated or controlled in their relations to either House of Congress by the fact that they were created by laws enacted by themselves. The letter of the Attorney General in response to the resolution of the Senate in the particular case mentioned in the Committee's report was written at my suggestion and by my direction.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS."

There had been no official papers or documents filed in his department relating to the case within the period specified in the resolution. The letter was intended by its description of the papers and documents remaining in custody of the department to convey the idea that they were not official, and it was assumed that the resolution called for information and papers and documents of the same character as were required by the requests and demands which preceded it.

Everything that had been written or done in behalf of the Senate from the beginning pointed to all letters and papers of a private and unofficial nature as objects of secrecy if they were to be found in the Department, and provided they had been presented to the Executive with a view to their consideration upon the question of suspension from office. Against the transmission of such papers and documents I have interposed my advice and direction. This has not been done as is suggested in the committee's report upon the assumption on my part that the Attorney General or any other head of a department is the servant of the President and is to give or withhold documents in his office according to the will of the Executive, and not otherwise," but because I regard the papers and documents withheld and addressed to me or intended for my use and action purely unofficial and private, not infrequently confidential, and having reference to the performance of a duty exclusively mine I consider them in no proper sense as on the files of the department, but as deposited there for my convenience, remaining still completely under my control. I suppose if I desired to take them into my custody I might do so with entire propriety, and if I saw fit to destroy them no one could complain. The papers and documents that are now the objects of the Senate's question consist of letters and representations addressed to the Executive or intended for his inspection; they are voluntarily written and presented by private citizens who are not in the least instigated thereto by any official invitation or at all subject to official control. While some of them are entitled to Executive consideration many of them are so irrelevant, or in the light of other facts so worthless that they have not been given the least weight in determining the question to which they are supposed to relate.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Are all these, simply because they are preserved, to be considered official documents and subject to the inspection of the Senate? If not, who is to determine what belong to this class? Are the motives and purposes of the Senate as they are day by day developed such as would be satisfied with my selection? Am I to submit to them at the risk of being charged with making a suspension from office upon evidence which was not even considered?

Are these papers to be regarded official because they have not only been presented but preserved in the public offices? Their nature and character remain the same whether they are kept in the Executive Mansion or deposited in the departments. There is no mysterious power of transmitting papers in departmental custody, nor is their magic in the undefined and sacred solemnity of department files. If the presence of these papers in the public offices is a stumbling block in the way of the performance of Senatorial duty it can be easily removed. The papers and documents which have been described derive no official character from any constitutional, statutory or other requirement making them necessary to the performance of the official duty of the Executive.

It will not be denied, I suppose, that the President may suspend a public officer in the entire absence of any papers or documents to aid his official judgment and discretion, and I am quite prepared to avow that the cases are not few in which suspensions from office have depended more upon oral representations made to me by citizens of known good repute and by members of the House of Representatives and Senators of the United States than upon any letters and documents presented for my examination.

POLITICAL ASPECTS.

I have not felt justified in suspecting the veracity, integrity and patriotism of Senators or ignoring their representations because they were not in party affiliation with the majority of their associates, and I recall a few suspensions which bear the approval of individual members identified politically with the majority in the Senate. While, therefore, I am constrained to deny the right of the Senate to papers and documents described, so far as the right to the same is based upon the claim that they are in any view of the subject official, I am led unequivocally to dispute the right of the Senate by aid of any documents whatever or in any way save through the judicial progress of trial or impeachment to review or reverse the act of the Executive, in suspension during the recess of the Senate of Federal officials. I believe the power to remove or suspend such officials is vested in the President alone by the constitution, which in express terms provides that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President of United States of America," and that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Senate belongs to the legislative branch of the Government. When the Constitution by express provision superadded to its legislative duties the right to advise and consent to appointments to office and to sit as a court of impeachment, it conferred upon that body all the control and regulation of executive action supposed to be necessary for the safety of the people, and this express and special grant of such extraordinary powers not in any way related to the growing out of general senatorial duty, and in itself a departure from the general features of our Government, should be held under a familiar maxim of construction to exclude every other right of interference with executive functions.

THE POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In the first Congress which assembled after the adoption of the constitution, comprising many who acted in its preparation, a legislative construction was given to that instrument, in which the independence of the Executive in the matter of removals from office was fully sustained.

I think it will be found that in the subsequent discussion of this question there was generally, if not at all times, a proposition pending to in some way control this power of the President by legislation which furnishes evidences that to limit such power it was supposed to be necessary to supplement the constitution by such legislation.

The first enactment of this description was passed under a stress of partisanship and political bitterness, which culminated in the President's impeachment. This law provided that the Federal officers to which it applied could only be suspended during the recess of the Senate when shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or when inapable or disqualified to perform their duties, and that within twenty days after the next meeting of the Senate it should be the duty of the President to report to the Senate such suspension with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case. The statute passed in 1867, when Congress was overwhelmingly and bitterly opposed politically to the President, may be regarded as an indication that even then it was thought necessary by a Congress determined upon the subjugation of the Executive to the legislative, will be found to furnish itself a law for that purpose instead of attempting to reach the object intended by an invocation of any pretended constitutional right.

The law which thus found its way to our statute book was plain in its term and its intent needed no avowal. If valid and now in operation it would justify the present course of the Senate and command the obedience of the Executive to its demands. It may, however, be remarked in passing that under this law the President had the privilege of presenting to the body which assumed to review his executive acts his reason therefore instead of being excluded from explanations or judged by papers found in the departments.

THE LAW REPEALED.

Two years after the law of 1867 was passed, and within less than five weeks after the inauguration of a President in political accord with both branches of Congress, sections of the act regulating suspensions from office during the recess Senate were entirely repealed and in their place were substituted provisions which, instead of limiting causes of suspension to misconduct, crime, disability or disqualification, expressly permitted such suspension by the President "in his discretion," and completely abandoned the requirement obliging him to report to the Senate "the evidence and reasons" for his action.

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony and in the absence of partisan incentive to captious obstruction the law as it was left by amendment in 1869 was much less destructive of Executive discretion, and yet the great General and patriotic citizen who on the 4th day of March 1869 assumed the duties of Chief Executive and for whose freer administration of his high office the most hateful restraints of the law of 1867 were on the 5th day of April, 1869, removed. Mindful of his obligation to defend and protect every prerogative of his great trust and apprehensive of the injury threatened to the public service in the continued operation of these statutes even in their modified form, in his first message to Congress he advised their repeal and set forth their unconstitutional character and hurtful tendency. I am unable to state whether or not this recommendation for the repeal of these laws has been since reported. If it has not, reason can probably be found in experience which demonstrated the fact that the necessities of the political situation but rarely developed their vicious character.

THE REFINEMENT OF SARCASM.

And so it happens that after an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous desuetude these laws are brought forth, apparently the repealed as well as the unrepealed, and put in the way of an Executive who is willing, if permitted, to attempt an improvement in the methods of administration. The constitutionality of these laws is by no means admitted, but why should the provisions of the repealed law, which required specific cause for suspension and a report to the Senate of "evidence and reasons", be now in effect applied to the present Executive instead of the law afterwards passed and unrepealed and which distinctly permits suspensions by the President "in his discretion", and carefully omits the requirement "that evidence and reasons for his action in the case" shall be reported to the Senate.

The requests and demands which by scores have for nearly three months been presented to the different departments of the Government, whatever may be their form, have but one complexion. They assume the right of the Senate to sit in judgment upon the exercise of my exclusive discretion and executive function, for which I am solely responsible to the people from whom I have so lately received the sacred trust of office, my oath to support and defend the constitution, my duty to the people who have chosen me to execute the powers of their great office and not to relinquish them and my duty to the chief magistracy, which I preserve unimpaired in all its dignity and vigor, compel me to refuse to comply with these demands.

WHAT HE IS WILLING TO DO.

To the end that the service may be improved the Senate is invited to scrutinize closely the character of persons submitted to them for public office. In recognition of the constitutional power of that body to advise and consent to their appointment I shall continue as I have thus far done, to furnish at the request of the confirming body all information I possess touching the fitness of nominees placed before them for their action, both when they are proposed to fill vacancies and to take the place of suspended officers. Upon a refusal to confirm I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and independent discharge of our respective duties within their well defined limits. Though the propriety of suspensions might be better assured if the actions of the President was subject to review by the Senate, yet if the constitution and laws have placed this responsibility upon the Executive branch of the Government it should not be divided, nor the discretion which it involves relinquished.

VINDICATION OF REMOVED OFFICIALS.

It has been claimed that the present Executive, having pledged itself not to remove officials except for cause, the fact of their suspension implies such misconduct on the part of the suspended official as injures his character, and therefore the Senate should review the case for his vindication.

I have said that certain officials should not in my opinion be removed during the continuance of the term for which they were appointed, solely for the purpose of putting in their place those in political affiliation with the appointing power, and this declaration was immediately followed by a description of official partisanship, which ought not to entitle those in whom it was exhibited to consideration. It is not apparent how an adherence to the course thus announced carries with it the consequence described. If any suggestion is worthy of consideration it is to be hoped that there may be a defense against unjust suspension in justice to the Executive.

Every pledge which I have made by which I have placed a limitation upon my exercise of executive power has been faithfully redeemed. Of course the pretense is not put forth that no mistakes have been committed, but not a suspension has been made except it appeared to my satisfaction that the public welfare would be improved thereby.

Many applications for suspensions have been denied and the adherence to the rule put down to govern my action as to such suspensions have caused much irritation and impatience on the part of those who insisted upon more changes in offices.

RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE.

The pledges I have made were made to the people, and to them I am responsible for the manner in which they have been redeemed. I am not responsible to the Senate, and I am unwilling to submit my action and official conduct to them for judgment. There are no grounds for an allegation that the fear of being found false to my professions influences me in declining to submit to the demands of the Senate. I have not constantly refused to suspend officials and thus incurred the displeasure of political friends, and yet wilfully broken faith with the people for the sake of being false to them.

Neither the discontent of party friends, nor the allurements constantly offered of confirmations of appointees conditioned upon the avowal that the suspensions have been made on party grounds alone, nor the threat proposed in resolutions now before the Senate that no confirmations will be made unless the demand of that body be complied with, are sufficient to discourage or deter me from following in the way I am convinced leads to better government for the people.

(Signed.) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1886.

EDMUNDS REPLIES

To the Presidential Message in His Most Affable Manner.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—When the President's message had been read Mr. Edmunds said it reminded him of communications of King Charles I. to the Parliament. He also said that the President, unintentionally no doubt, had entirely mistaken the question involved between himself and the Senate.

I think I am safe in saying that it is the first time in the history of the republic that any President of the United States has undertaken to interfere with the deliberations of either house of Congress on questions pending before them otherwise than by message on the state of the Union, which the Constitution commands him to make from time to time. This message is devoted solely to a question for the Senate itself in regard to itself that it has under consideration. That is its singularity. I think it will strike reflecting people in the country as somewhat extraordinary, if in these days of reform anything at all can be thought extraordinary. The Senate of the United States, in its communications to the heads of departments—not his heads of departments but the heads of departments created by law—directed them to transmit certain official papers, and that is all. The President of the United States undertakes to change the question into a consideration by the Senate of his reason or motive for putting a civil officer, as it might be called, "under arrest"—with which the Senate has not undertaken in any way to make any question at all. By every message he has sent to this body—and they are all public—he has asked the Senate to advise and consent with him to the removal of one officer and the appointment of another. That is what he has done and the Senate, in calling for those papers, to say nothing of the wider considerations about any deficiencies in the Department of Justice, is asked to remove these officers without knowing the condition of the administration of their offices.

The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bellaire Postmastership.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The term of the Bellaire Postmaster will expire on the 7th inst., and the name of his successor will be sent in some time this week. General Warner refuses to give the name of the gentleman he has recommended for the position, assigning as a reason that it will cause too much unnecessary correspondence. He thinks the public can afford to wait a few days for the news.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of the Nation's Obligations—Decrease for Last Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement, issued to-day for the month of February:

Interest-bearing debt:—	
Bonds at 4½ percent	$ 250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 percent	737,750,000 00
Bonds at 3 percent	184,092,560 00
Refunding certificates at 4 percent	215,860 00
Navy pension fund at 3 percent	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 percent	64,623,512 10
Principal	$1,250,681,662 00
Interest	10,540,844 64
Total	$1,261,222,506 64
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:—	
Principal	$3,256,465 26
Interest	207,383 79
Total	$4,455,849 05
Debt bearing no interest:—	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$346,738,696 00
Certificates of deposit	14,920,000 00
Gold certificates	105,637,050 00
Silver certificates	89,390,816 00
Fractional currency (loss $8,375,931 estimated as lost or destroyed)	6,939,153 77
Principal	$ 2,045,745 75
Total debt:—	
Principal	$1,817,685,843 03
Interest	10,746,928 43
Total	$1,828,314,071 46
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	223,955,748 94
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$323,955,748 94
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,504,358,322 52
Net cash in the Treasury	72,728,202 96
Debt less cash in the Treasury March 1, 1886	$1,432,080,319 03
Debt less cash in the Treasury February 1, 1886	1,434,782,272 91
Decrease of the debt during the month	$ 2,702,153 81
Cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the public debt:—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$105,637,050 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	88 390,816 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit, actually outstanding	14,920,00 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	1,503,662 39
Fractional currency	1,189 29
Total available for reduction of the debt	$223,955,748 94
Reserve fund, held for redemption of U. S. notes acts January 14, 1875, and January 12, 1882	$100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of debt:—	
Fractional silver coin	$28,311,037 49
Minor coin	531,015 17
Total	$29,842,352 91
Certificates held as cash	$65,885,670 00
Net cash balances on hand	72,298,202 92
Total cash in the treasury as shown by the Treasurer's account	$494,489,985 00

A QUEER SWINDLE.

The Novel Methods Pursued by a Missourian—The "Star of Heaven" Order.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March, 1.—Charles H. Smith, who was arrested here on last Friday, has succeeded by a well devised swindling scheme, in defrauding the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties to the amount of $20,000. This plan was as follows: He pretended to have been specially ordained by God to form a new secret order from which was to grow a new and the only true religion. Accordingly he began establishing the order of the "Star of Heaven." He would grant a pension to any six persons who applied for it, provided each paid into the common fund $25. The charter members pledged themselves not to take in any more than six members to a lodge, thus allowing only twelve members to a lodge. Then he had prophetic visions in which great avenues of wealth were opened up to him. On the basis of three visions he induced his dupes to mortgage their farms to the order, and thus it became a sort of loan association. The secretary had charge of the notes, deeds and mortgages of the lodge which he turned over to the Treasurer who converted them into cash. Smith was financial agent of all the lodges, and here is where the swindle is. When the lodge was organized the first duty of the financial agent was to purchase land near some town, divide it into town lots, which were purchased by members of the lodge from the financial agent, as follows: A member paid fifty dollars for a lot, one-third cash and a note for the balance, bearing 10 percent interest, and give a mortgage on the lot. He then got $50 of the treasurer, gave it and his note for $100 to the financial agent and gave the treasurer a receipt for $50. The agent returned $50 to the treasurer and had the note for $100. In this way each member got a lot and the agent many notes of from $100 to $500 each. The notes were good. The agent sold them and got rich in this manner. His victims are numbered by the hundreds.

Grain in Sight.

CHICAGO, ILLS., March 1.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada February 27, and increase or decrease compared with the previous week will be posted on 'Change to-morrow as follows: Wheat, 52,148,859 bushels, decrease of 622,928 bushels; corn, 11,404,417 bushels, increase of 2,830,346 bushels; oats, 2,345,161, increase of 245,059 bushels; rye, 696,653 bushels, increase of 4,754 barley, 1,446,827 bushels, decrease of 123,005 bushels. The amount in Chicago elevators was: Wheat, 14,287,789 bushels; corn, 3,032,038 bushels; oats, 411,984 bushels; rye, 269,302 bushels; barley, 148,293 bushels.

Snowed In.

CALAIS, ME., March, 1.—Cristook county is snowed under fully three feet on the level. Trains are blockaded in all directions. A large portion of the New Brunswick and St. Croix and Penobscot railroads will have to be shovelled out and every available man is shovelling to release the trains. Provisions have been forwarded by snow shoes, and everything is being done to make the passengers comfortable.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE REAPER WORKS STRIKE.

The Strikers Gather at the Establishment, but Are Driven Off By the Police—Nearly Four Hundred Men at Work. Other Labor News of Interest.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The McCormick Reaper Works resumed operations this morning, one hundred and fifty men reporting for duty. Great crowds were in the vicinity of the works early in the morning, and to their presence is ascribed the fact that a larger number did not apply for work through fear of intimidation. A large force of police were on hand to preserve order, and arrested three or four men who were noisy and aggressive.

When the great bell sounded at the works, not to exceed 150 men had entered the yards. Large numbers of workmen had appeared carrying their dinner pails, but were taken in charge by the strikers and a great many were prevailed upon to remain outside. Great crowds of strikers lined Blue Island avenue, facing the works, with the evident intention of intimidating any men expecting to go to work, and finally the police ordered them back.

THE CROWD DISPERSED.

They were slow to move at first, but when the order to disperse came a second time, and the officers advanced, they turned and ran across the prairie, scattering in all directions. The dispersal of the crowd restored confidence to the minds of the wavering ones, who had been prevented from entering at first, and they started direct for the works. In five minutes there were, according to Mr. McCormick's count, three hundred and fifty men at work in the various departments.

Superintendent Averill said a number of the men had refrained from returning owing to having received threatening notes last night. By to-morrow he expected the works would be in full operation. Mr. McCormick opened the yards in person and declared he would not be put down now if he had only a dozen men to do the work.

A SECOND GATHERING DISPERSED.

After the first dispersal of the men they began assembling again in little groups on the neighboring streets. When requested to "move on" they refused to do so, and about twenty of them were put into a patrol wagon and taken to the Hynman street station. Fifty men gathered in front of 1067 Blue Island avenue. None of them were very disturbing except Stanipoff Genger, who is described as a ringleader. He got upon a door-step and shouted in the Polish language, "Now is the time to act; every man on his pistol and let us live or die for the cause."

Officer Marks was standing near by. He is familiar with the Polish language, and when he heard the incendiary speech grabbed Genger and took him to the station. When searched a 32-caliber revolver was found in Genger's possession. Most of the others had pistols. The men who were arrested were taken to the Hynman street station and from there to the West Twelfth street station, where they were arraigned before Justice Ingersoll on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

THE STRIKERS FINED.

No defense was made in any of the cases and the prisoners were fined $5 each.

The Reaper works are distant from the Court five miles, but the police headquarters are kept fully advised of the situation. Chief of Police Ebersold was seen this morning and said: "Although not apprehensive of any serious trouble, still I am prepared for the receipt of the very worst of news from the McCormick quarters. I sincerely hope there will be no disturbance, and from reports already received I am constrained to believe that the day will pass quietly by without an outbreak or disturbance of any nature.

At 10 o'clock about five hundred of the locked-out men formed a procession, headed by a brass band, started for the Workingmen's hall, corner of Twelth and Waller streets, to attend the meeting there.

Up to ten o'clock thirty-three arrests had been made in all by the police. All these were made by officers in citizens clothes, who were mingling with the crowd. The greater number of these taken in charge were booked for carrying concealed weapons, revolvers having been found on them, the remainder were charged with violating the section 253 of the Criminal Code which refers to riotous assemblage.

TROUBLE AT ST. LOUIS.

Western Steel Works Employes Demand an Increase in Wages.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 1.—For some months past there has been considerable talk and dissatisfaction expressed among over four hundred men employed at the Western Steel Works at Carondalet. The discontent is due, according to statements made by the men, to the low wages that are paid by the lessees of the works.

When the works started up the men resumed, as they state, under the impression that the company would begin with low prices, to be followed by an increase. This expectation has not been fulfilled, however, and the men have become discontented. The first demand for an increase of wages was made a few days ago. The men say that if their demands are not granted a general strike will follow, which will cause a complete suspension of work.

In the Vulcan works there are sixteen engineers scattered in all parts of the works, who are known as running engineers, who are paid $1 50 to $2 50 a day, the prices ranging according to the kind of work and engine under control. These men becoming dissatisfied with these wages asked for an increase of twenty-five cents a day, and gave until Monday for an answer, when if no answer is forthcoming a strike will follow.

Mr. Wilcox, the general manager, when seen last night, said: "I apprehend no trouble. The men wanted 25 cents advance a day and they were refused the demand." He said they could get 100 engineers were they needed, and he expected to start up to-day without difficulty.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

Its Spread Among the Trades in Chicago. Success Assured.

CHICAGO, March, 1.—The eight hour movement is assuming formidable proportions in this city and promises to be very general among wage workers both organized and unorganized. Already the Bricklayers Union have decided to stand for eight hours work at eight hours pay on May 1st 1886, as recommended by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and as they number 4,000 men, in fact all working at the trade in Chicago, their demand is likely to be acceded to.

The Plasterers' Union, numbering some 1,500, have taken like action, as also the lathers, carpenters, and all building trades. The cigarmakers union have also decided to make a stand for eight hours, and the Typographical Union, numbering some 1,500 members, yesterday decided to fall into line and work eight hours from and after May 1, and invited other printers' unions in the country to co-operate. The general feeling among the workers seems to be to accept eight hours pay for eight hours work, and manufacturers and employers generally do not seem to strenuously object to this.

NO ANARCHISTS WANTED

In the Councils of the Knights of Labor—A Lively Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—The labor meeting conducted by the Tanners and Curriers' Union in this city last evening, nearly terminated in a row. When Robert Schilling, the labor agitator and Knights of Labor organizer, was asked to speak he consented upon the condition that the followers of the Red Flag should be allowed no voice. He had no sooner concluded his address, however, than a local leader of the Anarchists sought to take the platform and speak to the men, who packed the hall to its utmost capacity. A scene of tumult ensued. The few Socialists insisted that the man should be heard, while the greater number present were equally as vehement in their cries of "throw him out." To add to the confusion hundreds engaged in the discussion at the same time, shouting at the top of their voices, and several of the more outspoken Socialists were picked up bodily and hustled to the open air.

Securing quiet for an instant the presiding officer declared the meeting adjourned and called upon the tanners to retire. The representatives of the Knights of Labor are supported by all the members of the order in the sentiment that Anarchists are not wanted among them, and they are determined that at future meetings the Anarchists shall not be tolerated.

BOTH IN THE RING.

Gibson and Thompson Heal Their Differences in an Amicable Way.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 1.—The "Great Unterrified" assembled at Barboursville to-day expecting to find great pools of blood and oceans of gore. The air looked crimson, but the hosts were doomed to disappointment. Gibson and Thompson were early on the ground, but the meeting was wanting in its expected excitement. By some legerdemain the differences were fixed up, and when the speaking time arrived no one spoke but Gibson.

He announced his candidacy as well as W. T. Thompson's and said that their differences were amicably adjusted. It was a case of "you make a few apologies and I'll make a few." Gibson said that some one had misrepresented both himself and Thompson, but that hereafter they would both seek the Democratic nomination and be friends. The oil of gladness has been poured into the gaping wounds of the Fourth District Democracy.

SENSATIONAL ELOPEMENT.

A White Woman Runs Off With a Colored Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WEST UNION, W. VA., March 1.—Quite a sensation was created here to-day in society when it was discovered that Miss Rhoda Owens, a beautiful young woman, had eloped with Andrew Hayes, a colored man of persuasive manner. The young woman will be a mother in a few months, but had always borne a good name, and was esteemed by all who knew her. She has been a domestic in the Grant House for several years, where Hayes had also been employed. It was there the intimacy was developed. They took the early train for Athens, O., where they will be married.

Opera Company Stranded.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 1.—The Leland Opera Company which presented "The Chimes of Normandy" and "The Mikado" here on Friday and Saturday has stranded. The company has been making money but there was trouble between James F. Kearney, who plays "Ko Ko," and Robert Burns, who appears as "Nee Bau," and the manager, Giles Shine. The players mentioned were fined for non-attendance at rehearsals and they attached Shine's effects for the money due them. The company will be here all week.

Charleston News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 1.—At an early hour this morning the residence of John Mays was destroyed by fire. Loss $600; insured for $400.

This afternoon the residence of John Vis was destroyed by fire. Loss $800; insured for $500.

Albert Campbell, watchman at the United States Custom House of this city, was sitting in his office in the building this afternoon when suddenly he began to bleed from the mouth and nostrils. In less than five minutes he was a corpse.

A WOMAN'S PREDICAMENT.

Her Husband Killed Under One Name, but Believed to be Alive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 1.—Mrs. Weaver, who went to Atlanta, Ga., to obtain the body of her husband, whom she believed was killed there a few weeks ago under the name of Pierce, has returned home utterly broken down physically, having failed to satisfy the authorities that Pierce was Weaver. She is positive that Weaver, if alive, has plenty of means, and if dead, he left a considerable estate. She is sure that he is not still living with Mrs. Edens, in Texas, as stated. Since he has been gone Weaver has kept up a correspondence with friends and relatives in Indiana, and nothing has been heard of him since the accident. Mrs. Weaver also thinks that after he was hurt in the accident Weaver gave $1,000 in money to some person to send to her with his card and papers, but that only the letter was sent to her. She thinks that possibly a part of this money is the $600 which is now in the hands of the administrator.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March, 1.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: The snow storms which prevailed during the week have been unfavorable to field work. The market for native wheats has been more active. Prices are 8sld higher. Sales of English wheat were 68,822 quarters at 29s 2d, against 54,502 quarters at 32s during the corresponding period of last year. Foreign wheats are firmer. Corn is 3d dearer. Oats are 3d dearer. Five cargoes of wheat were sold, one of them being of No. 1 California which was bought for Antwerp at 34s6d. One cargo was withdrawn and one remained. Trade forward is improving. At to-day's market wheat was quiet but steady. Foreign wheat is in favor of sellers, corn is rather weaker, grinding barleys are 3d dearer, oats 3d dearer on the week, and peas are 6d dearer.

Vessel Stranded.

LONDON, March 1.—During the heavy snow storm which prevailed on the coast, the British steamer Missouri, Captain Pouland, from Boston, February 18, for Liverpool, stranded off Holyhead. The weather continues bad, and nothing can be learned at present regarding the fate of the crew.

Snow Storms in England.

LONDON, March 1.—A snow storm prevails throughout Great Britain. In many places the snow has drifted in great piles on the railroad tracks, seriously impending traffic. The sufferings of the poor are greatly increased by the storm.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

OHIO POWDER MILL EXPLODES,

Tearing to Shreds Three of the Employes—A Number of Other Persons Badly Injured and Many Houses Shattered. The Extent of the Shock.

XENIA, O., March 1.—The dry-house at Goes Station powder mills exploded this morning at 10 o'clock, and created the heaviest shock ever felt here. Houses three miles away were shattered, and the side of a bridge one mile away was blown off. Christy McCann, who was in the building, and Henry Franklin and Michael Haney, teamsters, who were with a car alongside, were all blown to pieces, their remains being gathered up in buckets. The trunk of one man was found 100 yards away. None of Franklin's remains were found. Car wheels were thrown 150 yards and nothing is left of the building but a big hole in the ground.

Mrs. John Cromwell, in a house some distance away, had her arm broken, and her three children were slightly hurt. About 26 tons of powder were in the building. A storage house near by, with nearly 500 tons of powder in it, had its roof caved in by falling timbers. A boiler that stood alongside the building cannot be found.

Portions of clothing and fles