The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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If Cutting were in an American jail he would cut his way out.

Dearest Congress, thou has left us, and thy loss we shall try to put up with.

The President can't veto any more pension bills until Congress meets again.

When you read of a Mexican revolutionist set him down for a gaudy horse thief.

These pleasant August days, with their good nights for sleeping, are a great boon to the can't-get-aways.

Peel played it fine enough to hold the Speakership of the House of Commons. Peel is another Vicar of Bray.

If the Democracy is pleased with its record in the session of Congress just closed, the rest of the world can afford to be at least content.

A good cause and an eloquent speaker ought to pack the Opera House to-night. Colonel Dan Lucas is to draw some appriate lessons from the heroic career of Daniel O'Connell, and the proceeds of the entertainment are to be given to the cause of old Ireland. Wheeling ought easily to pack the Opera House with such inducements.

Speaker Carlisle's courtesy to Republican members has won their regard, and this is to take the shape of a handsome testimonial. Mr. Carlisle is a gentleman, of much more than ordinary ability, and a useful public servant. If he were not on the wrong side of the tariff question it would be possible to hold him in still higher esteem.

Mr. Henry Irving comes again, this time on a pleasure trip. Miss Ellen Terry and her daughter accompany him. Miss Terry is described as Mr. Irving's "companion artist," whatever that may mean. Possibly Mr. Irving and Miss Terry will surprise the world one of these days by marrying, as Patti and her "companion artist," Nicolini, did after many years.

It is insisted by the *Register* that Mr. Tilden was an ex-President. Then it ought to be possible to show by the record when he was President, when he entered upon his term of office and when he retired, the composition of his cabinet and a few of his official acts. The *Register* ought to be very careful about a matter of this kind, for it might mislead the future historian.

For hard swearing the witnesses for the Chicago Anarchists may confidently challenge all comers. To credit their statements we should have to believe that the police hatched a conspiracy to slaughter innocent, law-abiding Anarchists, overwhelmed them with bombs, poured pistol shots into them and killed or wounded more than half a hundred of them while they were assembled at the Haymarket engaged in pious devotione.

The esteemed *Register* has had a variegated assortment of spasms over the declaration of the Republican Conference in favor of submitting to the people a prohibitory amendment. We sympathize with our neighbor in its evident embarrassment. It desires to so present the action of the Conference as to make the worst possible impression upon those who favor submission and upon those who don't, at the same time denying itself the luxury of any pronounced opinion of its own on the merits of the question. It may be that we can help the *Register* to a clearer perception of the state of the case. And this we shall endeavor to do by reminding it that on the 16th of August, 1882, the ancient, free and accepted Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, in convention assembled, put in their platform the following resolution:

That the question of the submission of a prohibition amendment to the Constitution of this State to the voters thereof, is, at this time, a subject of discussion, and is exciting the public mind to a large degree; and whilst we do not consider this a subject that properly belongs to a Congressional canvass, yet the sense of this convention is that it would be eminently proper that such a question be submitted to the voters of the State for final settlement.

To show that they were in dead earnest they placed on this platform that bigoted prohibitionist Eustace Gibson. This after their party in the Legislature had rejected submission two years in succession. But a State Prohibition Convention had recently been held at Ravenswood, and there so distinguished a Democrat as Judge Ferguson had advised the scratching of all nominees not in favor of submission. Perhaps the Fourth District Democratic Convention of this year won't declare in favor of submission, but surely the *Register* will be impressed by what the ardent Democrats of that district did four years ago.

IRVING'S VISIT

To This Country Purely of a Private Nature. He will Set up the Dinner.

New York, August 5.—Henry Irving, the actor, is expected to arrive here on Monday next. It is said that his visit to this country is for no other purpose than to shake hands with his American friends and give them a dinner at Delmonico's next Wednesday. When he sailed for England last year, this distinguished actor said: "I will never play in America again, but I will come back as a private gentleman, to see a great country, for which I have conceived a fondness."

He is the only notable English actor who has shown anything but a pecuniary interest in the United States.

Mr. Irving intended to go to Colorado this year and do some hunting. The primary object of his visit, however, is to do something in a purely private and social way to show his affection and gratitude for the kind treatment he received on his professional tours. An invitation to make a yacht cruise on the Atlantic coast was sent to Mr. Irving by Mr. Buck, the proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*. It was accepted by cable. Mr. Irving is accompanied to America by his companion artist, Ellen Terry and her daughter. Mr. J. C. Parkinson, the well known English writer, is one of the party. At the dinner at Delmonico's there will be forty or fifty guests, including many prominent representative Americans from various parts of the country.

SINE DIE

The Adjournment of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The First Session Closes Without Incidents of Moment.

A Summary of the Work Done by Both Houses.

Senator Riddleberger's Bad Break in the Senate.

The River and Harbor Bill Goes Through All Right.

Gift to Speaker Carlisle by Republican Members.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—The first session of the Forty-ninth Congress which ended to-day began on Monday, December 5, 1885, and covered a period of seven months and twenty-eight days, or 241 days except Sundays. Of this time the Senate was in session 164 day, and the House 185 days. During that time there were introduced in the two houses 13,202 *measures, of which 10,014* were House bills and 214 House joint resolutions and 2,891 bills and 83 joint resolutions of the Senate. The measures proposed for enactment into laws exceeded in number by 2,949 those introduced at the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, which sat for seven months and four days, or 165 days of actual working time. They covered all sorts of subjects, from the payment of a laborer at the Capitol for extra services to the complex questions of tariff legislation, and legislation with respect to the national finances.

Of the entire number comparatively few were of what may be termed of national importance. The greater number were measures of a private nature, or of merely local importance such as relief and pension bills, bills for the erection of public buildings; for the bridging of rivers; for granting right of way to railroads through military or Indian reservations; for the removal of political disabilities; for changing judicial districts; for establishing new land offices; for changing the names or location or increasing the stock of National banks; for printing public documents, etc., etc.

NUMBER OF BILLS THAT GOT THROUGH.

A very small percentage of the whole number of bills introduced, either of a general or a private nature, became laws. A comparatively small number succeeded in getting through the committees to which they were referred and reaching the calendars of their respective houses. Some secured passage in the house in which they originated, but failed of action in the other branch, and a very large number still remain unconsidered by the committees to which they were referred.

The total number of measures that passed both houses was 1,101, being 241 Senate bills and 860 bills which originated in the House. Of this total 806 became laws by limitation, the President failing to approve or disapprove them within 10 days after their presentation to him; 113 were vetoed, and one failed by reason of adjournment without action by the President. Of the new laws 746 were House measures and 241 Senate measures. The laws that became such by limitation were with two exceptions private pension and relief bills. Of the measures vetoed by the President 36 were Senate bills and 77 bills of the House. Twenty-eight of the Senate bills vetoed are private pension bills, three were for the erection of public buildings [at Dayton, Ohio, Sioux City, Iowa, and Zanesville, Ohio.]

A BIG VETO RECORD.

Of the House bills disapproved by the President seventy-four were private pension bills, and three were for the erection of public buildings. The number of measures vetoed during the session were four more than have been vetoed from the foundation of the Government to the beginning of the session just closed. While nearly all of the vetoed bills of the Senate were reported back from the committee with the recommendation that they do pass notwithstanding the President's objection, and while similar action was taken on some of the House bills, only one, that granting a pension to Jacob Romiser, was passed by the two Houses over the veto. The Des Moines river bill passed the Senate over the veto, but failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote in the House. Motions to pass the bills to grant a pension to Mary Anderson and Andrew J. Wilson over the President's veto were defeated in the House. The consideration of the other veto messages has been postponed until the next session.

MEASURES OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE.

The measures of general importance that have been enacted into laws during the session in addition to the regular appropriation bills are as follows: The Presidential succession bill; to provide for the study of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers who re-enlisted without having received a discharge from regiments in which they had previously served; to legalize the incorporation of National Trades Unions; to give the receiver of a national bank the power to buy in any property of the bank sold under foreclosure when necessary to protect his trust; to regulate the promotion of graduates of the United States military academy; to permit the owners of United States merchant vessels and of any property on board thereof to sue the United States for damage by collision arising from the mismanagement of any goverment vessel; accepting the Grant medals and trophies; to provide that surveyed lands granted to railroads co-terminus, with completed portions of such roads and in organized counties shall not be exempt from local taxation on account of the lien of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selecting or conveying them; the oleomargarine bill; the bill for the increase of the navy.

MONEY ORDER FEES.

To reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding $5 from 8 cents to 5 cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry in addition to their crews as many persons as the Supervising Inspector may authorize; the relief of Fitz John Porter; to enable National banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations; authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional library; providing that after July 1, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for the measurement of tonnage; issuing of licenses, granting certificates of registry, etc.; to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company and restore the same to settlement; to increase to $12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; declaring forfeited certain land grants made to the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the proper claimants or owners of silver ware jewelry etc., captured by the United States army during the late war and to sell at public auction all such articles not claimed within one year; to direct the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars may be removed for export without the payment of a tax and repealing the law providing for inspectors of tobacco; to establish additional life saving stations at various points on the Atlantic and Pacific coast and on the great lakes.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION.

In addition to the foregoing the subject matter of the various special bills has been enacted into law in the several appropriation bills as follows:

In the Agricultural Appropriation bill, to the Commissioner of Agricultural to purchase and destroy diseased animals whenever in his judgement it is essential to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia from one State into another. In the Legislative Appropriation bill, creating the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars; also appropriating $40 000 for the establishment of an industrial home in Utah for women who renounce polygamy and for their children.

IMPORTANT MEASURES DEFEATED.

The important measures which, after debate, were defeated in the house in which they originated, are as follows: The Senate bill to increase the efficiency of the Army; the House [Bland] bill, for the free coinage of silver, and Senator Vance's *bill to repeal the Civil Service* act. Among the bills upon which further action by Congress is necessary before they can become laws are the following: The Cullom Inter-State Commerce bill; the Mexican Pension bill; the bill to repeal the timber culture; preemption and desert land laws; the Morrison and Randall Tariff bills; the House bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning land in any of the territories; the Bankruptcy bill; the House bill to terminate the Hawaiian treaty; the Anti Polygamy bills, and the Chinese indemnity bills. The Morrison surplus resolution failed by reason of the adjournment of Congress before executive action had been taken.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Measures Left Over—Riddleberger's Bad Break.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—When prayer was offered this morning there was an exceptionally good attendance. The chaplain invoked Divine blessing upon Senators in their homes and in their journeyings.

Upon motion of Mr. Edmunds the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and on motion of Mr. Allison the Senate proceeded to consider the adjournment resolution.

Mr. Allison moved to fix the hour of adjournment at 4 p. m. to-day.

Mr. Conger hoped that the resolution would not be passed until the President shall be heard from on the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Ingalls thought the time was ripe for action, and submitted that the Senate was being trifled with and that there was no need for Congress to be kept here doing nothing.

During the discussion on the subject Mr. Chace (referring to the River and Harbor bill) called out to Mr. McMillan: "McMillan, what do you hear?" The chairman of the Committee on Commerce evidently did not hear the inquiry, as he made no response.

Mr. Conger moved to lay aside the resolution informally and to proceed to fix the third Wednesday in December next for consideration of the Ship Railway bill.

Further discussion ensued on the question of adjournment, when Mr. Conger's motion was declared to be out of order, and finally a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business prevailed, and with the question of adjournment pending, the Senate at half-past eleven went into secret session.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL SIGNED.

Just after the doors were closed, Major Pruden, the President's private secretary, arrived with a number of bills which had been approved by the President, including the Deficiency, Sundry Civil and River and Harbor Appropriation bills.

The Senate took up during the progress of the secret session the resolution providing for final adjournment, and having amended it, fixing the time at 4 o'clock this afternoon, adopted it.

Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the bill for the repeal of the preemption and timber culture acts, said the Senate conferees had agreed to yield everything except a provision that where there was an allegation of fraud in the entry of land, the issue shall be sent to a court for adjudication. The House conferees had declined that, and had also declined to sign the conference report.

Mr. Blair gave notice that on the first day of the next session he would ask consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. Harris (Mr. Hawley in the chair), offered a resolution of thanks to Senator Sherman "for the ability, courtesy and impartiality" with which he had presided over the Senate during the present session.

The question being put, Mr. Hawley declared the resolution unanimously adopted, but Mr. Riddleberger created a sensation by demanding a quorum, and declaring that the resolution ought not to pass, and without a quorum could not pass.

There was not a quorum present, and in order to overcome the embarrassing position, the Senate at 12:10 took a recess until 1 o'clock.

After the recess (Mr. Riddleberger not being present) the resolution of thanks to Mr. Sherman was unanimously adopted.

THE LAST THROES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Edmunds reported that the Committee of the two Houses appointed to wait on the President to inform him that the two Houses had completed their business of the session and were ready to adjourn unless he had some further communication to make, had performed that duty and were informed by the President that he had no further communication to make and that he congratulated the two Houses on the termination of their labors.

After a short delay the moment of adjournment arrived and the Chair said: "Senators, before announcing the termination of this session of the Senate I beg leave to return to each of you my grateful thanks for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me as your presiding officer, and especially for the resolution of to-day, in which you have expressed your approval. This session has been distinguished by the great number and variety of subjects which have been considered and by the marked absence of political controversies. The varied needs and aims of a rapidly growing country have occupied more of the time of the Senate. A short recess will enable you to greet your constituents, and I hope and trust that each of you will return next December with renewed health and strength to your important duties. In pursuance of the resolution of the two Houses of Congress I declare this session closed *sine die*."

A hurried leave taking among Senators and employes took place, and half an hour later the chamber was empty.

LAST HOURS

Of the House—Mr. Baker Gets His Resolutions in the "Record."

Washington, D. C., August 5.—The Clerk of the House was engaged in reading a Presidential veto on a Pension bill when the President's private secretary arrived.

Upon his announcement that the President had approved the Deficiency, Sundry Civil and River and Harbor bills there was a round of applause, and many members who were feeling gloomy by reason of the rumors that the River and Harbor bill would surely be vetoed, were by the announcement made happy.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvnia, received unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* a speech upon the tariff bill introduced by him.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution granting the committee appointed to investigate the labor troubles in the West permission to sit during the recess, with all the powers granted to it in the original resolution providing for its appointment. Adopted.

Mr. Baker, of New York, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the introduction by him of the preamble and resolution arraigning the Democratic party on Monday last. In the characterization of that resolution the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] had stated that in his opinion it was indecent and disreputable. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Reagan] had also characterized it in language which the facts hardly warranted; and it was due not only to the House but to himself that it should be embodied in the *Record* in order that it might appear whether it justified the language used. It had been furtherest from his thought and purpose to propose anything to the House that should be disrespectful or lacking in decency. He therefore asked that under the circumstances the resolution might be printed in the *Record*.

Objection was made and Mr. Baker then had the resolution read as a part of his remarks in order to secure its publication in the *Record*. Several efforts were made by the Democrats to prevent its reading, but as Mr. Baker under the rules could have the floor indefinitely, unanimous consent was finally given to print it in the *Record*.

At 2:25 the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn appeared at the bar of the House and announced that it had performed its duty and that the President had nothing further to communicate to Congress.

A senate bill was passed accepting the gift of the Grant relics. The hour of adjournment having arrived, the Speaker, without any preliminary remarks, declared the House adjourned sine die.

Carlisle Complimented.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—Two or three months ago several of the leading Republican members of the House conceived the idea of tendering to Speaker Carlisle a testimonial of some kind in appreciation of his uniform courtesy and fairness to political opponents as well as political friends in the administration of his office as Speaker. It has been the general comment that no man has ever sat in the Speaker's chair who has shown less of the political and personal bias in the conduct of business, nor has laid himself less open to criticism. When the matter was suggested to the Republican members, they acquiesced in it heartily and cordially. A handsomely ornamented solid silver service, costing about $800, was procured and has been forwarded by express to the home of the Speaker, at Covington, Ky.

BEECHER REJECTED.

The Senate Refuses to Confirm the Appointment of the Preacher's Son.

Washington, D. C., August 5.—The President yesterday afternoon withdrew the nomination of Herbert F. Beecher for collector of customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory. The name was withdrawn after the action of the Senate in executive session had shown that he was certain to be rejected. Senators Hawley and Hoar were Beecher's chief sponsors. When it was apparent that he could not be confirmed Mr. Hawley moved that the nomination lie over till next session. This was voted down by two-thirds majority.

Rejection of the nomination was inevitable, and the request was then made that it be laid aside temporarily until the President could be communicated with. The fact that he was a son of Henry Ward Beecher accounts for the persistent though numerically weak support of his friends. Although the charges against him of misappropriating money were explained, they were too strong to admit of his confirmation. Senators Mitchell and Dolph, of Oregon, opposed him, and Democrats generally in the Northwest looked upon his nomination with disfavor.

ANOTHER YACHTING DISASTER.

Seven Lives Lost, All of the Same Family. A Sad Event.

Portland, Me., August 4.—There was a distressing accident in Portland harbor to-day, in which seven persons lost their lives. A family party started out this afternoon in two yachts, for a picnic. In the first yacht were Wellington Masters, aged seventy, his wife, Jane Masters, sixty-nine, and their six grand-children, Benjamin Whetten, aged seven; Maude Whetten, twelve; Harry Cleveland, seven; Emma Cleveland, eleven; Jane Masters, nine, and little Jimmy Cleveland. The second yacht contained James Whetten and John R. Cleveland, with their wives, who were the parents of the above named children. Everything went pleasantly.

When off Seal Cove Diamond Island a sudden squall came down upon them. It struck the yacht containing the old people and their grand-children and capsized it. When the squall struck the yacht she careened over, the water rushed in, and she sank immediately, carrying down every one on board. The only person seen afterward was little Jimmy Cleveland, who floated on the surface. The second boat was about two hundred yards distant from the scene of the accident. The parents of the children were powerless to render any aid. As the body of Jimmy Cleveland rose to the surface, his father sprang overboard and swam to his rescue, catching him just as he was going down the last time. After half an hour's hard work he was brought to consciousness.

A fleet of boats came out from Seal Cove and succeeded in recovering the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Masters, William Cleveland and Jane Masters. The bodies were taken to shore on the steamer Issis and conveyed to an undertaker's. The search for the bodies is still going on.

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

St. Louis, Mo., August 5.—Last evening the boiler of a six horse power stationary engine, located in the rear of the cellar at No. 1942 North Broadway, exploded and was blown through the intervening floors and roof, high into the air. In descending, it alighted upon the roof in the front of the same building, and crashed through again, finally resting on the floor of the front room of the second story. The building was occupied by three families, but no one was injured, except Henry Stege, a 12-year-old boy, who was struck in the back and neck by a piece of the boiler. He will recover. The building was almost completely demolished.

Irish Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Dublin, August 5.—At Mr. O'Brien's request Mr. Parnell has consented that Mr. Leamy should accompany Messrs. O'Brien and Redmond, the delegates of the Parnellite party to the Irish League Convention at Chicago. The delegates will sail from Queenstown on Sunday.

DEMOCRACY'S IDOL.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BURIAL

Of the Late Samuel J. Tilden—The Services at Greystone to be Very Simple and Unostentatious—Pall-bearers Selected. Interment at New Lebanon.

Yonkers, N. Y., August 5.—Greystone was thronged this morning with friends of the dead statesman, Samuel J. Tilden. Last night the body was embalmed by Franklin A. Higby, the undertaker in charge. The body lies on a catafalque in the southwest corner of the second story of the building. The parlor is being heavily draped with mourning. The funeral services will be held at Greystone on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Lebanon, Columbiana county, for burial. The officiating clergy and pall-bearers have not yet been definitely decided upon. The undertaker to-day stated that the remains will appear in full dress, and to-morrow they will be placed in a double casket now being made for the purpose.

The outside casket will be of Spanish red cedar covered with black silk plush. The inside casket will be of copper, lined with tufted satin with a full length glass cover. The lid of the cedar casket will be lined full length, the inside being tufted satin. The handles and mountings will be of solid silver oxydized. On the outside lid will be a solid silver plate bearing the simple inscription: "Samuel J. Tilden." At New Lebanon the caskets will be placed in a self-locking water and burglar proof steel grave vault, which will be encased in a marble grave vault.

Mrs. Mary B. Pelton arrived this morning from Narragansett Pier, and was met at the depot by Andrew H. Green and John Bigelow. She was driven to Greystone immediately, where she met the other members of the family, and completed the arrangements for the funeral. The pall-bearers have not been selected. Mr. John Bigelow and Andrew H. Green will remain at Greystone until after the funeral. It is the wish of Mrs. Pelton that the funeral be as private as possible.

Among the names mentioned to serve as pall-bearers are: Charles A. Dana, J. H. Reed, Smith M. Weed, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. John Bigelow, Andrew M. Green, President Cleveland and Governor Hill.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car used will be a square glass hearse with the drapings entirely removed. The casket at the funeral will be handled by employes of the deceased, among whom will be butler Gilbert, coachman Dennis O'Hara, valet Louis Joahansen and Captain Healey, of the yacht Viking.

A number of telegrams were received to-day, among them were messages from Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor Robinson, of New York.

A dispatch of a private nature was received from Danniel S. Manning, Secretory of the Treasury, from Watch Hill, saying that he was overwhelmed with sorrow at the tidings and expressing his intention to attend the funeral. This afternoon telegrams were dispatched to the friends of Mr. Tilden, notifying them of the arrangements for the funeral.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

The remains of ex-Governor Tilden rests to-night on the catafalque in his sleeping room. The casket will be ready for use to-morrow night. The body will be clothed in a full dress suit of black, with standing collar and black tie. In the shirt bosom will be worn three plain hammered gold studs. Cuff buttons of the same metal will be worn in the cuffs. After the body is placed in the casket it will be carried down stairs and rested on a catafalque in the drawing room, which is called the Blue room. The undertaker's assistants will drape the pictures, mirrors, chandeliers and lambrequins in the room in black cashmere. The countenance of the deceased statesman has not changed since death. The funeral arrangements were completed to-night. The pall-bearers have been selected and have notified the family by telegraph of their acceptance. Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. Smith M. Weed, ex-Comptroller Andrew H. Green, George S. Miller, Charles A. Dana, Dr. Charles E. Simmons, William Allen Butler, Aaron J. Vanderpool, Hon. Daniel Malone and John B. Trevor.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The official clergyman will be Rev. W. S. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, who was the former pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church of New York, and where the family attended church when in the city. The house will be opened to the public at 8:30 to give an opportunity to view the remains for the last time. The funeral services will begin at 9:45 a. m. They will be brief, using the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church. No addresses or eulogies will be given. After the services the casket will be removed to a special train consisting of the funeral car and three drawing room cars. The special train bearing the remains and the family and friends will start at 11:20 a. m. The train is expected to reach New Lebanon at 3:30 p. m., and a funeral service will be held at the Presbyterian Church, conducted by the pastor. Interment will be in the cemetery attached to the church. The train will return to New York at the conclusion of the burial service. Most of the relatives will remain at the homestead at New Lebanon.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

The Assassination of a Methodist Prohibition Minister in Iowa.

Sioux City, Iowa, August 5.—The assassination of the Rev. G. C. Haddock, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, on Tuesday night, was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever commited in this State. No arrests for the cowardly crime have yet been made. The murder is directly traceable, it is claimed, to the prosecutions of saloon keepers recently inaugurated here, in which the Rev. Mr. Haddock was a leader. Up to within a short time there had been no movement against the Sioux City saloons, and it was thought by the liquor men that none would be made. The recent move in that direction caused consternation and alarm among them. The most respectable of them, however, accepted the situation and recognized the hopelessness of resistance if organized movement was made against them. Some of the lower classes manifested an ugly spirit, and it is said threats were made against the leaders in the prosecutions.

The feeling was intensified, when a few days ago proceedings were begun in the District Court against about fifty saloons. Mr. Haddock was the principal witness and was very active in procuring evidence, and was on the stand daily testifying in diffe ent cases. Open threats were made against him, and many thought he was unnecessarily exposing himself; but he laughed at the fears of his friends, and went boldly on with the work he had set out to accomplish, not seeming to have any fear of violence.

Tuesday evening Mr. Haddock hired a horse and buggy, and, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Turner, the pastor of the West Side M. E. church, went to Greenville, a suburb, where a saloon or two were in operation. He returned about ten o'clock, leaving Mr. Turner at home, and took the buggy back to the stable alone. He then started for home. When only a short distance from the stable, while crossing Water street in the full glare of a street lamp, he was assassinated. Rain was falling at the time, and the assassins easily escaped in the darkness without being recognized.

The affair has caused deep feeling of indignation in the community, and all law-abiding citizens denounce the dastardly crime in unmeasured terms. An overflow meeting was held at the Court House last night, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning the crime and demanding the enforcement of the law against all violators. The feeling is extremely bitter, and it is thought this affair will result in the closing of all saloons, as men heretofore apathetic in the matter have become aroused over the violence committed, and sympathisers with the liquor element have turned against it, the crime being laid directly at the door of the saloon.

A coroner's inquest is now proceeding with closed doors, and it is thought that some sensational development will be made before its conclusion. Governor Larrabee has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderers.

BASE BALL.

Peoples Saves the Day for Brooklyn in the Last Inning.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 5.—Peoples' home run in the eighth inning won the game for Brooklyns this afternoon. The score stood three to one in favor of Pittsburghs with two men out and two men on bases. Peoples had two strikes called on him when he caught the ball fair on the end of his bat and sent it spinning over the left field, bringing in both men, and making the circuit of the bases before it could be recovered. Toole pitched a strong game for the visitors while Galvin was hit quite hare. The fielding of both teams was fine, and some of the prettiest plays seen on the home grounds this season were made. Attendence 2,500. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Earned runs, Pittsburgh 2; Brooklyn 4. Home runs, Peoples. Two base hits, Miller, Shomberg, Burch. Thaee base hits, Kuehne, Mann. First base on balls, off Toole 8. Struck out, by Galvin 3; by Toole 1. Double plays, Pickney and McClellan. Umpire, Kelly. Errors, Pittsburgh 3; Brooklyn 1. Base hits, Pittsburgh 6; Brooklyn 13.

Jones Saves the Day Again.

Cincinnati, August 5.—Thirteen hundred people saw a close and interesting game between the Baltimore and Cincinnati clubs to-day, which resulted in a victory for the home club on account of superior batting. The visitors tied the score in the first half of the ninth inning, but Jones' three bagger and Powell's single gave the Cincinnati's the game. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Baltimore	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs, Cincinnati 1; Baltimore 1. Two base hits, Sommers. Three base hits, Jones 1. First base on balls, off Pechiney 1. Base hits, Cincinnati 10, Baltimore 6. Errors, Cincinnati 3, Baltimore 3. Umpire Walsh.

A Close Contest.

St. Louis, August 5.—The St. Louis Browns scored another victory over the Metropolitans to-day. Lynch tried a slow drop ball, but was badly batted, Foutz knocking the ball to left field fence for a home run. Comiskey tried "bunting" the ball and secured two hits in that way. Donahue and O'Neill made fine running catches, and Robinson's second base play was fine. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitans	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—5
St. Louis	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	*	—7

Earned runs, Mets, 3; St. Louis, 3. Home runs, Foutz, 1. Two base hits, Roseman, 1; McLaughlin, 1. Passed balls, Kemmler, 1. Wild pitches, Caruthers, 1. First base on balls, Mets, 1; St. Louis, 1. Errors, Mets, 6; St. Louis, 2. Umpire, Valentine.

Louisville Shut Out.

Louisville, August 5.—The Athletic club whitewashed the Louisville sluggers to-day in the presence of 2,000 people. Hart pitched a phenomenal game and was splendidly supported. The only error by the visitors was a muff by Stovey. Pete Browning was reinstated to-day and played a first class game. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletics	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	*	—9
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs, Athletic, 1. Two base hits, Cross. Wild pitches, Hecker, 1. First base on balls, Louisville, 6; Athletic, 2. First base hits, Louisville, 3; Athletic, 0. Errors, Louisville, 3; Athletic, 1. Umpire, Bradley.

League Games.

At Boston—Detroits, 9; Boston, 8. Earned runs, Detroit, 6; Boston, 3. First base hits, Detroit, 15; Boston, 8. Errors, Detroit, 10; Boston, 11.

At New York—New York, 5; Kansas City, 4. Earned runs, New York, 3; Kansas City, 1. Base hits, New York, 13; Kansas City, 13. Errors, 3 each.

At Philadelphia—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Earned runs, St. Louis, 2. First base hits, St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Errors, St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 4.

At Washington, D. C.—Chicago, 6; Washington, 0. Base hits, Chicago, 5; Washington, 5. Errors, Chicago, 5; Washington, 4. Earned runs, Chicago, 2.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Prof. Henry Garst has been elected President of Otterbein University, at Westerville, O.

Good rains in the corn States have wilted the speculative freshness of the Chicago markets.

Colonel George Humphrey, a Mexican war and civil war veteran, died at Fort Wayne, Ind.

By the fall of a painter's staging in Danvers, Mass., James Simmons was instantly killed and H. E. Cross was fatally injured.

A National reunion of colored ex-soldiers and ex-sailors will be held at the Dayton (O.) Fair Grounds on September 22, 23 and 24.

The business men of Texas do not indorse Governor Ireland's hasty action regarding the Mexican trouble. The fighting element is, however, anxious for war.

The Democrats of South Carolina have nominated for Governor Hon. J. P. Richardson, present State Treasurer, and for Lieutenant Governor, General W. L. T. Prince.

J. A. Montgomery, of Chicago, is charged by the railway mail clerks with having reported to Washington statements which led to the discharge of many employes in the service.

The striking miners at Scott's mines, at Scott Haven, Pa., have been notified to vacate the company's houses by Tuesday or be evicted. The men say they will not leave until forced out.

The New York grand jury has postponed the investigation into the charges against Commissioner of Public Works Squire and Maurice B. Flynn, for a few days, until Mayor Grace has concluded his inquiry.

I have lived in Wheeling since 1834 and Ohio Valley Rio Coffee is the best I ever had in my house. T. C. B.

THE ANARCHISTS.

A Russian Nihilist's Testimony—Other Witnesses on the Stand.

Chicago, Ill., August 5.—Despite the threatening weather the ladies were present in Judge Gary's Court this morning in undiminished numbers. M. T. Malkoff, Russian, living at 268 West Randolph street, was called first. He is a correspondent of a paper at Moscow, Russia, and, it is said, was imprisoned there on account of his connection with the Nihilistic movement. Malkoff has worked as a reporter on the *Daily News*, and at one time was connected with the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. He was at the Haymarket on the evening of May 4, but only for a few minutes. He testified that he was at Zepf's Hall when the bomb exploded, and says he saw Parsons there five minutes before the bomb exploded, and said he saw Parsons, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Holmes there at the time the bomb exploded.

On the cross-examination it was shown that the witness had letters addressed to the care of Justus Schwab, in New York, and that he was rooming with Balthauser Rau, the Anarchist, at the time of the riot, and before that he lived with Schwab, one of the defendants. When he left Russia in 1882, his bedroom was searched by the police. Since his stay here he had contributed money to the *Alarm*.

Witness said he was not a Nihilist or the agent of any society in Russia; he was working for the Moscow *Gazette*.

The prosecution here offered in evidence a letter written by witness to Spies. The letter is, in substance, an inquiry as to whether or not Spies could use certain articles written by Malkoff. It goes on to say: "I have just completed another article treating of the secret revolutionary societies of Russia. I am a proletarist in the fullest sense of the word. Address your letter to J. H. Schwab, 50 First street, New York.

Witness said he did not use the term "proletariat" in the sense which Socialists always employ the term, but he understood it to mean a man without any means of support.

W. A. Patterson, a Socialist and member of the International Workingmen's Organization, testified that he was at the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office May 4, about 7 or 8 o'clock p. m. Schwab, Parsons, Fielden and others were there. Rau came in and said speakers were wanted at the Haymarket.

Witness was asked: "Did you that evening, or that afternoon, or that day, or any time, ever hear the word "Rupe" mentioned, with an explanation of its meaning?"

"I never did."

Patterson said a message came from Deering asking to have a speaker sent there that night and that it was arranged then to have Schwab attend that meeting. This was offered to verify the testimony given yesterday that Schwab addressed a gathering there the night of the Haymarket massacre.

John Holloway, an Englishman, said he was close to the wagon during all of the speaking, and denied that Fielden made use of the expression, "Here come the blood hounds," referring to the police, and said he could not have been mistaken. When asked to point out Spies, Parsons and Fielden he pointed out Schwab, Fielden and Parsons, in their order, and having done this on the cross-examination, was excused.

Henry Lindemeyer, a calciminer, testified that he had occasion to search the closet in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office where the deadly explosives were found by the police on May 4, and declared that he found none there on that day. This was offered to convey the view that the police took the explosives there for the purpose of convicting Spies and Schwab.

On the cross-examination it was shown that the witness had long been an intimate friend of Spies, and was on the bond of Spies' brother.

MUTINEER'S FATE.

A Mexican Soldier Shot Down for Insubordination—Movement of Troops.

Matamoras, Mex., August 5.—On Sunday last, while in the mountains near Burgos, Ignacio Tapia, the revolutionary bandit chief, quarreled with Condelaro Hernandez, who was insuborbinate. Hernandez fired on Tapia and wounded him seriously in two places. The latter returned the fire and shot his adversary down. Hernandez was a noted ruffian, being formerly a hackman in this city, and was wounded during the election riots last winter.

It is reported that troops are being pushed from the interior, and that several corps are en route here from Monterey. Donida's band, when they left Burgos, went in the direction of Saltallo Marina. They are difficult to overtake, though pursued by Federal and State troops, for the reason that they break up in small squads, who easily evade the troops or pass as rancheros if overtaken, and then rendezvous at a certain point afterward. Mauricio Cruze, the Nuevo Leon revolutionist, who has captured many