The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

To-night's natural gas illumination will be fully and acurately reflected in the Intelligencer of to-morrow morning. The opening of the first natural gas line will be fitly celebrated by a great outpouring of the people and by appropriate speeches. Of course there is to be a brass band, for this is to be an American jubilee.

To-morrow's Intelligencer will be worth reading, preserving and sending to friends. Those who may desire to send away any number of papers will make sure of getting them if they send in their orders to-day.

Look out for the big shine to-day. Natural gas is in the pipes now, ready for the fray.

Mr. Blaine must stop making speeches. The Democratic newspapers don't like his style.

The President is unable to be here to-night, but the illumination will go on just the same.

Senator Kenna is determined to stand by Civil Service rules—only to disgust the Democrats.

Cutting has been given his freedom and Allen O. Myers has been released. What else remains for this country but peace?

We have men who have dropped from Brooklyn bridge, shot the Niagara rapids, but no one has yet tried to climb to the moon. It is the unattainable that makes us long for glory.

Judge Duffy, of New York, echoes the popular sentiment when he expresses his disbelief that crank Donavin jumped East river bridge. After all, the dummy trick is the easiest to practice in that connection. But allowing that Donavin did jump, what does it profit the world?

Mr. Hood's nomination doesn't please the Jackson men. They see the hand of Eustace Gibson in it. Mr. Gibson never did intend that Judge Jackson should walk into Congress over his prostrate form. It may be that Mr. Gibson doesn't mean to let any Democrat succeed him. There are times when politics get seriously mixed.

Saturday's industrial parade was the biggest thing of the kind that Wheeling has seen. It was not only large in numbers, but it was a highly creditable representation of the industries which have made the city and built up its busy vicinity. Everything passed of pleasantly and the participants have reason to be proud of labor's day.

ONE MORE CRANK.

Brodie's Leap Outdone by a New Yorker. Jump from the Bridge.

New York, August 28.—Lawrence Donovan, aged 24 years, weighing 160 pounds and standing five feet eight inches high without his stockings on, quit his work as a pressman early this morning and proceeded out to the center of the Brooklyn bridge to leap up into fame by jumping down to what might be his death. He had been previously padded and dressed, as much, at least, as a ballet dancer or a trapeze artist, and he knew that he must take time by the forelock if he was to evade the police in the leap. It was 4:30 A. M. when he began preparing for the feat, and not a great while after that when he struck out through the waters of East river and swam 300 yards to a boat containing friends and witnesses who would see that he got the $500 wager for which his leap had been made.

After he had been rowed ashore and arrested, this is what Donovan said:

"I went straight down—straight as a plumb line—and did not lose my senses all. It seemed a long time going down—as many minutes as it probably was seconds—but I didn't turn nor swerve from the straight line. I struck the water with a big clash and went right through. I was well protected with padding, so that no harm could come to me. When I came up to the surface, I was no more exhausted than that I was able to swim a hundred yards or so to the boat. They pulled me in and took me to the pier, where I was arrested."

These remarks were made in the Criminal Court room, whither the uninjured jumper had been escorted by the police.

"I don't want to shake hands with you. I don't think you're a hero at all, but a fraud. Even if you did jump as you pretend, it is nothing to make any fuss over, but only an evidence of how big a fool you are."

This was the salute which Bridge Jumper Donovan received from the bench at the Tombs this evening, when he reached out to shake hands with Judge Duffy, just after the Judge had fined him $10 for "obstructing travel on the bridge," and told him he was very sorry to be unable to find some law under which a severer punishment could be inflicted. In the course of his examination of the bridge policemen and other witnesses, the Judge was unable to find anyone that had actually seen Donovan make the jump, whereupon he said:

"What is there to show that this man may not have got a few men to get a boat and row out under the bridge, and his friends to make a great ado and say that a man had jumped from the bridge? My opinion is that he never jumped at all."

"I think it's a ruse, subterfuge and a fraud; but this thing of going jumping off bridges and going through rapids has got to be stopped. These men pander to the morbid taste now prevalent, and are able to live in idleness.

"Look at this big loafer that ought to be breaking stones or sawing wood. This thing is a craze. Brave men would not do it. It is simply brute courage that prompts it, and no one but an addle-pated loon without an ounce of brains in his head would attempt it. If I were to let you go, seven or eight other loons would try to do a little better. Somebody would dive off, and some other fellow would put himself in an India rubber bag, and be thrown off."

R. K. Fox paid the fine, and Donavan left court with a very crushed look.

Nailers and Feeders Troubles.

Cleveland, O., August 28.—A special says: An important meeting was held at Sharon, Pa., to-day, to consider the demands of the nailfeeders, that they be paid three-fifths, instead of one-half that each machine earns. The nailers were present from factories at Youngstown, Niles, New Castle and Sharon, and decided unanimously to refuse to accede to the demands. The feeders assert that none of them will go to work Monday, unless the nailers come to terms. It is also probable that the result will be to place self-feeders in all the factories, as the nailers claim they are now paying a fair proportion.

PRONUNCIAMENTO

OF THE FREE TRADE CRANKS.

Why They Want to Abolish the Protective Tariff—Blaine's Latest Speech in Maine. The Defeat of Gibson for the Congressional Nomination—Why We Weep.

New York, August 20.—The following address of the American Free Traders has been published:

To the Friends of Freedom:

The inability of a large Democratic majority in the national House of Representatives to pass a bill for tariff reform looking only to the removal of a heavy burden of taxation from a few great industries and the refusal of the representatives of the Republican party and their allies to even consider the abatement of tariff taxation in any degree, imperatively calls for aggressive and uncompromising political activity from the friends of commercial freedom. There can be no doubt that a majority of the American people at present acting in unison with one of the two great political parties are convinced of the practical necessity of tariff reform and the abandonment of the hitherto dominant policy of the high discriminating and unnecessary taxation. A clear statement of the issue between protectionists and free traders is of itself a demonstration of the truth of the assertion.

On the one side the advocates of "Protection" start with the assumption that under a free and regulation form of government the power of taxation may be lawfully used to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes on the false plea now demolished by the hard logic of facts, that such legislation betters business and raises wages. For a long period they have reduced this assumption to practice by ignoring heavy taxes on articles necessary to the processes of great domestic industries for the benefit of special interests of very small relative importance of industrial interest to the whole country.

TIN PLATE TARIFF.

Thus for years past our fiscal policy has been practically dictated by the manufacturers of pig iron, and the growers of wool, although the aggregate value of the annual product of pig iron and wool is not equal to the value of the annual egg and poultry crops of the country, and not to be compared with the crop of either hay, wheat, corn or cotton. Emboldened by long toleration the demands of these special interests increase in audacity, as is shown in the recent proposition of Samuel Randall, their Representative, to advance the duties on tin plate from one to two percent per pound. This article is used largely for preservation by canning of an excess of our meat, vegetables, fruit, fish and oil products, which without such treatment could not be marketed, but would be wasted.

The present duty for this and the commissions added constitutes a bounty which would cover the payment of double the wages paid in the tin plate industry in Great Britain. But as the foreign manufacture is conducted at a minimum of profit, the price of tin plate being the lowest ever known in history, the present tax is regarded as insufficient, and Mr. Randall proposes, in spite of an overflowing Treasury, to increase this tax from $6,000,000 to an aggregate of $15,000,000, and to collect it by adding to the cost of the preservation of meat, fish and fruit, and decreasing our export market accordingly, the milk pans and cans of every farmer, the cooking utensils and dinner pail of every workman, and the construction of every dwelling house and railroad car in the country, and all for the benefit of a few iron manufacturers and capitalists in Pennsylvania.

FREE TRADE DEMAND.

On the other side the principles of free traders may be simply stated as follows:

First—They demand that the whole system of federal taxation be so reconstructed and readjusted that all the taxes which the people pay shall be received by the Government without the diversion of any part for the fostering of private interests.

Second—That the promotions and true protection of domestic industry is to be found in the removal of all taxes from articles which constitute the foundation or are necessary to the processes of our various industries; and that the incidence of taxation be restricted as far as possible to articles which are ready for final consumption and of which the use is voluntary rather than necessary.

Third—They claim the abandonment of the present high discriminating and unnecessary tariff taxes and the levy of national revenue and comparatively few articles on which taxes can be collected with the least interference with freely chosen pursuits of the people are the necessary steps to gradually ensure to the country the full industrial employment and high wages of abundant production and low cost, extended markets and a permanent revival of commercial activity. The trade competitors of the United States are loaded down with debt and with the support of great standing armies, which in time entail a burden of taxation so heavy as to impair their resources, cripple the energies of their people and increase the cost of their products.

FREE TRADE PANACEA.

To successfully make the race for trade with the nations thus hampered it is only necessary that the people of this country adopt a tax policy diametrically opposite. Other nations must then disband their armies and set their soldiers to work with better wages and better subsistence than they now have to afford them any chance for competing with a country so rich in resources, so intelligent and active in respect to population and so free in respect to government as the United States.

It is for such a result that the American Free Trade League invites the co-operation of the patriotic men of all political parties. The recent trial of strength in Congress shows that a change of a single district in half of the States from the side of the protectionists to the side of the free traders is all that is required to reform the revenue system of the government. In more than this number of districts a change of less than 5 percent in the vote will change the district. A comparatively small number of those opposed by conviction to a policy of taxation and restriction asserting themselves actually can thus produce the desired result. It is therefore essential that each friend of commercial freedom in anticipation of the nominations in his Congressional district shall determine, and as far as possible, declare his determination not to vote for any candidate for Congress who is not opposed to a tariff for protection, except where it is necessary to defeat by electing an avowed protectionist openly, a candidate who straddles Democracy by catering to monopolists and traders in special legislation on the one hand while claiming support from the toiling tax-paying masses on the other. In what cases it may be best to put an independent candidate in the field, and in what others to abstain from voting must be left to the free traders of each district to decide for.

DEFEAT OF GIBSON.

How it Strikes a Washington Correspondent—Kenna's Bureau.

Cincinnati, August 29.—A correspondent of the *Commercial-Gazette* telegraphs from Washington: The saddest news received in Washington this year was the announcement of the defeat of Eustace Gibson, of West Virginia. The failure to return him shows how blind West Virginia is to her own interests. His fine presence, his courtly bearing, his temperate habits, and above all his rare eloquence and dignified and imposing appearance made him easily the leader on the Democratic side. No one thought of contending with him for that place, his right to it was unquestioned.

Early in his Congressional career he developed all the qualities of leadership that made him so famous, the wise caution when there are breakers ahead, a reckless dash when he knows he has the enemy on the run. And yet there were West Virginians and Democrats who mocked at him and called him "Useless Gibson" and swore he was "no good." And to such an extent have they carried this impertinence that they have not only beaten him, but have beaten him with a man named Hogg. I suppose that it was a piece of smartness of these ribald destroyers of statesmen and orators to show that they could beat "Useless" even with a "Hogg."

A wretched little Democratic newspaper down in West Virginia that cannot appreciate true greatness declares that if Hogg is elected it will only be a change from nature to name in their Representative. When the Democrats in the Fourth district realize the fact after election that neither "Useless" nor Hogg is to represent them in Congress, but that a bright and lively Republican will ably perform that duty, they will weep tears of repentance.

But what will become of the country while Mr. Gibson is in retirement? That is what the people ask in thunder tones.

It can only be sadly answered that it will try feebly to toddle on for a while without him.

Senator Kenna and *Phil Thompson* are conducting their book agency very shrewdly. Kenna declares, so help him gracious, that he will not take a dollar of money for the campaign except what is received in payment for the campaign book at a dollar a book. He probably wants to make the Democrats as much sicker as possible of the reform that keeps Republicans in office, and forbids the assessment of officials or the participation of officials in politics and all that un-Jacksonian kind of thing.

But the book is a shrewd dodge on the part of the committee to reach the Government officers and clerks, and is in reality an assessment under cover. The book in itself will be of no account. It will be inferior to the average campaign books, and will contain nothing new or startling. If it was published by private parties not a hundred copies could be disposed of in the departments. But now the clerks are expected to fall over themselves in their eagerness to buy copies of this amazing literary monstrosity. If ever the devil was whipped around the stump he is getting it now, sure. It is pretty certain that clerks who do not buy the book and take a lot of copies will be remembered.

BLAINE'S LAST SPEECH.

Free Trade in England and Protection in This Country.

Lewiston, Me., August 28.—Mr. Blaine, in his campaign address here yesterday, advocated the policy of protection as against that of free trade. Among other things he said that we only needed to protect those products which were brought into competition with those of other nations. Numerous articles, like tea and coffee, which we could not produce in our climate, were not taxed and were placed on the free list. This was absolute free trade, and the United States has it to a degree never known in any government since government was known among men. England has no free trade with her colonies. They tax her products. England cannot export an article to Canada without its being taxed at the custom house, where all articles produced in any part of the United States are sent to every other port free of duty.

There was more free trade in this than could be found in the whole Continent of Europe. Therefore we combine the benefits of production from foreign competition with internal free trade. It would be absurd to enlarge our free trade system so as to give foreigners access to it. One of the sins of the Democratic party consists in their willingness to expose our workingmen to the competition of men who are not today getting one-half the wages of American labor.

Mr. Blaine then proceeded to speak of the important matters which depended on the result of the approaching election in this State. His attention having been called to the circulars distributed among the audience by the Prohibitionists, he reaffirmed the position he had previously taken in his speeches of this week in regard to a national whisky tax. He closed with warm words of commendation for Mr. Dingley, the candidate for re-election to Congress, and for Mr. Bodwell for Governor.

SWINDLED BY AN OLD TRICK.

A Septuagnarian Duped by Confidence Men to the Extent of $2,500.

Wilmington, August 29.—Thomas D. Gibson, a respectable and aged citizen of Wilmington, yesterday celebrated his 78th birthday by being fleeced out of $2,500 by two confidence sharps. Gibson was walking leisurely up Market street about noon yesterday when he was accosted opposite the police station by a well-dressed smooth-tongued young man who, recognizing the old gentleman as a friend of his father's, desired to present him with a handsome volume of the encyclopedia of Delaware. Gibson was taken to a house near Eighth and Poplar streets, where the young man introduced Gibson to another man, his confederate. Instead of presenting Gibson with the book, which he said was totally unfit for presentation, he made him a gift of a ticket in some lottery scheme or game of chance which the confederate was conducting. Gibson won $75 with the ticket and continued taking chances until ostensibly he had won $5,000.

Before paying over the money he was asked for security in the sum of $2500, which Gibson offered by securing the endorsement of a leading merchant and having a note for that amount discounted at one of the banks. After handing the money over the men made plausable excuses to leave the room and never returned. Four hours afterward Gibson complained at the police station, and though descriptions of the men were furnished the police authorities in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore the birds had flown.

He Cut His Teacher.

Charleston, W. Va., August 28.—Yesterday, while James Kiser was conducting a school in Jackson county, he had occasion to reprimand a scholar, one John Griffith, a youth of some 15 years of age. The boy went home, and together with his brother was heard to threaten Kiser's life. The next morning he sharpened his knife, filled his pockets with rocks and returned to the school. A pupil, who saw him getting ready to hit the teacher with a rock, informed on him, and Kiser tried to take the rocks away from him.

During the struggle that ensued the boy stabbed the teacher in several different places, one penetrating the lung. The teacher is lying at the point of death, and young Griffith's whereabouts are unknown, but as he has relatives in this county it is supposed he is near here.

Mexicans and Indians.

Nogales, Ariz., August 29.—The Mexican troops under General Hernandez, who left Guaymas yesterday morning in pursuit of the Yaquis, who committed depredations in Mayteres and Zatelatila, overtook them yesterday near the former place, and a decisive engagement followed, which resulted in the killing of seven Yaquis and the taking of several prisoners. The Mexican loss is unknown. The troops are still in pursuit.

LIGHTNING'S WORK.

A POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLODED

By an Angry Flash from the Clouds—Terrible Destruction Wrought to Property and Life—The Shock Only Second to that of an Earthquake.

Chicago, August 29.—At 9:15 o'clock this morning in the midst of a heavy thunder storm the powder magazine belonging to the Laflin-Rand Powder Company was struck by lightning. An explosion followed which destroyed property valued at $75,000, besides killing one person almost instantly, fatally injuring three and inflicting painful injuries on nearly twenty-five others.

The combined efforts of a hard-fought battle, a cyclone and the withering influence of the lightning could not have presented a picture of more object desolation and destruction than did the country for half a mile in all directions from the exploded magazine. The day had opened gloomy. At 8 o'clock rain began falling furiously from immense banks of clouds. Flashes of lightning were soon chasing each other across the whole firmament, until the heavens seemed ablaze. The thunder was deafening. About 9:15 a flash, which all agree was much brighter than those preceding it, was followed by a report that shook the greater part of Cook county. It was a sharp report, but, strange to say, by most of those who lived in the vicinity of the explosion it was hardly distinguishable from a series of thunder claps. All agree that there was a tremendous shaking of the earth. Articles not stationary were thrown about as if they were play toys in a giant's hands. Men, women and children were tossed around at the will of the terrible, relentless force.

SCENE OF THE CATASTROPHE.

The scene of the catastrophe is about two miles from the extreme southwestern edge of the city, near where the road settles down into a conventional country highway. On one side wave great fields of ripening corn. On the other a broad stretch of prairie runs for nearly a mile in all directions. On this are, or rather were, a dozen plain but strongly built houses, with walls of yellow brick, roofs of slate and strong iron doors. These houses were magazines in which the bulk of the powder supply for Chicago was stored. A few people of the humbler class built their poor homes on the prairie close to the warehouse containing the deadly stuff and lived without fear of any disaster from their proximity. Right in the midst of the magazines rose the home of M. J. Tierney, Police Magistrate of the Town of Lake, in the limits of which corporation the warehouses stood. The house was, until to-day, an attractive looking dwelling, two stories high with a spacious veranda in front, and surrounded by a number of substantial outhouses. It overlooked the Archer road, about forty feet away. Three hundred feet northwest of the Tierney residence was a little cottage rudely built, surrounded by sheds, stables and hog pens. The magazine of the Laflin Rand Powder Company was one of the largest of a dozen structures in the neighborhood. It was a substantial brick building, 70x30 feet in dimensions, with slate roof and one iron door of great strength. The magazine was 300 feet east of the cottage of J. G. Hughes and 700 feet from the residence of Mr. Tierney.

THE EXPLOSION.

Just preceding the explosion a long electric flame seemed to burst from a cloud directly over the Laflin-Rand magazine. In an instant the air was filled with flying missiles, masses of brick and sheets of tin and large stones. Pieces of timber performed indescribable gyrations hundreds of feet in the air, some falling back close to points from which they started, while others shot off through space with frightful velocity, only conforming to the laws of gravity after a long flight. Stones weighing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds were thrown into fields miles from the scene. Trees were stripped of their foliage, fences by the mile were laid low, telegraph wires were snapped like fragile threads and the prairie bore seams as if of a thousand steam plows. Not a building within a mile of the explosion escaped damage. The little cottage of John Guhl with its surrounding outhouses was laid low, and in a moment parts of the exploded warehouse began falling on the debris of the cottage. Guhl's family consisted of himself, his wife and Carrie Hernworth, 14 years of age. The latter was instantly killed, while Guhl and his wife were dragged from the ruins frightfully mutilated. Their horse, cow and swine were all killed by the concussion and the bodies blown full of dirt, sand and powder. The ruins of Guhl's house immediately took fire and smoldering fragments burned out during the day. The body of Carrie Herdworth presented a sickening spectacle. Half the face was torn away. The eyes were almost blown from their sockets and there was a gaping hole in her forehead. The girl's left arm was torn from the shoulder. The body was removed to the house of her uncle.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The dead and fatally injured are:

Miss Carrie A. Hernworth, killed instantly.

Peter Kenna, farmer, ribs broken and fearfully burned.

John Guhl, teamster, ribs fractured, right leg broken in two places; internal wounds.

Mrs. Guhl, skull crushed.

Mrs. Eliza Devin, right leg crushed to a jelly, breast transfixed by a piece of glass.

The shock caved in the two magazines belonging to the Oriental Powder Company, and also those belonging to the Warren Powder Company, the Hazard, the Dupont Companies and the Forcite dynamite store house. The Laflin-Rand Company's house was the only one which exploded. Where it stood is now an immense excavation nearly fifty feet in depth.

AN EARTHQUAKE

Shakes Greece—Large Loss of Life and Property.

Athens, August 28.—Greece has again been visited by an earthquake, which has been most disastrous in the Morea, and in which the loss of life, according to the best information, reaches 300. The village of Pyrgo and the town of Philiatra, situated on the western coast of Morea, were the chief sufferers, and these furnish, it is believed, all that have perished. In Pyrgo not a house is left standing, while Philiatra is almost swept from the face of the globe, swallowed up in the convulsions of the earth. In the town of Zante every house was damaged, and the inhabitants fled in terror to the open country.

Several towns in Italy were also visited by the earthquake, but not to any serious extent, Naples, Brindisi, Fogia, Caserta and Taranto being of the number. Among other towns in Italy where the earthquake was felt are Syracuse, Reggio, Calabria, Potensa-Pzukki, Bari and Avellino. The people were panic-stricken, and took refuge in the fields and churches.

A dispatch from Naples says that a second earthquake shock has occurred there. The population were crowding the streets and many families were fleeing from the city. There have been two eruptions of Vesuvius, and the volcano is still very active. An earthquake shock was experienced at Athens at midnight.

Advices from Zante say that excessive heat, dead calms and unusually high tides forewarned the inhabitants. The earthquake center appears to be in the sea at a point 30 miles south of Zante. The earthquake is supposed to be of volcanic origin. The cables and telegraph wires are broken, and no news has been received from the interior. The Cathedral at Pyrgo was destroyed.

A BIG ROBBERY.

An Adams Express Clerk Gets Away With $30,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 28.—The Adams Express Company lost $28,608 from a safe on Thursday, August 19, and Rath Pratt, a clerk, is under $15,000 bail on suspicion of having stolen the money. Owing to the large amount stolen, the officials of the company took extra precautions to keep the robbery secret while the circumstances were being investigated, and it was only to-day that the matter leaked out.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th of August, Pratt and a fellow-clerk named Heath called at the Pennsylvania railroad office, at Fourth street and Willing alley, and received the money. There were three bags, containing $1,000 each in silver, the balance of the $29,708 being greenbacks, sealed in package. The money was to be shipped to the Mineral Mining Company, at Shamokin, Pa., and was for the purpose of paying off the employes on the following Saturday.

When the clerks reached the Adams Express office, at 622 Chestnut street, they took the package into the money room, where they were received by Chief Clerk Dallas Crow. A few minutes after 4 o'clock Pratt made out the way bill, and after Crow had checked the way bill off he placed the money in a safe.

The safe was lying in a corner of the room, when the Chief Clerk told Pratt at 4:30 to seal it. The money safe is about two feet square. It has a lock and a door on the top, and in addition to the lock the door is also fastened by a wire. A leaden seal encircles the wire, the seal being squeezed on by a sealing iron, bearing a die with the impression of the company's seal. The key is also sealed in a heavy envelope.

Pratt was alone when he sealed the safe, which was a violation of an imperative order, directing that before a safe is closed another clerk shall examine the contents, and see that they are all right. Pratt had never before disregarded the order. He had sealed the Sunbury safe the same day, in the presence of another clerk; but he fixed up the Shamokin safe unaided. When the safe left the office it was taken directly to the Reading Railroad station at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and was constantly under guard during the journey on the rails. When the iron treasure box was opened in the express office at Shamokin the clerks found the package missing. Thinking the package had been mislaid in the Chestnut street office, a telegram was at once sent to Philadelphia. After a thorough search, it was not found. The safe had not been tampered with on the way to Shamokin, and the officials concluded that the thief was in the Philadelphia office.

On Friday, the next day, Detective William B. Spittall was called in by the officials of the express company. On Wednesday last he arrested Pratt. The clerk was greatly surprised when he was taken in charge by the detective. He made a vigorous denial of the intimation that he knew what became of the missing package. He said that the money was in the safe when he sealed it. Pratt was taken to Magistrate Durham's office, where he was given a private hearing and held in $15,000 bail for a further hearing on next Wednesday at noon.

The supposition is that Pratt, failing to summon his superior officer or a brother clerk, took the package from the safe, which was in such a spot as to escape observation at a distance. The accused man, who is about 30 years old, is married and lives at 519 South Fifteenth street. He was formerly employed in Brill's Car Works at Thirty-first and Chestnut streets. For over a year he has done clerical work at the receiving desk in the express office at 622 Chestnut street. He was looked upon as a most reliable man, and the loss of the money and his arrest created a sensation among the employes in the Chestnut street office.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have sailed for England.

The Sullivan-Hearld fight was declared off. Queens county, N. Y., officials interfered.

Mrs. Davis was murdered by a negro at Vicksburg, Miss. He was caught by neighbors and shot to death.

Edward Kohut, sent to Sing Sing in November last for arson, has been proved to be innocent of the crime.

Rosa Fleming, a comely white girl, of Jamestown, O., has married a coal-black darky named Ed Wallace.

While coupling cars near Winchester, O., Charles Hall, brakeman, was crushed, and is not expected to live.

Keane Brothers, dry goods dealers, of San Francisco, Cal., have failed. Liabilities, $230,000; assets, nominal.

Barney, Murphy, a thirteen-year-old boy, jumped from a moving train at Ashland, O., and was fatally injured.

Edward Phillips, cook on the steamer Boone, fell off the wharfboat at Charleston, W. Va., and was drowned.

Michael Vellek, the Chicagoan who hanged his little boy, nearly causing his death, has been released on $700 bail.

C. C. Snyder, a wealthy business man of Canton, O., was fatally shot by a policeman, who mistook him for a burglar.

A fire originating in the lumber yard of the Sutton Sawmill Company at Aurora, Ind., destroyed property to the value of $40,000.

At Anna, Ill., Oscar Hambrick, aged 17, shot and killed an 8-year-old son of Simon Carney. The murderer is threatened with lynching.

Jacob Duncan, of Bedford, Pa., killed Jeremiah Plecker, his brother-in-law, for jestingly turning the hands of the clock forward two hours.

Charles Vallant is under arrest in Newport, Ky., charged with beating the head of his infant child on the floor. The baby is dangerously hurt.

The Cincinnati Centennial Association purposes to have erected an equestrian statue over the grave of General William Henry Harrison at North Bend.

There is a lockout of clothing cutters in New York, the association of employers refusing to employ Union hands unless a strike against one of the firms is settled.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Ernest Schmiedicke, while recovering from the effects of a spree, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid in the presence of his family. The wife, on realizing that her husband was dead, became delirious, with slight hopes of recovery.

Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad has received a demand for an increase of twelve percent in the pay of all men employed as trackmen, train men and switchmen. No definite action has yet been taken in the matter.

Mary Davis, a thirteen-year-old colored girl, is under arrest on a charge of poisoning five summer boarders at a farm near Wilmington, Mass, by putting arsenic in their tea. The poison was taken in such large quantities that it produced vomiting and saved their lives.

HE HAD A GOOD TIME.

MR. SEDGEWICK'S MISSION.

The Blue Blooded Mexicans Capture Him, Fill Him with Wine and Exhibit Him as a Spectacle of Secretary Bayard's Choice of American Diplomats.

Chicago, August 29.—The *Times* this morning prints the following special dispatch from the City of Mexico: Mr. A. G. Sedgewick, Secretary Bayard's special envoy to Mexico, has been here since last Monday. He called upon Minister Jackson, to whom he explained that he had been sent as a legal expert to look up the law and the facts in the Cutting case, but presented no credentials. When he asked to be presented to Senor Mariscal, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Jackson informed him that that could only be done on an order from Mr. Bayard and Mr. Sedgewick was not presented. The Mexican press noted the arrival of Mr. Sedgewick as a special envoy and at the same time announced that he had unlimited credit at a banking house in this city. This announcement secured Mr. Sedgewick the attention of some of Mexico's young bloods and he was invited to a dinner Friday by the Jockey club. Mr. Sedgewick went there in regulation costume and enjoyed himself immensely. He soon became hilarious and made himself the centre of a crowd of admirers. He was on a mission of peace and good will toward Mexico, and beamed with peace and good will on every glass that was offered him. Toward the small hours of the morning the special envoy's friends surrounded him and gave him assurances of their undying devotion. They decked him out with flowers and placed a big bouquet in the top of his hat.

At about 6:15 in the morning the inmates of the Iturbide hotel were aroused by a noisy performance. There were some twenty or more of Mexico's gilded youth singing and shouting, and they led as in triumph Mr. Sedgwick, the special envoy.

"*Vive El Embassador Americano,*" they cried and Sedgewick decked out as a Prince with long garlands of evergreens nodded his proud assent. The party then proceeded through several streets and caroused in several houses of well known reputation, in one of which they finally left their prize in charge of some women

At 2 P. M., Mr. Sedgewick returned to his hotel looking the worse for wear but wearing a new hat.

The scrape of the alleged special envoy is the talk of the town and members of the American colony are full of indignation over the disgrace brought upon the American name by a man selected by Mr. Bayard for a delicate mission.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The Regulations for Carrying Out the Provisions of the Bill.

Washington, D. C., August 28.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a set of regulations concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine under the Internal Revenue laws which will be sent to all Collectors for their guidance. Beginning with a definition of butter and oleomargarine and other imitations of butter, as given in the act of Congress passed at the last session, the regulations declare that Congress has relieved Internal Revenue officers from the necessity of proving the imitation or even the resemblance of the compounds to butter, except as to the mixtures of tallow, beef fat, suet, &c.

Attention is called to the fact that establishments of the magnitude necessary for the successful conduct of the business of manufacturing oleomargarine may be easily discovered, and are likely to be found adjoining slaughter-houses.

The amount of the special tax to be levied on manufactures, and the method of making proportionate reckonings of the tax to be paid in cases where the business is begun after the act goes into effect (October 31, 1886,) are stated in detail.

Manufacturers are required to file a bond with the collectors in the districts where their factories are located, in an amount to be fixed by their collectors, of not less than $5,000 and inventories, are also required to keep books, which shall be open to the inspection of Internal Revenue Agents showing all materials used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and make monthly returns in duplicate form of their books as to materials and products. The manufacturer is also required to display a sign on his factory giving his full name and business, and the number of his factory, which shall be designated by the Collector.

Wholesale dealers will keep a book and make monthly returns, showing the oleomargarine received by them, and from whom received, and to whom sold or delivered. Minute directions are given for stamping, branding, canceling and numbering each original package, in conformity with law, and the use of tin in packing by manufacturers is forbidden, except upon special permission of the Commissioner. Each retailer's wooden or paper package must have, besides the name and address of the dealer, printed or branded thereon in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch square, the word "Oleomargarine," and the quantity, in pounds, contained therein, written or printed thereon, as follows:

"Half pound—Oleomargarine."

"One pound—Oleomargarine."

Or, as the case may be, oleomargarine imported from foreign countries is not required to have the Internal Revenue stamps affixed thereto and canceled unless it is withdrawn from the Custom-house for consumption or sale in the United States. In case the holder of any substance declared by any Collector of Internal Revenue to be oleomargarine and liable to tax is claimed by the holder to be butter or some other substance not liable to tax, the decision of the Collector will govern in the matter unless the claimant shall submit a sample of the article for the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The fifteenth section of the act forfeiting unstamped oleomargarine, or that containing deleterious matter, is quoted, and it is stated that in case the substance is detained by the Collector as containing ingredients deleterious to the public health, samples may be forwarded to the Commissioner as in cases involving the question of tax, and may be disposed of in the same manner. If, however, the claimant is unwilling to accept the decision of the Commissioner, he may in this class of cases appeal under the law to a Board composed of the Surgeon General of the Army, Surgeon General of the Navy and the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose decision in the matter is declared by the law to be final. If finally found to be deleterious to the public health, the compound is to be so branded and sold, while unstamped and forfeited oleomargarine is to be sold by the Collector subject to the payment of the tax.

The form of bond is to be filed by exporters of oleomargarine is given in full, with the stipulation that in no case is the penalty provisions to be less than $5,000, and Collectors are instructed as to the procedure in cases where withdrawals are made for export from factories situated at places other than the ports of exportation. On the 31st of October, 1886, all oleomargarine on the premises of any dealer must be in wooden packages, containing not less than ten pounds each, and each dealer is required to make an inventory of the stock on hand, mark the packages with their weight, and stamp and cancel each package.

Immediately after the 31st of October, 1886, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Internal Revenue officers will travel over the district, inspect the stock on hand, and seize all that is not found duly marked, branded and stamped.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided to place a fine engraving of the Treasury building upon the special $500 oleomargarine stamp. The designs for the smaller denominations have not yet been selected.

MOUNDSVILLE.

Bad State of Affairs at the Penitentiary. Mistaken Arrest, etc.

The examination of teachers was held Saturday and about seventy-five teachers were present and examined. Prof. Wirt, County Superintendent, assisted by Professors May and Bonar, conducted the examination. The certificates will not be ready for distribution until some time next week.

Thursday evening a message was received here by the Town Sergeant from Cambridge, Ohio, to arrest Charles Bowers, of this place, as being implicated in the attempted burglary there and the robbery of Joe Alexander's residence last Sunday. Upon receipt of the message Officer Connor went to the train and arrested the young man just as he stepped on the platform. He was taken before Esquire Edwards and gave bond in the sum of $100 for his appearance Friday morning. On Friday morning it was discovered that Bowers was not the man they were after, and he was released. Bowers is a respectable young man and has always borne a good reputation in this community, and it is a shame that such a mistake should have occurred. It should be a warning to officers to go a little slow about making arrests on suspicion. The affair may yet result in a suit against somebody for false imprisonment.

The oil well on the Hicks place is being pumped, and it is reported that it is a twenty-barrel well. While the excitement has almost entirely died out, there is yet every evidence that there must be something in this oil field as many oil men are staying about the town waiting for something. It is rumored that important results will be seen during the next ten days.

The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary held a meeting Thursday and Friday of this week. Up to this writing they have not transacted any business of much importance that has been made public. For some time there has been trouble between the Directors and the Superintendent. Just what the prime cause of the trouble is is not generally understood, but that there is a serious difference between them is evident. When Mr. Peck came here there was no discipline to speak of in the the penitentiary, and he immediately went to work to reform the institution in every way. Under former Superintendents the punishments inflicted was sometimes inhuman, and Superintendent Peck's first move was to abolish them. He next turned his attention to the sanitary condition of the prison and has worked wonders in that line, and in fact if he had had the earnest support and co-operation of the Board of Directors the West Virginia penitentiary would have in time ranked with the best prisons of the United States. But his friends say that for some cause the Board has worked against Mr. Peck in nearly every way they could. They passed an order prohibiting any punishment except the dark cell. This was a direct hit against Mr. Peck on account of his having instituted whipping in the penitentiary. This whipping is done with a broad strap and is so arranged that it will not lacerate the flesh and at the same time is a very effective persuader. That punishment is necessary for discipline in the prison no well informed person will deny, and the punishment that is most humane and at the same time just as good in its effects is no doubt the best. Before whipping was introduced it was the common punishment to place the prisoners in stocks and then turn a hose on him until he was nearly drowned and then release him. It was also fashionable to tie a man up by the wrists for ten or fifteen minutes at a time. The Directors at first acquiesced in all that Mr. Peck did, but latterly it is claimed, they seem to try to find fault, and in consequence the penitentiary will probably lose the Superintendent. Some say that Governor Wilson is trying to smooth matters up, but no one knows whether he will be successful or not. Another very singular break on the part of the Board was the prohibiting of the prisoners from taking the air in the yard on Sunday. To Mr. Peck this seems nothing more than an attempt to annoy him, as he gave the convicts this liberty. This state of affairs is bad for all parties concerned, and it is time there should be harmony in the management of the prison.

Bellaire.

M. Craft, of Warren, is in town.

B. H. Faris, of Cincinnati, is visiting here.

Joseph Sonneborn has gone east on business.

The Abner O'Neal was here Saturday running in place of the Telegram.

Coleman Ney's body was brought from Baltimore and buried here Saturday.

The stamping factory is in its busiest season on jar caps and is running day and night.

The two Presbyterian Sunday schools will have a picnic in Cummins's orchard Thursday.

Saturday was a very quiet day here after the people all went to the picnic at Wheeling.

During the Knights of Labor fair at the rink, a paper will be published, with M. E. Pearson as editor.

The B. & O. and C. & P. freight offices here have all they can do and both companies are short of cars.

The Bellaire blast furnace would never be recognized from the old one. It is an entirely new furnace in all parts.

Mrs. Garvin, the widow of Andrew Garvin and mother of Luke Garvin, died Saturday noon very suddenly of apoplexy.

The Katie Stockdale after unloading passengers and freight here Friday night, failed to get to Wheeling and is tied up below Indian Run.

During the laying of the natural gas pipes on Belmont street, the smell of coal gas at Central avenue was very strong. On Saturday a match applied to the test post of the natural gas lighted considerable of a blaze. The leaking gas had found its way along the pipes and through the post. The leak was fixed yesterday.

Rev. W. M. Eaton preached to a large congregation at the First Presbyterian church yesterday, Rev. Mr. Hays, of Bridgeport, preached at the Second Presbyterian church. At the First M. E. church Rev. R. F. Keeler received probationers into full membership. Rev. C. F. W. Hustedt preached at the German church, which was opened for the first time since being repaired and frescoed. There was no preaching at the Episcopal church.

Fatalities in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, August 29.—To-day has been remarkable in this city for the number of fatalities. Fred Schwab was cut in the side by J. R Gilbert and will probably die. Mr