# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1886. VOLUME XXXV.---NUMBER 78.


## The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is not likely to sigh for more District Attorneys to suspend for the "pernicious activity" of speech-making.

A PITTSBURGH newspaper says that Mrs. Parsons, the Anarchist, is not a good "lectures." But then she is an A 1 Anarchistress, which is more in her line.

MR. FRANK HURD, who was not called to a seat in the next Congress, "never saw the Democratic party in better shape than now." What, going around with its head in a sling?

REV. DR. FULTON, of the Brooklyn Centennial Church, says: "God has withdrawn from the Brooklyn churches." This, if true, is bad for the churches and for "the city of churches."

WHEN the President desires to get rid of a Republican officer he ought not to couple him with a Democrat who has behind him a live Democracy in a fighting Democratic State. This is the lesson of the suspension of the two District Attorneys.

WALT WHITMAN is burdened with paralysis and poverty. The royalties, he says, on his "Leaves of Grass" and "Specimen Days" have fallen below $50 a year. His spirits remain at high-water mark. Poetry hasn't been a paying life-work for the "good gray poet." There are few who can live by their flights.

IN THE Chicago packinghouse strike of less than two weeks the men lost $5,000,000 in wages and the employers three times as much—$2,500,000 in a conflict which everybody knows ought not to have been brought on. Of course neither side gained anything by the other's loss. Yet men will continue to preach an industrial crusade, and other men will hear and follow them. They are not wise in their generation.

WHILE there are factory girls in New York City who earn but $2 50 a week, so great is the competition in their field of labor, housekeepers near New York complain that it is almost impossible to get girls for domestic work. The pernicious notion has got into the heads of our American girls that housework of any kind is degrading, though the pay is much larger than the average girl can earn at any other employment.

ON another page of to-day's INTELLIGENCER will be found the first of a series of anecdotal and practical articles entitled "How I Learned Housekeeping." The opening article is by Harriet Prescott Spofford, author of "Art Decoration Applied to Furniture," "The Servant Girl Question," "The Amber Gods," "Sir Rohan's Ghost," and other works. The next article of the series, to be published next week, will be by Marion Harland, who will be followed by Margaret E. Sangster, Kate Upson Clarke, Rose Terry Cooke, Helen Campbell, Margaret Sydney, Mrs. D. H. R. Goodale, Mrs. M. P. Handy, and other authorities on household topics.

It isn't expected that the men will read these articles—they will enjoy the resulting improved state of things at home, and the women will have the secret all to themselves. There are more choice things in store for the good women who read the INTELLIGENCER, heaven bless them!

Men, women and children will find interest in "Sheridan's Oath," also published to-day, being the dashing cavalryman's own story of his "terrible oath," how much of an oath it was, and what moved him to use "language" on that occasion. To-morrow, if nothing happens, there will be other notable things, likely enough an article from James Parton, who knows something about everything and writes well on all things. This is going to be a great winter for INTELLIGENCER readers.

### CANADIANS PLEASED

**Over the Abrogation of the Fishery Treaty—Americans Affected.**

OTTAWA, ONT., Nov. 22.—Reports coming in from Gloucester and other New England fishing ports, from the agents of the Dominion Government, continue to show the great loss American fishermen have suffered through the abrogation of the fishery clauses in the Washington treaty and the consequent privileges American fishermen have forfeited. It was generally supposed that the heavy duty imposed on all Canadian fish imported into the United State would practically close that market against the Dominion. Such a correspondent was informed to-day has not been the case.

The total value of the exports of fish from Canada for the nine months ending September 30 was $4,640,000 against $5,200,000 during the corresponding period in 1885. This only shows a shrinkage of 10 per cent, on the total export, notwithstanding the barrier raised in the United States markets against Canadian-caught fish. Several members of the Dominion Government have expressed themselves greatly pleased with the result of this year's fishing, believing that it will have the effect of bringing the United States Government to time in negotiating a treaty of some sort when they begin to realize how heavily the American fishermen have lost by the abrogation of the old treaty.

### WILL BE A FAILURE.

**The Stockyards Cooperative Scheme Set Down on by the Socialists.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Chicago Society of Socialists yesterday considered the proposed establishment in this city of a "Cooperative Packing and Provision Company." The following was adopted after a tedious wrangle:

*Resolved*, That we unhesitatingly declare that this co-operation scheme is impracticable and is doomed to certain failure, and we hold ourselves ready to prove the truth of this statement in public meeting called for the purpose, and that we urgently request all persons who have signed for shares in this company to withhold the payment of any assessment that may be called for until a committee, composed of Frank A. Stauber, C. G. Dixon, M. J. Butler, Charles Seib and B. C. Owens, shall have investigated the truth or falsity of information we possess.

M. J. Butler is the Master Workman of District Assembly No. 57, K. of L. He was the Socialists' candidate for Sheriff in the recent election. It was by his orders that the recent strike at the stock yards was inaugurated. The other members of the committee are Socialistic politicians.

## ARTHUR OBSEQUIES

**UNOSTENTATIOUS CEREMONIES.**

**The Funeral of the ex-President Attended by a Large Number of Prominent Men—The Services at the Church—Final Interment at Albany.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The last night of the loving watch beside the bier of General Chester Alan Arthur, ex-President of the United States, has passed. The morning dawned brightly and the first rays of the rising sun stole quietly into the quiet avenue in front of his late residence. The closed shutters of the house and the black crape at the door were the only signs at that early hour that Death's sickle had been busy within. In the house the family and friends of the ex-President were waiting in subdued grief for the hour when the remains of the loved father and friend were to be taken from their midst forever. Hundreds of sorrowing people began to gather at an early hour, anxious to testify by their presence the respect they bore to their deceased fellow citizen and former Chief Magistrate.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Police Inspector Steers, with Captain Ryan and 125 police, silently marched into Lexington avenue, followed by Captain Garland and a picked body of 30 men from the Broadway squad. The police were posted along the avenue with directions to allow no vehicle to pass by the house. No people were allowed on the east side of the avenue from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-ninth streets except those who had tickets of admission to the house. Carriages began to arrive from every direction, and soon the side streets were filled with them. By 8 o'clock a vast throng, numbering many thousands of people, had gathered on the opposite side of the avenue, extending for a block or more in every direction. The crowd was kept back by the police. On every face there was a deep expression of sorrow and people spoke only in low tones.

THE PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

President Cleveland and Postmaster-General Vilas arrived in a carriage direct from the train at 8:20 a. m. and entered the house of mourning. Many people uncovered their heads when the President stepped out of his carriage. Shortly after Governor Hill and Judge William Muller arrived, and also alighted from their carriages and entered the house. They were followed by the Senate Committee. By this time there was a mighty throng of people on the avenue, and the windows of every house were filled with faces. There was no service at the house. The few friends present looked upon the face of the dead early in the morning, and the casket was closed for the last time. The mourners waited in silent grief for the last moment. At 8:30 the black casket, covered with palmetto leaves, sprays of violets and a wreath of white roses, was lifted by the undertaker's assistants and borne from the room. The silent form of Chester A. Arthur passed through the door of his tenement for the last time and was reverently placed in the funeral draped hearse. As the casket came in view of the people in the street every head was bowed reverently and many eyes filled with tears. There was no display of pomp or ceremony, no military music, but the throng of sorrowing people bore witness to their love and respect for the deceased statesman.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

Next came out of the residence Chester Alan Arthur, Jr., son of the late ex-President. Leaning on his arm, clad in garments of mourning, was his sister, Miss Nellie Arthur. They passed quietly to their carriage, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McElroy. Then came Mrs. Caws, Mrs. Haynesworth and Miss Arthur, sister of the ex-President; Postmaster Masten and his wife, of Cohoes, N. Y., with their son and daughter; President Cleveland, Postmaster General Vilas, General Martin T. McMahon, John H. Draper; Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Lamar; the pall bearers, ex-Postmaster General Gresham, ex-Secretaries Lincoln and Chandler, ex-Assistant Postmaster General Hatton, ex-Attorney General Brewster, Lieut.-General Sheridan, Dr. Cornelius R Agnew, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert G. Dun, General George H. Sharpe, Charles L. Tiffany and Cornelius Vanderbilt; Chief Justice Waite and Justices Harlan and Blatchford, Senators Edmunds, Sherman, Logan, Evarts, Hawley, Morrill Vest and Gorman; General Stone and Governor Hill.

The mourners filled twenty-five carriages, but over 100 carriages filled with friends, who had been unable to gain admission to the house, followed the procession to the church. The procession passed between long lines of police through Lexington avenue to Thirty-fourth street, to Madison avenue, to Forty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, arriving at the church, corner of Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, at 9:50 a. m. The carriages passed noiselessly by the lines of artillery men, and the marines formed in line, and the mourners alighted and entered the church. Along the line were immense throngs of people who waited in respectful silence while the funeral train passed.

SYMBOLS OF MOURNING.

The exterior of the church was elaborately decorated. The portico over the entrance and the massive pillars supporting it were covered with heavy black cloth draped in festoons, hiding the stone entirely from view; a crape-covered national flag hung in artistic folds over the door, caught up by rosettes and a small brass eagle. The walls of the vestibule were covered with black cloth arranged in plaited folds, over which hung the national colors covered with crape. The decorations of the interior were very simple and tasteful. The first six pews on each side of the center aisle were reserved for the family and pall-bearers. They were covered with crape. The interior of the chancel was cushioned with black cloth with the exception of the altar and reredos. On the altar proper, resting on each side of the cross were the lighted candles. Below was placed the purple altar cross and black drapings. The outer chancel, organ loft, stalls, lectern and pulpit were draped with black cloth. The baptismal font, in the right side of the church in front of the stalls, was filled with lilies, white chrysanthemums and ferns. In the center was placed a small palm tree, the branches of which drooped gracefully over the flowers. The sides of the font were covered with black cloth, over which hung long strings of smilax and maiden's hair ferns. From the front of the gallery in the rear of the church hung festoons of black cloth.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

The hour set for the funeral was 9 o'clock, but at 7 o'clock a large number of people gathered in front of the church. At that time several workmen were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the drapery, and putting labels on the pews designating where each organization would be stationed. A few minutes before 8 o'clock the doors were opened and those without were admitted. The ushers were stationed at the doors and showed the people to their seats. The ushers were Major J. B. Fossett, John H. Draper, General Martin, T. McMahon, General Henry A. Barnum, General Anson G. Cook, and Rastus S. Ransom. The church has a seating capacity of 750, but there were nearly 900 present, a large number being compelled to stand. The arrangements for seating those present were as follows: The first three seats on each side of the center aisle, the members of the family and pall bearers. Behind the pall bearers on the left were the President and members of the Cabinet, ex-President Hayes, Judges of the Supreme Court, Senatorial Committee, House of Representatives Committee, Governor and staff, Mayor and Aldermen of New York, Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Boston, Republican Central Committee.

On the right side of the center aisle were the friends of the family and the Diplomatic Corps. On the right side of the left aisle were seated the army and navy representatives, the rector, wardens and representative men. On the left side of the right aisle were the representatives of the Union League Club, Chamber of Commerce, Stock Exchange, the Loyal Legion, Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange and Maritime Association. The last row of pews on the north and south side of the church were filled with the friends and those who received invitations, but did not come with the representatives of any association.

CEREMONIES AT THE CHURCH.

At the portals of the church the casket was met by the surpliced choir, followed by the clergy wearing their collegiate hoods. They were the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, pastor of the church; Rev. E. W. Babcock, assistant minister; Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's; Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C.; Rev. McKay Smith, of St. Thomas; Rev. Dr. Humphreys, preceptor of the Cathedral Incarnate, Garden City, formerly assistant minister of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. As the casket was borne into the church the choir formed in two files and the clergymen passed between them, heading the procession, intoning the opening lines of the beautiful Episcopal burial service. The casket was borne up the aisle on the shoulders of the four undertaker's assistants, followed by the pall-bearers, the family and the immediate friends. When the procession reached the chancel the choristers filed into their stalls and the audience took their seats.

The service began by singing part of the thirtieth and ninth Psalms, "Lord Let Me Know Mine End," the congregation standing. Rev. Dr. Rainsford read the lesson from the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, commencing with the words, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." The familiar hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" was joined in by the large congregation. The Apostle's Creed followed, and then the choir sang the anthem, "I heard a Voice From Heaven." Rev. Dr. Leonard offered prayer and the congregation joined in singing "Art Thou Weary, Art Thou Languid?" Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan then prayed for the blessing of God upon the family, and that the grief of the children thus bereaved of their parent must be assuaged. The services were concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

The choir then filed out of their stalls and began the Recessional Hymn, "Abide With Me." They marched down the nave and back by the south aisle to the vestry, followed by the clergy. The casket rested at the head of the centre aisle, directly in front of the chancel, on a heavily draped pall. On the top of the casket, which was covered by black broadcloth trimmings, rested a mammoth cross of laurel leaves, having for its superstructure white roses and sheaves of wheat, chrysanthemums worked in at the bottom of the word "Finis," worked in purple flowers. The whole was covered with heavy crape tied at the end with black satin ribbon. Before the casket was brought into the church, organist J. R. Vauvleit played selections from "Beethoven's Funeral March," and after the services a requiem from Mozart.

THE SERVICES OVER.

After the services the undertaker's assistants lifted the casket on their shoulders and proceeded slowly out of the church, followed by the pall bearers, members of the family, President and his Cabinet, Governor Hill and his staff and the representatives of the Army and Navy. The coffin was not opened at the church and considerable disappointment was expressed by a great many that Colonel McMichael, the master of ceremonies, did not permit them to take a last look at the face of the dead ex-President. Meanwhile the throng outside the church had greatly increased in numbers. The arrangements of the police were made on an elaborate scale by Police Superintendent Murray, in person. Over 1,200 men in full winter uniform lined the route and occupied positions where it was thought possible they might be useful. All travel on Madison avenue was suspended for over an hour, while the services were progressing and the avenue was filled above and below the route with long lines of horse cars and vehicles of all kinds. During the services the guard of honor, consisting of six batteries from Governor's Island, the Marine Corps and sailors from Brooklyn Navy yard and the U. S. S. Tennessee, were drawn up in line on the west side of Fifth avenue, facing the church, the right of the line resting on Forty-fifth street. On each side of the church for two blocks the police were formed to block the side streets and the avenue in double file. When the funeral service ended the troops wheeled by companies into column, followed by the sailors and marines. After the casket was placed in the hearse the cortege, to the sorrowful dirge, "Chopin's Funeral March," passed slowly between the long lines of police through Forty-fifth street to Vanderbilt avenue. Crowds of spectators waited patiently on the sidewalks to witness the unostentatious display. As the cortege passed, the immense throng silently bared their heads in respect and in token of grief.

THE FINAL INTERMENT.

At the Grand Central depot the Chicago Limited train was ready to start when the sound of the muffled drums was heard and the troops appeared marching in columns of four. They drew up in line facing the depot and presented arms. General Henry A. Barnum was in charge of the arrangements at this point. Policemen were stationed throughout the depot to preserve order. It took but a few moments to transfer the coffin from the hearse to the funeral car "Woodlawn." The family and friends then took seats in the three drawing room coaches composing the train. At 10:09 a. m. the train slowly pulled out and the journey to Albany was commenced.

The special train conveying the remains of the late ex-President Arthur arrived at Albany shortly after 1:22 o'clock. A crowd had gathered at the depot, but there was no formal reception, and the casket was taken immediately to the cemetery, where all that was mortal of Chester Alan Arthur was laid beside the wife whom he had loved so well, and within the shadow of the tomb where his father and mother are buried.


"When lovely woman stoops to folly," and goes out in the snow without her India rubbers, the only art to cure her cold is to buy one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at 25 cents, and take it.

"Speak this speech, as I tell you, trippingly on the tongue." Say that one of the great benefactions of the age is a small bottle of Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain. Only 25 cents.


## SAME OLD CRANK

**WANTS TO SEE CLEVELAND**

**Who Desired to Interview Him at Albany—Shuler Endeavors to Impress on the President that He is Harmless, but is Driven Away by the Police.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The *News* says that while President Cleveland's carriage was waiting for him at the curb, the President having followed the remains of ex-President Arthur into the Grand Central depot, a young man dressed in a faded coat, fastened across his breast by a wooden pin and wearing a faded brown hat worked his way through the police lines and stepped upon the wheel beside the driver and reporter. Handing his card to the reporter he said: "Will you please give this to Mr. Cleveland and tell him I won't hurt him."

The reporter read the card and saw the name: "Nathan Schuler, Rondout, N.Y." It was the crank who was arrested at the Albany Centennial for an alleged attempt upon the life of the President.

"What do you want with the President?" asked the reporter.

"I want you to tell him that I am harmless. I am the man who was arrested at Albany, but I did not want to shoot him. I am a friend of his and I would not hurt him. Please give him that card and tell him so, will you?"

Here the President's face appeared at the New York Central depot door and Schuler became more importunate. An officer pulled him away from the carriage and he ran around on the other side and tried to climb up on the seat. Superintendent Murray's attention was called to him and he sent Detective O'Conner after him, but the fellow saw the officer and ran away. From the depot President Cleveland drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Many cards were sent up but only a few persons were received, among them Mayor Grace.

The Presidential party left for Washton at 3:45.

### JURY LOCKED UP

**In the McQuade Case—Yesterday's Developments in the Trial.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At the trial of ex-Alderman McQuade to-day, there were few present who were not actively engaged in the trial. Shortly after 11 o'clock Mr. Nicoll resumed the cross examination of Alderman John O'Neill. At the conclusion of the examination of the witness, Mr. Newcombe introduced the minutes of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, to prove that McQuade had twice voted against railroad bills in the Jersey City and Brooklyn and Thirty-fourth street roads. Bernard J. McC. Devitt, McQuade's bookkeeper, since 1879, was next called. He swore that McQuade's business ranged from $100,000 to $150,000 per year. The stock on hand was usually about $30,000. Bills averaged between $20,000 and $25,000. McQuade had a private drawer in his safe to keep money and papers in. He had used it since 1879.

Ex-Alderman Louis Wendell, a tall broad-shouldered, good looking man, was the next witness. He remembered no combination of Republican and Tammany Aldermen in 1884, to vote for Kirk, but he voted for him. Witness voted for the Broadway franchise.

Ex-Alderman Charles H. Reilly was the next witness. He swore that he did not attend any of the meetings of the "combine." Did not remember being in Fullgraff's of place business for any purpose in his life. He rembered that there was a consultation of eight or nine aldermen on proposed improvements in Fullgraff's district, and the latter had invited the number up to his district; went to McLaughlin's house but once, and then with McCabe. McLaughlin was out and they did not see him. Had heard that the Broadway Company had offered money to the city for a franchise; never heard that $22,000 or any other sum had been offered aldermen for votes. It was finally decided to sum up without the evidence of ex-Alderman Cleary, who is sick, and Mr. Newcombe began his address to the jury.

Mr. Newcombe proceeded at length to review the evidence occupying two hours. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney Fallows on behalf of the prosecution, speaking for two and a half hours. Recorder Smith followed with his charge to the jury, which then retired to make up its verdict.

At midnight, the jury still being unable to agree, were locked up for the night.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

**The Kansas City Club Makes an Offer that is Startling.**

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The American Base Ball Association is holding a special meeting here to-day to take some action upon the withdrawal of the Pittsburgh club from the Association. There are present representatives from Louisville, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati, with President Wikoff in the chair. Messrs. E. F. Mengus and David Rowe are here from Kansas City, P. J. Walsh and Wm. Bromwell from Cleveland and Mr. Watkins, from Detroit.

Messrs. Williams and Walsh, of the Cleveland club, were admitted to make their proposition for membership. Mr. Williams assured the Association that the Cleveland club had ample financial backing to insure solvency and that no loss would accrue to the Association from its membership. The application was then taken under consideration. After the noon recess, the Kansas City club through its representatives rather startled everybody by not only tendering their club for membership but in order to silence the complaint of its inconvenient geographical location by offering to pay the railroad fare of all clubs playing at Kansas City from St. Louis to Kansas City and return and in addition to all that pay to the Association $5,000 for the franchise. When this proposition had been delivered and explained by the Kansas City representatives there was a consideration in executive session but no conclusion has yet been reached. Detroit up to the close of the afternoon session had not made any proposition at all. The delay in taking action is probably to give Detroit time to agree upon a course of action.

### BLOODSTAINED SCHOONER.

**No Clue to the Mystery that Surrounds the Abandoned Vessel.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The authorities of Glen Cove, L. I., and the police of Greenpoint have been actively engaged since yesterday in working up the mystery attached to the abandoned and bloodstained schooner Long Island. This vessel which was commanded by Capt. Thomas Carpenter, of Glen Cove, left the dock at the foot of Jay street, New York, Saturday forenoon bound for the Captain's home. The first mate of the craft was Henry Frank. Later the Long Island was found ashore near Sea Cliff. Blood and evidences of a struggle were found on her. The theory arrived at was that the Captain, who was an old man, was murdered and thrown overboard and that the murderer made his escape in the small boat which was missing. The mate Frank was arrested to-day, but he says, and his story is corroborated, that he was not on board the vessel.

### THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

**Makes His Annual Report—The Interesting Features of It.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year, ended in June last, was given to the press to-day. Mr. Vilas begins with a reference to the extent of the United States Postal Service, in the course of which he says that "in immensity and extent of means, of expenditures, of performances and results, the postal machinery of the United States exceeds—in some points far exceeds—that of any other nation on the globe. The entire length of all railways employed by the United States nearly equals the combined extent of those of all other countries of the world, while the post routes more than quadruple the total of any single people besides; and by the latest reports received the mileage last year of our mail transportation exceeded by more than 125,000,000 miles the service rendered by any other government. Of postoffices no other nation has one-third our number." At the close of the fiscal year the postoffices of the United States numbered 53,014, besides 497 branch offices or stations; 2,244 offices belonged to the presidential class, an increase of 11 over the previous year, and 51,370 to the fourth class, an increase of 2,351. The appointments of postmasters during the year numbered 22,747, of which 9,112 were made to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations or expired commissions, 587 to vacancies caused by death, 3 482 on the establishment of new offices and 9,566 upon removals. Of the total number of appointments, 1,039 were made by the President, the vacancies having occurred from the following causes, respectively: By expiration of commission, 468; by resignations, 253; by death, 24; by removals or suspensions, 247, and to offices which had been assigned from the fourth to the third class, 47.

FOURTH CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Upon the subject of compensation to fourth class postmasters the Postmaster General says: "The changes of the Postmasters during the eighteen months past have contributed to disclose the fact that many violations of the law have been practiced, and illegally excessive compensation has been retained. The accumulating evidences leave little reason to doubt that the practice of making false returns has been pursued by some postmasters almost since the enactment of the statute of 1878; that it has been a growing and spreading fault embracing larger numbers as years have passed, and inducing the fraudulent sale of stamps to give a specious cover, by larger reported sales, to the falsely reported cancellations and causing considerable annual loss to the department. It is thought that a noticeable effect has already been produced upon revenues from sales at presidential offices, as well as upon the expense item of compensation to fourth class offices, by the changes of postmasters during the year and the action of the department."

After reviewing the progress of the free delivery service during the year Mr. Vilas says: "The recommendation in the last annual report for the extension of the discretionary limitations of this service to places of 10,000 inhabitants or $10,000 of gross annual revenue. The Postmaster General also recommends that the statute, which forbids placing collection boxes in any but public buildings or railroad stations, should be modified so as to allow the placing of boxes in large buildings of such capacity that a colony of business men may occupy one.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

In a brief review of the Special Delivery Service the Postmaster General says that so far as the public has made use of it the service has been well performed. In the 555 offices where it was introduced on the first day of October last year, there were received for special delivery up to the end of September this year 1,148,820 letters, which brought a gross profit to the government (less fees to special carriers) of $27,097. The average time between the receipt of the letter at the office and the delivery to the address was nineteen minutes. The past year, however, Mr. Vilas says, "can be properly regarded as only affording a tentative experiment with the new system, with favorable indications. The department will spare no pains to assure the public of promptitude and certainty in the delivery of matter properly stamped, and will co-operate with public criticism to improve the efficiency of the system by the investigation of every complaint. The annual cost of the transportation of the mails is reported at $38,955,398. This is a slight increase over the previous year.

"The last three years," Mr. Vilas says, "have sustained the effects of the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents: of rates of second-class matter by one-half, and by doubling the unit of weight of first-class.

**Convict Labor Amendment.**

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Nov. 22.—Judge Creighton rendered his decision on the convict labor constitutional amendment today. He denied the application of Howard et al for an injunction to restrain the state canvassing board for the amendment at the late election. He held that the bill did not contain sufficient reasons to warrant the granting of a restraining writ at this time. In other words, he was of the opinion that the bill was premature, that if the amendment was unconstitutional that the fact could be ascertained later on and by other methods. The petitioners by their attorneys gave notice that an appeal would be taken.

**"Rough on Rats."**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 22.—An attempt at wholesale poisoning was made in this city to-day, thirteen persons being made severely sick by drinking tea with which "Rough on rats" had been mixed. The tea was left on the piazza of the house, where the family lived on Saturday night in a small tin box. The tea was steeped for dinner this noon and thirteen of the fourteen persons who sat at the table drank it with the result above stated. They will all recover.

**Will Positively Appear.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—According to positive statements to be published to-morrow it is now definitely known that Col. R. G. Ingersoll has been retained in behalf of the condemned Anarchists, and will appear for them to argue the appeal before the Supreme Court in March next. The engagement is said to have been made when Ingersoll was in the city a fortnight ago, but at his request the fact was withheld from the public. The authority for these reports is not given.

**Justice Overtook Him.**

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Nov. 22.—The *Times-Union* Cedar Keys special says: An unknown, inoffensive man was shot and killed to-night in a barroom by one Jones, a drunken carpenter. The murderer was followed by Justice Lisenby. He turned and fired twice at the justice, missing him. The justice then fired from a double barrelled shot gun, killing Jones instantly.

**Returned Disgusted.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Philadelphia base ball club returned from Havana today quite disgusted with their Cuban trip.

## FIERCE FIGHTING

**BETWEEN NOTED PUGILISTS.**

**McCaffrey and Golden Have an Eleven Round Contest in a Canvas Pavilion—On the Last Round Golden is Laid Out by a Terrific Blow.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—A prize fight took place to-night ten miles from this city for $2,500 a side and a contributed purse of $1,000 between Dominick McCaffrey and James (Sparrow) Golden. McCaffrey scaled 168 pounds and Golden 176. The fight took place in a pavilion, inclosed with canvass and lighted by kerosene lamps, in a twenty-four foot ring. They wore kid gloves with the fingers cut off at the first joint. The men shook hands and commenced the fight.

First round—Golden was first to lead but was short and failed to land. McCaffrey shot out his left on Golden's neck and Golden got in three heavy body blows. Then McCaffrey startled his opponent with another on the neck, Golden countering on McCaffrey's neck, after which McCaffrey with a straightout blow of his left landed on Golden's cheek, and slit the side of Golden's face open as cleanly as could have been done with a knife. The blood flowed and first blood was allowed McCaffrey. This closed the round, Golden going strong to his corner.

Second round. This one opened with sparring for an opening on each side. McCaffrey at length leading with vicious purpose three successive times but was each time stopped. At the fourth lead, however, he landed his left with terrific force on Golden's neck staggering him. It was followed by a swinging right handed blow which Golden spared himself by clever ducking.

Golden retorted with a vicious left hander, but it was a sweep, McCaffrey landing his left with force on Golden's chest. While at close arm quarters McCaffrey shot out his left straight and caught Golden flush on the jaw, completely dazing him just as time was called.

Third round—Golden led for the body. McCaffrey then let go his left, but was met by a terrific straight counter full in the face that nearly took him off his feet. McCaffrey feinted with his left and let go a right hander, catching Golden on the short ribs. Before Golden could recover McCaffrey landed his right on Golden's cheek, bringing a stream of blood just as time was called.

Fourth round—Golden came up weak and was badly punished by McCaffrey's clean left hand work without being able to get in any return.

Fifth round—McCaffrey led for the face and then swung his right on Golden's ear, again bringing blood. Golden fought back savagely for McCaffrey's body. The round ended by a clinch in McCaffrey's corner.

Sixth—McCaffrey got in right and left. Then they clinched and were parted by the referee.

Seventh—Golden came up with "bellows to mend," McCaffrey smiling and confident and opened the round by a clean left hander on the face. Golden led but was short, McCaffrey ducking and Golden then getting in a clean good upper cut. That staggered McCaffrey. The round ended in a clinch.

Eighth round—McCaffrey again led for the face and Golden for the body, both landing. As McCaffrey feinted Golden caught him a swinging left hander on the point of the jaw which staggered McCaffrey, who went down badly hurt. Golden was too weak here to take advantage of McCaffrey's condition, and the round ended.

Ninth round—Golden came up weak, landed on McCaffrey's side, but was met by right and left hand blows that staggered him, then a clinch and a claim of foul, a clinch and another claim of foul which was not allowed. McCaffrey finished the round by a left-hander that nearly closed Golden's eye.

Tenth round.—McCaffrey went to work on Golden's badly damaged face hitting him when and where he pleased, Golden making a game and stubborn fight.

Eleventh round—Golden came up covered with blood, his left cheek lying open and raw and blood flowing from his ears. McCaffrey came up strong and showing only two long black welts on his face. Golden led twice, but owing to McCaffrey's shifting tactics he only reached McCaffrey's chest with leads intended for his face. McCaffrey again visited Golden's face with his left, and swung his right on the ear, and as Golden fell back he caught him on the jugular, and Golden fell senseless to the floor. He lay there 25 seconds and the referee declared the fight in McCaffrey's favor.

### DEMPSEY-BURKE FIGHT.

**A Lively Contest with Gloves—Both Men Hit Hard.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—It was supposed by some that the Sullivan-Ryan glove contest would detract from the interest in the Burke-Dempsey fight, which took place to-night. If, however, the public interest in the two contests is to be measured by the results, then the Burke-Dempsey affair has proven itself a much more interesting and important event than was the "great knock out" of Ryan by Sullivan.

The receipts are $10,500. The contest was ten rounds, Queensbury rules, small gloves, the winner to take 75 and the loser 25 per cent of the gate money. Burke scaled 161 pounds and Jack Dempsey 158.

As soon as time was called at 11:08, both men promptly responded. No sooner did they come together than Dempsey let out his left and reached Burke in the small ribs.

The men then became wary. Burke made a lead and reached. Dempsey got his left hand in on Burke who promptly responded with his left on Dempsey's cheek.

In the second round the men sparred cautiously for an opening. Dempsey leading with his left twice on Burke's stomach. The men clinched but broke away, Dempsey landing a heavy right hander on Burke's wind. Burke got in two right handers on Dempsey's mouth. Burke forced the fighting with a terrific left hander on Dempsey's neck and followed it with another on his ribs.

**C. & P. Employes Demands.**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—The trouble between some of the employes of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company has been considered by the officials and a satisfactory adjustment effected. The freight conductors and brakemen are to receive an advance of from 15 to 30 cents a day and will be allowed pay for extra time.

**Big Fire at Newburgh.**

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 22.—At 8 o'clock this evening the main building, and three annex buildings of the Newburgh Woolen Mills at West Newburgh, were destroyed by fire. A hundred and twenty-five persons are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $100,000, partly insured.

**The Lamps of Liberty Burning.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The lamps in the torch of Liberty Statue were again lighted to-night and will be henceforth kept burning by the lighthouse board.

### THE RAILWAY GIANTS.

**Baltimore and Ohio's Effort to Get Into New York Over Its Own Rails.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—A well-posted railroad man said relative to overtures for peace proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies: "They are insignificant, but there are many obstacles to harmonious relations for any length of time. The projected line across the State from Ashland to Pittsburgh, while it is in a very chaotic condition as yet, is encouraged in every possible way by the Baltimore and Ohio.

The building of that road would inflict incalculable injury to the Pennsylvania, as it parallels that line, and can be built for $40,000,000, whereas the Pennsylvania as it stands between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has cost over three times that amount. This would give the new road an enormous advantage. It is a mere matter of time before there are more railroad lines laid across Pennsylvania. There are strong moneyed interests back of the new scheme, but in consideration of English conservatism and the opposition it would receive from Chauncey Depew, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other influential interests on this side, when it comes to paying out the millions, I think they will hesitate. The Baltimore and Ohio will never be content until it has a line of its own into New York. I do not look for any permanent harmony worthy the name between the two great systems."

**Burlington's Sensation.**

BURLINGTON, VT., Nov. 22.—The forgery case against Jennie Saxton was resumed to-day. The cross examination of John L. Mason was continued. The witness had received not more than ten letters from Jennie, and of that number three were forwarded to him while he was out West in April and May last. He had destroyed all but three of her letters. He received the first letter two years ago. That asked for money and he destroyed it. Long arguments ensued on the admission of the letters, but they were ruled out by the judge.

**Wrecked in the Storm.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The *Times'* Muskegon, Mich., special says: The fact was ascertained to-day that the missing schooner, L. J. Conway, bound from Chicago to Muskegon, was wrecked on the beach near Flower Creek, seven miles north of White Lake, during the storm last week, and Captain Thomas Smith, of this city, with four sailors, names not known, lost. The vessel and cargo of grain were valued at $5,000, and are a total loss.

**Coke Workers' Troubles.**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—Advices from the coke regions to-day are to the effect that no meeting of the coke workers has been held to consider the ultimatum of the operators, and that all the men are at work as usual. The operators say there will be no strke. As the Knights of Labor are opposed to it and the Miners's Association can't afford to order a strike unless the men are united.

**Wrapped in Mystery.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—A special to the *Picayune* from Minden says: About midnight last Saturday Elias Simmons, a good, law-abiding and peaceable negro was most foully murdered in his own house, two miles from this place. A party of masked men broke open the door and shot him to death while he was sleeping in his bed. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery.

**The Sunday Law.**

ST. CATHARINES, ONT., Nov. 22.—This city is considerably agitated over a "Sunday work meeting" held recently, at which it was decided to petition the Government against opening the Welland canal on Sunday. To-day summons were issued for the arrest of twenty lock-tenders employed on the canal for working and passing vessels through yesterday.

**Mines Short of Miners.**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—Coal operators report a number of mines along the Monongahela valley and also on the railroads which are not running full, because of the scarcity of miners. Many of the diggers have become discouraged at the low wages and frequent strikes and have left for other coal fields, or accepted employment in mills and with the various natural gas companies.

**Freight Wreck at Barnesville.**

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad broke in two near Barnesville, O., to-day. As a result thirteen cars were wrecked, causing a loss of $10,000. The track was blockaded for several hours.

### ABOUT PEOPLE.

**Strangers in the City and Wheeling Folks Abroad.**

Frank Woods, of Grafton, was in town yesterday.

Mr. A. H. Higbie, of Weston, was at the Stamm House yesterday.

Hon. J. B. Smith, a prominent attorney of Bellaire, was in the city yesterday.

John Bassell and T. M. Jackson, of Clarksburg, were at the St. James yesterday.

The Detroit *Chaff* christened Lizzie Evans "The Little Electric Battery" on account of her dash and abandon.

The Tessie Deagle party arrived yesterday morning from Rochester, New York, and have rooms at the St. James.

Mrs. Jacob Black, jr., of Clarion, Pa., and Mrs. M. V. Taylor, of Washington, Pa., were registered at the Stamm last evening.

G. E. Montague, representing the Stearns Paper Company, of Holyoke, Mass., was circulating among his numerous friends here yesterday.

Bella Moore and her excellent company are booked at Parkersburg this week. Frank Hennig will go down and join them for the engagement.

U. S. Senator Camden came up from his home at Parkersburg last night, and will return this morning. He had a number of callers while here, all of them being prominent Democrats.

Rev. Mr. Braun, pastor of the St. Stephanus church, of the South Side, who returned Wednesday from a visit to Helvetia, the Swiss and German colony in Randolph County, brought back with him specimens of the niles discovered recently in that vic