

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The Reading Railroad affair is getting very like the old time Schleswig-Holstein question—the further you look into it the less you know about it. There is no difficulty, however, to understand its great power for ill.

Perhaps the liquor-sellers of Wheeling don't know it, but it is a fact that they are doing prohibition some excellent service. Suppose they take a day off on Sunday and think how it can be that they are helping the cause of prohibition.

The President declines cautiously to dub himself a Free Trader; but he takes up a free trade position without disguise. He and the leaders of the Democratic party have taken up the old free trade policy of the South Carolina politician.—London Saturday Review.

In the Callum telegraph bill were to pass it would drive the telegraph matter out of all but the great newspapers of the country. Great as we are in Wheeling, we should be forced to do without so costly a luxury. We don't relish the idea of being treated worse by Congress than by the Western Union Telegraph Company. If the rich newspapers of the great cities were mean enough they would give the Callum bill.

The President does not seem to perceive the effect of his own arguments, or even the meaning of his own words. His statement that the question of free trade is irrelevant is astounding and preposterous. Protection, although indefensible, is the height of wisdom compared with proposals which combine all the evils of interference with all the risks of liberty.—London Daily News.

It is probable that the call for a State convention of Republican clubs will name Wheeling as the place and a date between February 10th and February 20th as the time. In this event Republicans throughout the State will do well to have their clubs organized and ready to send delegates. There is quite time enough, but none too much. The friends at this end have it in mind to try to make the occasion pleasant for the victors.

A LABOR minority was more than the Ohio Republican Senators could stand, and they rose up in their majesty and threw the fat in the fire. There is no pretense that the vote in the caucus was not fair and the result honestly determined. But the majority was defeated—as often happens to minorities—and like Joshua it kicked. That may be the way to hold a party together for work in Ohio but it would not do well in West Virginia.

The people of Wheeling are not yet ready to insist upon the enforcement of the law against selling liquor on Sunday. If they were ready they would move, and then the law would be enforced. Enforcement would not come at once, but it would come, for the people, being in earnest, would keep up the movement until they placed the law in the hands of those who would enforce it. The current talk does not frighten the Sunday-sellers. They will bear the hurricane rain when it comes close enough to be dangerous, and about that time they will close their doors on Sunday.

We have just read with great interest a book which is making a stir in Parkersburg, where, beyond question, the principal scene is laid and some of whose people are very thin-skinned. The name of the book is, "Captain McDonald's Daughter," and the name of the writer is given as Archibald Campbell. In Parkersburg it is said that the author is Miss McDonald, formerly a resident of that city and now a nun in Mt. de Chantal convent.

Aside from the personalities, about which we do not know so much as the Parkersburg people, the book has high merits as a literary production. It is always bright. Some of its passages are beautiful, notably the descriptive parts. Without regard to the correctness of the portrayal, if indeed portraits have been attempted, the writer has drawn strongly some familiar types of society on the borderland of the war of the rebellion. Altogether "Captain McDonald's Daughter" is as fresh and sparkling a book as has appeared for many a day.

The disagreement between the glass manufacturers and the workmen thrown out of employment over a thousand persons in the city of Wheeling alone. The difference of opinion is radical. Each side is firm. There is no prospect of an early settlement. The present situation may last six months, a year; nobody can tell when it will end.

The glass trouble cannot fail to recall the nail trouble. Nobody supposed that the nail strike would last for fifteen months. When that strike ended the nailers were decisively defeated. But this was not all. In those fifteen months Wheeling had lost her grip on the nail market, and it is doubtful if the lost hold can ever be regained. If all that has come to pass had been seen from the beginning, the history of the affair would not, be fifteen months long.

In Wheeling about to repeat in the glass trade its sad experience in the nail trade? We put this seriously to the manufacturers and to the wage-earners in that industry. Those of us who are on the outside may be unable to decide on the merits of the controversy; we are not unable to see that like causes may work like results.

While the glass houses in the manufacturers' association lie idle, because employers and employees cannot agree, there is a very general agreement between other manufacturers and their employees to go ahead and make all they can. Besides this, ambitious communities are offering inviting inducements to experienced persons to come and cast their lot with them. Every day of idleness in Wheeling adds to the inducement. Plants will spring up like mushrooms, and though some of them will fall they will live long enough to be as many thorns in the flesh of Wheeling manufacturers and workmen.

What are our home friends going to do about it?

A REPUBLICAN BOLT

AGAINST THE CAUCUS NOMINEES

For Officers of the Ohio State Senate—The Bolters Unite with the Democrats and Wreck the "State"—An Attempt to Oust the President Pro Tem.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3.—A portion of the Republican members of the Ohio Senate who were not recognized in the caucus which was held Saturday evening joined with the Democrats in the Senate yesterday and broke the caucus state, electing an almost entire new set of officers from those who were selected by the Republican caucus. Among the number is Judge Korte, a prominent Democrat, who was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee two years ago. He was elected Journal Clerk. There is a great deal of bitter feeling over the result to-night and threats are being made against the Republican bolters.

The Democrats made no nomination. This was a surprise which took the state people off their feet. Theodore Davis was elected President of the Senate; Harvey Lawrence, the caucus nominee for Chief Clerk, was defeated by Judge E. L. Lowry, of Keaton.

Quite a sensation was created in the Senate this morning by an attempt to oust President pro tem Davis, the non-caucus nominee. After the opening exercises had taken place, Senator Rannells immediately took the floor and said he desired to call the attention of the body to the fact that Theodore Davis had been illegally elected to the office of President pro tem, giving as a reason that Mr. Davis had voted for himself.

SOMETHING OF A STRIKE.

The announcement caused considerable of a stir among many of the Senators, but the eight bolters did not appear much disturbed. Senator Cowgill was called to the chair. A long discussion ensued, but the chair held that Mr. Davis's election was legal.

An exception to the ruling was taken, but Mr. Cowgill was sustained in his decision by a vote of eight caucus Republicans and the eleven Democrats. Thus the bolters were beaten again, after which the regular business was begun.

In regard to the bolting Senators the State Journal this morning says: "The action of eight Republican members of the Ohio Senate in joining with the Democrats yesterday to overthrow the caucus of the Republican caucus, held last Saturday evening, is neither to be commended nor approved. It is not good political policy for the Republicans to merge their interests with those of the Democrats, especially when the wrong to be righted by such a cause is but trivial at best. There are twenty-five Republicans in the present Ohio Senate—a sufficient number, it would seem, to be able to parcel out the offices with the gift of that body without resorting to such questionable political action as that which marked the organization of the Senate yesterday. A caucus whose decree is not binding in no caucus at all, and the sooner that sort of an affair is done away with the better for all concerned."

FEARS SET AT REST.

Reports Regarding the Loss of Life in Saturday's Disaster Exaggerated.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—To set at rest all apprehension of greater fatality than has been reported at the Cincinnati Southern Railroad accident on Saturday, the officers of the road have prepared a list of the passengers on the northbound train, with a statement of what became of each one. Miss Green, who was killed, had a trip pass, her brother being one of the head clerks in the freight department of the road. Mr. Birch, of Sidney, had an annual pass. Those who had tickets are as follows: John Gibson, of Cincinnati, badly injured; Mr. J. Ayer, died at Covington; Mrs. J. Ayer, very low at her home in Corning; Mr. Campbell, of Hanover, doing well; lady and gentleman and little child, of Corning, not injured; Miss Bena Koehel, of Ripley, O., not injured; Mr. Barnett and child, of Cincinnati, done away with; Mr. J. J. Tramb, of Indianapolis, Ind., not injured; Mr. Joseph Hopkins, of Covington, doing well.

Among the employees who were killed and injured are: Engineer Michaela, killed; Murphy, both injured; Express Messenger Powell, killed; Baggage-master Callan, killed; Newberry Sackett, brakeman; Patton and Conductor Schram, as well as the employee of the sleeping car, not injured. The officials of the road say that if any charred bodies have been found, they are the bodies of tramps who might have been stealing a ride. The dead body burned was that of Fireman Gander, who was on the engine of the south-bound train, and some of the crew were killed and some were injured.

BASED ON FACTS.

Commissioner Little Talks About the Report and the Proposed Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Jan. 3.—David Little, of the Pacific Railway Commission, left last evening for Washington.

Speaking about the report of the majority of the Commission, he said he believed an examination would show ample ground for every position taken in it. There was no wisdom in attempting impossible things and he felt confident that the bill proposed by the majority was a sensible, business proposition. If Congress found it too it was morally bound to adopt it. If not, it was its duty to pass one that was.

He declared that all, or nearly all, that have ever been said about frauds in connection with the Pacific road was true. What the Government wanted was its money, and he believed the majority report presented one rational way of getting it. As yet there was nothing due, and he was in favor of such a policy as would help the road to pay its bills, and the money becomes due. "You may rest assured," he concluded, "that the evidence furnishes solid facts for everything we say or propose."

A DOZEN PERSONS NEARLY SUFFOCATED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—About a dozen persons occupying the tenement, No. 672 Third avenue, had a narrow escape from suffocation last night. A gas pipe in the cellar leaked and the gas filled the house. The inmates were incoherent when rescued, but all recovered after a couple hours of treatment.

Twenty Cars Passed Over Him.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Dan Crowley, a brakeman on the Milwaukee & Northern railroad, was run over by a freight train at the West Milwaukee stock yards early this morning and badly mangled. Twenty cars passed over him, cutting off both legs, one of them close to his body, one of his arms, and mangle him otherwise.

A Tunnel Completed.

GALENA, ILL., Jan. 3.—The Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad tunnel in Rice township, this county, was completed yesterday, and is now ready for the iron, which will soon be laid, completing fifty-two miles of the road into Davis and Stephenson counties.

THAT DISPUTED TERRITORY.

President Cleveland's Proclamation Warning All Against Dealing in the Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The title to all that territory lying between the north and south forks of the Red river and the one hundredth degree of longitude and jurisdiction over the same are vested in the United States, it being a part of the Indian Territory, as shown by surveys and investigation made on behalf of the United States, which territory the State of Texas also claims title to and jurisdiction over; and,

WHEREAS, Said conflicting claim grows out of a controversy existing between the United States and the State of Texas as to the point where the hundredth degree of longitude crosses the Red river, as described in the treaty of February 22, 1849, between the United States and Spain, fixing the boundary line between the two countries; and,

WHEREAS, The commissioners appointed on the part of the United States under act of January 31, 1855, authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to run and mark the boundary line between a portion of the Indian Territory and the State of Texas in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas have by their report determined that the South Fork of the Red River designated in the treaty; the commissioners appointed on the part of said State refusing to concur in said report; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish and warn all persons, whether claiming to act as officers of the county of Greer, in the State of Texas, or otherwise, against selling or disposing of, or attempting to sell or dispose of, any land, or from exercising or attempting to exercise any authority over said lands.

And I also warn and admonish all persons against purchasing any part of said lands from any person or persons who may so do.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1887, and of the Independence of the United States, the 112th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD.

Secretary of State.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Decrease of Over \$14,000,000 During the Month of December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.	\$ 290,544,900
Do "at 5 per cent.	742,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent.	14,000,000
U. S. notes at 4 per cent.	6,825,000
U. S. bonds at 6 per cent.	1,041,751,942
Interest.	12,000,000
Total.	\$1,075,765,942
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1867.	
Principal.	\$ 3,163,500
Interest.	179,392
Total.	\$ 3,342,892
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes.	\$846,728,121
Certificates of deposit.	5,825,000
Gold certificates.	17,655,425
Fractional currency (less \$57,934 estimated as lost or destroyed).	6,942,415
Principal.	\$1,046,251,951
Interest.	1,679,100,512
Total.	\$1,679,100,512
Less cash items available for redemption of U. S. notes.	29,919,400
Less reserve held for redemption of U. S. notes.	100,000,000
Total.	\$1,349,181,112
Less cash in treasury, Jan. 1, 1887.	1,299,548,281
Less cash in the treasury, Jan. 3, 1888.	1,340,183,002
Decrease of debt during the month.	14,848,600
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1887.	59,880,955
AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF DEBT.	
Gold held for gold certificates, actually outstanding.	\$6,744,007
Silver held for silver certificates, actually outstanding.	17,655,425
Certificates of deposit, actually outstanding.	6,942,415
Interest on U. S. bonds and interest unpaid.	15,344,145
Fractional currency.	721
Total available for reduction of debt.	299,019,792
RESERVE FUND.	
Held for redemption of U. S. notes, since January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1880.	100,000,000
Unavailable for reduction of debt.	24,377,528
Minor coins.	56,781
Total.	24,383,289
Certificates held as cash.	97,477,964
U. S. currency.	59,642,979
Total cash in the Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.	\$27,635,556

A Patent to a Western Man.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—William G. Harrison, of Weston, was to-day granted a patent for a pilot for locomotives.

Mr. R. W. Montague and son, of West Virginia, are at the Riggs, Hon. Logan Osburn, of Jefferson, is at the National.

Commissioner Miller's Mother Ill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—Hon. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day received news of the serious illness of his mother at Barboursville, W. Va., and has gone to her bedside.

Gov. Hill's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The New York Legislature was opened to-day. Gov. Hill, in his message, says he determined to make that document the briefest on record because he realized that he who gives his suggestions with conciseness and brevity confers no small gift upon active men in this busy age. Among the recommendations which the Governor makes are the passage of an act regulating the employment of prison labor; a measure providing for spring municipal elections in the city of New York; the creation of a commission to revise the charter of the city of New York; an amendment to the statute which limits the amount of recovery to \$5,000 in the case of the death of a person caused by negligence of another person or of a corporation and increasing the amount of damages that may be recovered in such action to \$10,000; a statute making railroad companies absolutely liable for all damages by fire set by the locomotives, and a measure for some method of capital punishment other than hanging.

Bogardus Challenges America.

DATTON, O., Jan. 3.—The finish of the Bogardus-Winston match of a hundred live birds each for a purse of \$500 was won by Bogardus in a score of 83 to 80. Bogardus afterwards announced his challenge to anyone in America to shoot at an hundred live birds for \$1,000 to \$5,000, on a Burlingame rule, the match to be not after April 1.

Indiana Prohibitionists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—The State Central Committee of the Prohibition party met here and resolved to nominate candidates for all offices at the coming election, and held a State Convention on March 14th.

A GIGANTIC STRIKE

IN THE READING COAL REGIONS.

The Miners Walk Out, and Operations Almost Entirely Suspended—How It Affects Business—The Reading Strike Still On—Other Labor Matters.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 3.—Advice received to-day from a number of points in the coal regions show that very few collieries are working. In most cases the employees did not go to work this morning, and it is believed a long and bitter struggle will be the result. The North Ashland colliery, operated by the Philadelphia & Reading Company, has a few hands at work to-day. The Reading collieries at Shamokin and between Ashland and that place are also idle. The Reading is working smoothly, and little difficulty is experienced in moving freight and coal. All the engines on the Mahanoy division are now manned and worked. At Shenandoah all the Reading Reading miners are out. Three collieries near Mahanoy City have decided to pay the present rate of wages and continue working pending the final settlement of the Reading Company.

The number of miners out in this region is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. The joint committee of the Amalgamated Association and Knights of Labor met in this city to-day to nominate a COUNCIL STATEMENT.

To that issued by President Corbin, of the Reading road, a few days ago. They declare that the agreement for four months from last September, as signed, differs materially from the one made public. They point out that Mr. Corbin said in his circular that Reading would never pay less than other companies, and that already eleven companies have already accepted their demand. They also declare that the deal is not fair, and that a general strike at all the fifty-five collieries in this region except those conceding the eight per cent advance, will be inaugurated to-morrow morning.

PARALYZING BUSINESS.

How the Miners' Strike Will Affect Various Industrial Enterprises.

READING, Pa., Jan. 3.—Had the strike on the Reading Railroad been successful and traffic been entirely paralyzed there could not have been more genuine alarm throughout the great industrial regions of the Schuylkill Valley than there is to-day. The proprietors of large furnaces and iron works in this section predict that if the mines are shut down for two weeks, that the majority of the large establishments will be compelled to close, owing to the lack of a supply of coal. Many of them have been running for weeks short of coal, and most of them have less than a week's supply on hand. They gave the railroad company orders for coal over a month ago that the officials have not been able to fill. If the strike continues any longer, the coal of the smaller establishments in this city and vicinity will be compelled to close down.

All the industrial towns in this section except Reading, Bardsboro, Norristown, Pottsville, Hamburg and other places, are without coal for the Reading railroad and with the stoppage of work at the mines trade will be entirely paralyzed. The Pennsylvania railroad ships very little coal to these places, it is estimated that in this operation it burns \$200 to \$300 men are employed on the iron works which are in urgent need of coal. Not one has over a week's supply. The time between sundown and daylight is usually the busy time for the shipment of coal over the Reading road. The average run of cars through this city during these hours is 4,000. Last night but 1,000 were run down, and to-day only a few short trains went down the road. Reports received to-day show that the Reading collieries in the Schuylkill region (forty of the largest of which are controlled by the Reading Company) but six are at work. Members of the Knights of Labor in this city, while refusing to strike recent promises of business owners, are giving men in the Lehigh region. There is a movement on foot among business men of this end of the Schuylkill Valley to hold a meeting in this city and bring suit to pressure to be put upon President Corbin as to cause him to consent to arbitration of the miners' strike at least. It is urged that immense industries of this section of the State cannot afford such a fearful paralysis of business and that the strike will not only throw 3,000 miners out of employment, but 3,000 iron workers as well.

The Strike at Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Jan. 3.—The miners' strike went into effect this morning at all the Philadelphia and Reading companies' collieries in this section with the exception of North Franklin Nos. 1 and 2. In addition to these at the Reading Company's collieries the miners went out at the Penn, owned by the Union Coal Company, and at the Schuylkill, owned by the Enterprise Coal Company, and the Garfield, owned by the Garfield Coal Company. An arrangement was entered into at the Nelson shaft, the Excelsior, the Hickory Ridge, the Hickory Swamp and the Lancaster collieries whereby the proprietors agree to pay the old rate of wages until the strike is settled. The collieries now idle in Shamokin gave employment to 500 men.

The Enterprise Coal Company has agreed to pay its miners the eight per cent advance demanded.

The Miners at Nelson Shaft.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 3.—The K. of L. miners at a meeting here last night decided to go on a strike, and as a consequence there is but one Reading colliery in this district working to-day and that one is short handed. Riley & Co. have made satisfactory agreement with their employees, and their collieries are in operation.

Coal Operators Postpone their Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—The railroad coal operators postponed their strike yesterday ordering a reduction in wages of five cents per ton decided to-day to withdraw the order for a few days for the purpose of giving the Knights of Labor more time to complete the strike, and to pay the 8,000 miners scale, to advance wages to the standard rate. A committee of miners left for Washington to-day to see Congressman W. L. Scott and prevail upon him, if possible, to pay the Columbus scale. If unsuccessful, the Knights of Labor will order a strike at all the mines, where the Columbus scale is not in force.

The Strike at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 3.—The K. of L. miners at a meeting here last night decided to go on a strike, and as a consequence there is but one Reading colliery in this district working to-day and that one is short handed. Riley & Co. have made satisfactory agreement with their employees, and their collieries are in operation.

Convention of Miners.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—The annual convention of the Miners and Laborers' Amalgamated Association began at Erie, Pa., this morning and will continue several days. There is a large attendance of delegates. To-day's session was taken up with hearing reports and effecting an organization.

How it Works.

READING, Pa., Jan. 3.—Very few coal trains passed through this city to-day, and

in anticipation of a general shut down of the collieries 400 railroad hands employed in the coal carrying trade were discharged here to-night until full coal shipments are resumed.

THE READING STRIKE.

Both Sides Determined—The Company Not to Give In.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The great railroad strike is still on, and it is characterized by some determination of both sides to stand firm that has marked it from beginning. The company says that it is overwhelmed with application from laborers in search of employment, and that they have enough men in reserve to fill any number of vacancies that can possibly occur. It is said that 1,500 Schuylkill miners are idle to-day. It is impossible to tell the exact number of Reading employees who have quit work.

At Front and Noble streets to-day the work of receiving and delivering freight progressed the same as usual. The officials in charge reported nearly every man there who quit on Saturday night and doing his work quietly and well, and those few who did not report for duty had their positions immediately filled, as the host of applicants for positions outnumbered the vacancies two to one. At Port Richmond everything remains with little or no change. Although the stock of coal on hand on the Reading Company's Port Richmond dock is almost exhausted, the agents of the company are firm in their expression of the belief that there is no danger of a famine of fuel to the city.

The retail coal dealers in this city have already begun to take advantage of the present situation by advancing the price of coal. Several firms to-day raised the price of stone and large cut coal to \$7 per ton.

The Tramps Refuse Work.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 3.—The President of the Board of Port Directors this morning engaged the tramps confined in the county workhouse one hundred and forty in all, who were willing to go to Reading to take the strikers' places to sign a paper, but only twenty-five complied, the rest fearing violence. Those who have consented will go there. The local Knights of Labor proposed a meeting protesting against this action.

MILWAUKEE BEER BOYCOTTED.

Action of the Chicago Central Labor Union.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—It was reported this morning that the Central Labor Union in Chicago had taken up the fight of the Brewer Workers' Union and declared a boycott on Milwaukee beer. Also that the Chicago brewers had decided to get even with the Labor Union in a way of their own that is novel as well as effective.

Michael Keeley, President of the Brewers' Association, in speaking of the matter said: There is something interesting in regard to that which might as well be made public. The Brewer Workers' Union is a very small union, and is now proposing a boycott on Milwaukee beer. The members of that order in Milwaukee obeyed the edict to a man. But they were not satisfied. They wanted the boycott carried out in Chicago, and the other way round. The Central Labor Union, which is the Anarchist organization, and asked it to declare the boycott in Chicago. The Central Labor Union took no action upon the proposition, deferring its consideration to some future time. Now, we are willing to see what the Anarchists will do about it. If they stop drinking Milwaukee beer and refuse to patronize saloon-keepers who buy it, why, of course, some of the saloonists will be compelled to buy beer from some other source. The boycott is lifted. In that case I feel safe in saying that the Chicago brewers would help all the saloon-keepers get plenty of beer. Our association has more provisions for just such emergencies.

CIGAR-MAKERS' TROUBLES.

New York Manufacturers and the Tenement House System.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Uncertainty is the present feature of the threatened trouble between the cigar-makers of the International Union and the manufacturers. The result of the vote on the application of the New York City members to the members of the International Union throughout the United States and Canada for the allowance of a strike has not yet been received. About 350 men are on strike, and the result of the vote referred to is expected the latter part of the week. The result interests 3,000 cigar-makers.

A Victory for Ives.

THREE HAVES, Ind., Jan. 3.—W. R. McKee was elected President and the Ives Board, including Ives himself, as Directors of the Terra Haute & Indianapolis City & General Railway. The Vandalla people got an injunction restraining Ives from revoking a proxy given by him last summer. Ives and McKee then formed an alliance for mutual support and the above mentioned ticket was the result. A general rush to cover was then made by the shorts, but in this many of them were unsuccessful, owing to the scarcity of consolidated certificates. In the meantime prices continued to advance and at 1 o'clock prices were reported at 95c. The news of the advance created great excitement among the speculators and in a short time after the opening the lobby of the Exchange was crowded with outsiders anxious to close their deal. Outside traders were in a panic, and the market was a deep crash, which lasted two days, each hour the participants becoming more obdurate through drink.

Purchase of Heade's Headquarters.

GUTHRIES, Pa., Jan. 3.—The Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association has bought the property occupied by the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac during the battle here. It will be restored as nearly as possible to its condition at that time. An avenue to the main line is among the early future attractions.

Jim Blaine Murdered.

SCOTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 2.—Jim Blaine, a colored man employed at Donnelly's coke works, was murdered last night by an unknown man with whom Blaine quarrelled over a jug of whisky. Blaine was found this morning with his head split open and a bloody exsanguine by his side. His murderer escaped.

Death of William Parsons.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Hon. William Parsons, lecturer, died here yesterday. Mr. Parsons was born at Clontarf, near Dublin, and in 1859 came to America.

Accused Chinamen Released.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The Chinese High-binder murder cases were now proffered to-day and the four Chinamen under conviction of murder were released this afternoon. Two others had been released four months ago on their own recognizances.

How it Works.

READING, Pa., Jan. 3.—Very few coal trains passed through this city to-day, and

GENERAL G. A. JENKS

BOOMS THE "PHYSICAL WRECK"

For the Second Place on the Democratic Ticket—Says that the Tariff will be Reduced and that Lamar may be Condemned—The Democrats "Giddy."

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3.—Solicitor General George A. Jenks and his brother, ex-Judge W. P. Jenks, of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania District (United States) Court, registered at the Seventh Avenue hotel to-day. They arrived from Washington on private business, and returned to-night. The general was looking as hale and hearty as ever, and was just as affable. He says that he has no fears that Lamar will be commissioned, and that, too, by a goodly number of Republican votes.

"With the solid Democratic phalanx at his back," said the Judge, "he only lacks two votes of confirmation, and as Senators Sawyer and Stewart have declared that they would vote for him, his confirmation is assured. In addition, there is a possibility that Senator Evans will also support him, and I could name several others high in Republican councils who are with the ex-Secretary. To what do I attribute the opposition to Lamar? Is it a question of the tariff? The Republicans intend to make their fight next year on two issues—the tariff and the bloody shirt. The former we have already started, and the latter will receive its initiation into the campaign when Lamar's name goes before the Senate."

"How about the tariff? Will it be reduced?"

"Unquestionably. The tariff will be removed off some of our raw materials, but that is a question of time," and the old war horse chuckled very dryly. "One thing I do know, however, and that is that there will be no split in the Democracy on the question. The Carlisle-Randall factions are united on the subject and intend to remain so."