

# The Stark Democrat.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There seems to be a skeleton in Jay Gould's house. He will not allow any member of his household to receive or make calls except in his presence.

Joseph Snow of Indiana, told his wife to shut her head. That was 27 years ago, and she has not spoken since, though continually living together as man and wife.

Wm. Van Blaricom, a wealthy elderly farmer of Genoa, Mich., ended his disagreement with his wife Friday by shooting her dead and then suiciding.

Some Nebraska legislators claim to have been offered money to vote for a certain candidate for United States Senator, who will be investigated after an election is reached.

The Ohio river broke up Friday and two steamers at Cincinnati were damaged \$15,000. Great damage was done by the ice at Louisville, and a big gorge frightened Pittsburgh river men.

Friday's storm was one of the most disastrous to telegraph companies ever experienced. Wires are down in all directions, and poles were prostrated in all parts of New York city. A portion of the City Hall tower gave way under the pressure.

The first female clerk in the United States treasury were appointed by Secretary Chase in 1862. There are now more than 1,300 female clerks in the government departments.

There are nearly four hundred thousand volumes in the Congressional Library, which by reason of the copyright act and international exchanges, is destined to grow to gigantic proportions.

John Woodworth, on trial at Washington, Ind., for the murder of Cooper Brattin, was Saturday found guilty of murder in the first degree, and the penalty of death adjudged against him by the jury.

M. V. Farrell, son of the postmistress of Covington, Ky., was before the United States Commissioner Saturday on a charge of embezzling while in the postoffice as money order clerk. He was released on bail.

It is stated that Jay Gould has purchased considerable interest in the Kookak and Northern Line Packet Company.

Noah Bowling, during a drunken spree Friday, at Delaware Bend, on Red river, Texas, assaulted George Barnett with a pistol, and was shot and killed by Barnett.

Two brothers named Lafferty, living about nine miles from Parkersburg, West Virginia, got into a fight Friday night, when the older stabbed and instantly killed the younger.

Hon. Cass L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and member of the Wisconsin Legislature, has been arrested at Milwaukee on a charge of perjury.

Three passenger cars of an express train on the Rock Island & Pacific road, were thrown from the track Friday near Powder Creek, Ill. and two passengers were killed and a number seriously injured.

A soldier of Company F, 15th Infantry, was shot and killed in cold blood at San Angelo, Texas, near Fort Cancho, last week by a gambler named R. G. Watson, who after the murder was furnished with a fleet horse by his friends and thus made his escape.

Brakeman John Mulvaney of Meadville, Pa., whose father and brother were lately killed on the N. Y. & P. O. road, was probably fatally injured Saturday on the same road.

Remains of 60 victims of the cholera of 1849 were uncovered at Philadelphia by a ditch-digger Saturday.

Metropolitan hotel burned in New York early Sunday morning. Two firemen seriously hurt; loss about \$65,000.

Chicago capitalists are organizing a company to erect telegraph lines to New York and other eastern cities for commercial purposes.

A colossal mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's office at Chicago on Friday. By its terms the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway pledges its entire property for the payment of a mortgage of \$50,000,000 to the Central Trust Company of New York, and James Chesney of Indiana. The mortgage bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and is payable in 1920.

A terrible fire occurred at No. 319 Canal street, Chicago, Saturday, by which a mammoth furniture establishment was totally destroyed. During the progress of the fire a brick wall fell, burying thirteen of the firemen, fatally injuring two and seriously bruising and maiming the others.

This is from the Connecticut Courant of March 9, 1778: "N. B.—This day a paper makes a despicable appearance upon a half-sheet (owing to the want of paper), but it is to be hoped those indolent will receive it gladly, and entertain it kindly, as their neglect in making payments is the sole cause of its disgrace."

A horrible accident on the Erie road a few miles east of Elmira, Saturday night. Locomotive wheel broke, threw it from the track. The cars took fire and the express messenger and postal clerks, J. Reardon of New York; Seybold of N. H.; H. Graham of Birmingham, N. Y.; mail weigher Fox, N. Y.; and Henry F. Brewer, Elmira, were burned to death. Cars were lit by kerosene lamps.

## TOM AMBROSE'S DEFENSE.

Cincinnati, Jan. 22.—Tom Ambrose, ex United States Circuit Clerk, charged with appropriating illegal fees and defrauding the Government by over-charges, and who is supposed to be in Canada, publishes a four-column defense in the Commercial. He declares that he is not guilty of any criminal intent. His letter commences: "Mine enemies are lively, and they are strong, and they who hate me wrongfully are multiplied. I am a fugitive from justice. That which I had thought a combination of circumstances could accomplish has forced upon me as the only means of escape from an ignominious fate far worse than death itself." He then bears very heavily on Judge Baxter and District Attorney Richards, says they prosecuted him because of public clamor, declares a fair trial before Baxter out of the question, and that Baxter's enmity to him arose from his instrumental in procuring the passage of a law which prevented the Circuit Judges from removing clerks on mere whims. He charges Baxter with appointing relatives to the position in Nashville and Cleveland, and with intending to do so in Cincinnati.

## \$50,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Ry. Company filed in the Recorder's office of Cook county, yesterday, a document pledging its entire property for the payment of a mortgage \$50,000,000, to the Central Trust Company of New York, and Jas. Chesney of Indiana. The instrument states in its preamble that the outstanding indebtedness amounts to \$36,000,000. A further indebtedness incurred by purchase of equipments and assumption of obligations of various lines of roads consolidated with main lines, extends to the amount of \$6,000,000. The company desire to acquire additional extensions and lines for which unpaid indebtedness of \$11,000,000 was created. To liquidate these various indebtednesses the stockholders at their meeting May 5, 1880, decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and payable in 1920. The mortgage is dated June 1, 1880, and has been recorded in the counties of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, through which the road of the company runs.

## EVER PRESENT HORROR

### IN THE GREAT NEGRO DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

#### The Recent Terrible Crime by a Black Demon in South Carolina.

(Special to Chicago Times.)

Newberry, S. C., Jan. 29.—The full details of the horrible murder of Miss Wertz and the subsequent lynching of the murderers, near Prosperity, in this county, have just reached here. The murder occurred near that place on Monday evening last, but the body of the victim was not found until the afternoon of the next day, when it was discovered concealed in a dense thicket, a few hundred yards from the residence of her father, a wealthy cotton planter of this county. The body of the unfortunate lady was found by some farm laborers returning home from their day's work. The face of Miss Wertz was fearfully disfigured by heavy blows inflicted by a heavy stick or club. Her clothes were torn and disarranged, and she bore other evidences of a deed even more horrible to contemplate than her murder. The laborers recognized the face of the lady, and at once communicated the unhappy information to her father. On Monday afternoon Miss Wertz started from her father's house to visit a brother who lives about half a mile away. About dark she started back home. She was never seen again until her body was found. The crime caused the most intense excitement throughout the neighborhood. Word was passed from neighbor to neighbor, and within twelve hours after the finding of the body of the lady it was known to almost every man within a circuit of 40 miles. Towards night hundreds of men assembled at Prosperity, coming from all sections of the county. The indignation of the people ran so high that it was seen at a glance that the capture of the perpetrators of the horrible deed meant instantaneous death for them. Rough farmers and farm laborers gathered about the scene of the recent tragedy and discussed it in whispered tones and with a menacing air, and the names of those against whom suspicion pointed were given. Miss Wertz was highly educated, accomplished, and wondrously beautiful. It was no wonder that she was a favorite in the neighborhood and a great belle. Under these circumstances it is not strange that her terrible fate aroused such indignation among her friends. In the crowd of men assembled around the spot where her innocent blood had been shed, and where she had met with such a dishonored death, were half a score of young men who had been more than ordinarily interested in Miss Wertz. These were loud in their denunciations of the deed, and manifested the greatest determination to pursue and when found to visit speedily death upon the slayers of their hearth's idol.

The body of the murdered girl was removed to the residence of her father, where it was viewed by hundreds of the neighbors. Strong, rough men, shed tears at the sight of the mangled body of the delicate girl, and each vied in his heart to take the law into his own hands and visit it upon the perpetrators of the crime. Suspicion attached to two negroes, named Spearman and Sam Fair, who were arrested and lodged in the guard house. By their own confession their guilt was put beyond question.

#### THE INQUEST AND LYNCHING.

An inquest was held upon the body of Miss Wertz, and the finding of the jury was that she came to her death by choking and other violent outrages and criminal assaults upon her person with the most diabolical purposes, and that she was killed by David Spearman and Sam Fair.

Miss Wertz left her father's house in the afternoon. Two colored men, who were working on Wertz's farm, saw her leave. Sam said that Dave told him that he intended to meet her as she returned home from her brother's that evening and assault her. He said he told Dave not to do it. They were playing together when this colloquy took place. Shortly after Mr. Wertz started Dave from playing and put him at other work, which was unfortunately near the place where Miss Bewie would have to return. He (Dave) went to the spring which she would have to pass. While there he sang as a signal for Sam to come to his assistance, but Sam says he would not go. After supper he and Dave left Mr. Wertz to go to a neighbor's house. When they reached the spring he wanted to go the path on which the dead body was afterwards found. Dave told him not to go that way, as somebody was up there. They went a short distance and separated. Dave confessed to being behind a pine near the path that Miss Wertz would take to return. As she passed he caught and choked her and accomplished his purpose. He then

#### FIND HER TO A SUICIDE.

And went to Mr. Wertz's and attended to his business and ate his supper, and then he and Sam returned together, and after they had both abused the poor girl, they killed her. Last night about 1 o'clock the Coroner's Court adjourned without a verdict. Trial Justice, A. H. Wheeler, had the prisoners safely placed in the guard house. He and others remained near some time, until the crowd had partially dispersed and the excitement had abated. Then, feeling they were secure, he went home, and left the key with a constable. Some time after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the guard house was broken open and the prisoners taken out. Dave was found shot dead, this morning, tied to the pine tree he had concealed himself behind. Sam was found at home with the marks of four balls, making slight wounds. An immense crowd of infuriated citizens went to his house, and brought him back to Prosperity. The Trial Justice and the Juror demanded the prisoner, but the crowd refused to give him up. As the news spread the crowd increased, and became more infuriated, and rushed over Justice Wheeler, and took Sam to the suburbs of the town and hanged him. About five or six hundred people participated in the lynching. In the crowd were many colored men and women. It is said that when her murderers tied their victim to the bush, and left her to go to the house for supper, it was their intention to return, and after fully satisfying their brutal appetites, to destroy all traces of their crimes.

#### BURNING THE GIRL'S BODY.

Something occurred, however, to cause them to change their plans. The affair in all its details is certainly the most horrible ever known in this State. It is said that two or three negro men were also implicated in the assault upon Miss Wertz. If evidence is adduced before the trial parties will be called to the aid of the suspect if the indignant populace are satisfied that they are guilty, the same stern and inexorable justice meted out to Spearman and Fair will be their reward. The body of Miss Wertz was interred yesterday in the family burial ground on her father's plantation, near Prosperity. The exercises were unusually impressive. The attendance probably numbered some six or eight hundred, and came from almost every portion of Newberry and contiguous counties.

Among the mourners were several old family servants and the old colored woman who had nursed the girl whose young life came to such an unhappy end, from her infancy up to the time she was left to go to a seminary, where she finished her education. Miss Wertz returned home from a fashionable seminary last summer, from which she graduated with distinguished honor. She was a delicate blonde, rather above the medium height, delicately formed, with soft brown curls, which clustered about a classic forehead. Her eyes were of the deepest blue.

## PAUPERISM HERE AND ABROAD.

### Mr. W. P. Leitchworth's Observations in Ireland—The Report of the State Board of Charities.

Mr. W. P. Leitchworth, of Glen Iris, N. Y., President of the State Board of Charities, who was sent abroad by the Board last spring as a Commissioner to inspect and report upon the systems and condition of pauper and other charitable institutions in Great Britain and on the Continent, arrived in this city on Monday by the steamer Galia. "I landed at Queenstown," he said to a World reporter, "early last June. The committee were at that time all still busy distributing relief. I must confess that I did not find that terrible, all pervading destitution which I had been led to expect. The county poor houses and other charitable institutions were full but did not appear to be usually crowded, and reports for many years past showed that they were not. In County Donegal and all along the west and northwest coasts, where the destitution was reported, I do not mean to say that Ireland did not need aid, nor that there was no suffering, but it had been painted in too high colors. So large a proportion of the people there live from hand to mouth, are in debt to stockmen and have such large rents to pay for their miserable holdings that even a partial failure of a single crop must cause much distress. I do not regret the aid America sent to Ireland; they needed temporary relief. But it is demoralizing to any people to be led to believe that if they fail to accomplish anything aid will come in from other countries or that Government aid will be established. The first and great cause of the land trouble in Ireland, I think, is the laws of primogeniture and entail. By these estates continue to grow larger and the land falls into fewer and fewer hands and the property goes perhaps to the least worthy members of families. The bad effect of 'absentee landlordism' is conceded even by many very conservative Englishmen. All the land in the county of Lake Killarney is owned by one lord, whose annual rentals are \$70,000. He is spoken of very highly by his tenants, but his income is all spent in London or Paris, or invested in steamship lines or American railways. No country can stand a continental class like that up in its resources. I saw novels covered with turf on the open moors, where it seemed impossible for one to raise such as we would get it from a little garden patch, and yet their inhabitants have to pay considerable rent. They have nothing to look forward to, as Americans have, and intemperance is a very common vice. The three 'F's,' as frequently mentioned in the cable dispatches—famine, fever, and filth—are the general demands of the Irish, which must be satisfied before there can be an genuine improvement in their condition.

In visiting the poor houses, asylums and other pauper institutions I found many valuable suggestions, although in some respects they can hardly be said to be better than our own. Lately in a chapter, and as a rule they have a larger proportional number of attendants. The almshouses are brightened up in a hundred ways and asylums are devoid of a chilling, prison-like aspect. With the lesson of England under one inspecting commissioner I expected to find one general system in vogue and asylums approaching the same standard. I was surprised to find some county insane asylums very far behind the requirements of the age, while in others, such as that under the charge of Dr. Rutherford, near Glasgow, the non-restraint system is fully in vogue and with the most remarkable effects. There is, of course, room for improvement in our New York institutions, especially in the management of county houses. I visited also the institutions in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France, and find a rapid change has been going on in all these countries in regard to the treatment of the pauper, imbecile and insane and criminal classes, progress being in the line of greater freedom, more occupation and, in fact, making the lives of the unfortunate as really like those of the fortunate as the circumstances of the different cases will permit."—New York World.

## WHOLESALE SHOOTING.

Indiscriminate and Fatal Firing in Arkansas. Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 22.—A private dispatch received from Augusta, Arkansas, reports that a feud, which originated five years ago between a number of whites and negroes in what is known as White Church settlement, about six miles north of the town, culminated last night in a series of startling assassinations. In the morning a row occurred at Sapp's store, resulting in the wounding of two negroes and three white men. During the night Alfred Wright, colored, who had been a participant in the row, was fired on while seated before the fire in his cabin. Grasping a revolver, he ran into the yard and discharging two men in the rear of the house. An exciting duel ensued, several shots being rapidly exchanged. Wright fell on the ground after firing twice, mortally wounded. The assassin escaped, disappearing in the adjacent woods.

Shortly after four negroes visited the house of a wealthy planter named Charles Johnson. He was sitting by the fire reading a paper when they poured a volley into the room, aiming at him. Oying, "I am killed!" he fell on the floor, blood streaming from numerous wounds in various parts of his body. His wife's screams aroused the household, and two were sent for a doctor. As they were returning with the physician, and when they had reached and were passing along a strip of bottom, interspersed with rocks and trees, through which the road wound its course, a sudden attack was made on them by parties in ambush. Putting spurs to the horses they succeeded in escaping; but all were wounded and two maimed for life, one man's hand and another's arm being horribly mangled. The physician, Dr. F. Dale, well known and highly respected, is thought to have been mortally wounded. Geo. Farn, a school teacher, was reported killed. He fired some miles beyond Johnson's plantation, and it is supposed the same person who attacked Johnson also assassinated him. The excitement is intense in the neighborhood, and the general belief is that the curfew has not yet fallen on the last act of the bloody drama.

## FALL OF LIMA.

London, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated Jan. 20, says: The Chileans attacked and completely defeated the Peruvian army at Miraflores. Gen. Piorla, President of Peru, and Commander-in-Chief of the army, fled. The Chileans occupied Lima, the Capital, without resistance on the 17th inst. Gen. Piorla's brother and the Peruvian Minister of War were taken prisoners. The Peruvian loss in the battle at Chorrillos is said to have been 700 killed and 2,000 prisoners. Twenty-five thousand Peruvians were engaged in the battle at Miraflores. The Chilean army, however, was victorious. The Diplomatic body at Lima have urged the conclusion of the armistice and ask that the person of Gen. Piorla be respected.

## THE OBELISK ERECTED.

New York, Jan. 22.—Secretary of the Navy C. G. Messersmith and State Everts, Central Park Commissioners and many representatives of the Marine Corps, were among the nearly 10,000 people who witnessed the placing of the obelisk upon the pedestal in Central Park to-day.

## STUCK OUT IN COLORADO.

Denver, Col., Jan. 23.—Several days ago the Grand Canon Coal Company struck oil at the depth of 1,465 feet, near Canon City. Boring had to be stopped until a pump could be put in on account of gas. The well now yields from five to eight barrels per day. It is thought that by boring deeper a greatly increased volume will be secured.

## FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

### HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Pending a call of the House no business could be transacted, and having nothing else to do some of the members indulged in remarks. Whenever any one attempted to speak he was interrupted with demands to "speak louder!" etc., and everything was done to make the whole proceedings as ridiculous as possible. In the course of some remarks by Mr. Frost, he was asked to give his views of the Chinese question, and replied that he would refer the gentleman to the platform of the Republican party.

Mr. Einstein said it was not necessary to go back as far as the Republican platform. All the Democrats had to do was to go to the Morey letter, which originated in Democratic circles.

Mr. Frost said that he for one always believed that the Morey letter was a forgery, but if any credence was ever given to the letter it was because it expressed the views frequently avowed by Republicans on this floor, and notably by Garfield, to whom it was attributed.

The remark was applauded by the Democrats. At 1:25 p. m. the House by a vote of 55 yeas to 63 nays, again refused to adjourn. Attention was called to the fact that several gentlemen had entered on the roll call of the House and subsequently left the hall, and gentlemen wanted to know whether anything could be done to compel members to remain. The chair stated that after the doors were closed it was the duty of the doorkeeper to see that members did not go out and remain away. But it had always been the practice for the doorkeeper to keep a list of members who left the hall, and they were under a pledge of honor to return. A few minutes later Warner was arraigned as an absentee, and it was suggested that he was present during the early part of the session. On the question of refusing him Frye, of Maine, said: "There must be some way to compel the attendance of members. The House met for a specific purpose and on an important bill. Eighty-five gentlemen voted for it and some 16 or 20 against it. A call of the House would result in finding no quorum, and the House will sink into contempt if we cannot compel a quorum to remain. There are fewer members present now than when the proceedings were commenced."

## PERSONAL VARIETY.

Miss Lucretia D. Wood, who died in Reading, Pa., a few days ago, left property and bonds worth about \$50,000 to Christ P. E. Church of that city. The will is in the handwriting of the deceased on a bit of common note paper, and was executed on the 27th of February, 1871. It was admitted to probate in the office of the Berks Register of Wills on Monday of this week.

"When a gorilla goes to a fight," Dr. Nassau says, "his opponent is pretty sure to get hurt. With the gorilla it is to the death. The skeletons of a leopard and gorilla locked in each other's embrace have been found. In these fights the gorilla claps his powerful arms around the neck of his opponent, and holding him with a vice-like grip, shakes him to death with his powerful arms, which he grips fasten upon the throat of the leopard. In the meantime the latter, with his sharp claws and muscular hind legs, literally disembowels the gorilla.

Colonel Ginkofsky, who has surveyed the ancient bed of the Ozark, is of opinion that the diversion of the river to the Canadian Sea from its present course is quite practicable, and a sum of \$60,000,000 would be set apart for the work. Ten Russian engineers, five companies of Infantry, and three squadrons of Cossacks are engaged in the operations.

While young Degenroth, the violinist, is teaching New York, Cesare Galeotti, a child only nine years of age, is astonishing Italy by his remarkable ability as a pianist and musician. He is described by a correspondent "as an exceedingly pretty, healthy little boy, certainly not more than nine years old. His knowledge of music is simply, as would have said worthy master Dominico Sampson, 'prodigious.' He knows eighty pieces by heart and these include works by Beethoven, Mozart, Weber and even Rubinstein. He can play any piece of music given to him at first sight without hesitation, and some evenings since, at Genoa, executed with brilliancy a number of sonatas by Beethoven, including the famous 'Opus 10,' with faultless accuracy. Any air played once before him is immediately as it were photographed in his memory, and he will play it not only immediately after but even a week later. He did this with some negro and English popular airs he certainly never could have heard previously. But this is not all; he will take any melody given him and make endless and charming variations upon it and will write down on paper the airs he has played with precision. This 'prodigy' played recently before Pope Leo XIII., who presented him with a gold medal, and the King of Italy has been so charmed by the child's manner and almost incredible ability in this remarkable little boy that she is about to place him at the Conservatory of Music at Milan at her expense."

## A SHAMEFUL SCANDAL IN A STATE INSTITUTION.

An Abortion Performed Upon one of the Matrons at the Soldiers Home at Xenia, O. The saints are again in trouble. The Cincinnati Equivocal of last week published a sensation all report of scandal at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia, involving one of the matrons of that institution, Superintendent Shaw and Dr. Brundage. It reads as follows: "Now among those whom Major Shaw chose to help in his work was one Rose A. Matthews, a woman of fine form and fair face, from Bellefontaine, Ohio. She wore not high heeled shoes, neither did she bang her hair, in violation of the rules, and yet she was glorious to behold. The Major praised her as the model Matron of the Home! She had charge of 'Cottage 20,' far off on the end of the building convenient of access from the woods. After her connection with the Home she began to wax large, as if from over feeding, but no matter she was still the favorite of the Major. Then came rumors of ill-omen and bad reports. Suddenly she was ill, but whenever her sickness came she did beseech a well known physician of Xenia to save her from herself and shame. But Dr. Brundage, the friend of suffering humanity, stood near her in her illness, and Mr. Jahn, one of the matrons, was called in to comfort and nurse, and she was saved from a severe attack of neurasthenia.

"An abortion had been performed by a well known doctor in one of the cottages, while her body lay in the ward, she slept above. Last Friday she was discharged. They meant to hide the shame and jeopardize the fair jewel of good reputation possessed by other women in the Home!

"Hon. John Little, one of the Trustees at Xenia, refused to talk upon the subject.

"Major Shaw said the Trustees had nothing to do with the matter.

"Every woman in that institution has discussed the scandal, and three of them knew the facts.

"Efforts are being made to hurry Miss Matthews out of the way."

The Legislature has ordered an investigation or rather a "white-washing committee."

## HIS LAST TRIP.

Crestline, Jan. 24.—J. H. Scott, one of the oldest presiding conductors on the Pittsburg, Ford Wayne & Chicago road, died at his residence here last night, leaving a widow and a large family.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

In his speech congratulating the Ohio Legislature on the election of so good a man as himself to the United States Senate, Secretary Sherman said: "It is settled that the people of the United States by their agents will enforce in every part of our country any law which shall receive the sanction and judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States." This is not quite true. There is the law against polygamy, for instance.—*Philad. Chronicle, Ind.*

John Sherman could not resist making allusion to himself as the "founder and finisher" of reconstruction. John had probably forgotten the time when he hitched up his suspenders and took a square leap into the Greenback camp, from which he was extricated by his hard money friends, with a good deal of difficulty.—*Columbus Times, Dem.*

The colored Republicans throughout the country do not seem to be "sense" the refusal of their demands which has been substantially embodied in Mr. Garfield's two responses to delegations. They continue to hold meetings for the adoption of resolutions and the appointment of delegates to visit him. Their persistence may yet secure them the recognition in the distribution of the "spoils" which they demand and which certainly seems to be their right. They should by all means keep up the agitation.—*Bridgport, Conn. Farmer, Dem.*

Secretary Sherman, it is said, has predicted that another great financial crash, like that of 1873, is one of the possibilities of the next year or two. It is true that all sorts of business is good, but it needs to be good beyond all precedent to stand the strain of gambling and extravagance that is visited upon it. Economies on our exports are in vogue and value, the imports are almost equally enormous, and if next year, owing to the severity of the present winter, the country should have a crop failure, a financial crisis would be almost certain to result. A short crop of wheat alone, leaving little or none for export, would reverse the figures of exportation and importation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Rep.*

Two of the retiring Senators are calculated by taste, parts and experience for the work of judicial legislation imposed on the Senate—Thurman of Ohio, and Kernan of New York. Their places have not been adequately filled, for they are men capable of contributing original thought to the existing stores of political science. Not a man has been thus far sent to the Senate who can from previous study, experience or natural parts add a scintilla to the available fund of political or economical knowledge. When the Senate assembles on the 4th of March, there will not be a single man from the new batch of recruits by education, taste or training able to deal with the new class of questions which our enormous strides in industrial development urgently demand.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

Distrust of Cox's Administration bill comes with singularly bad grace from the Republican journals of New York. That State is the most shamelessly gerrymandered in the Union. To perpetuate the Republican dynasty quite a million of people have been for ten years virtually voiceless in the Legislature; and that by the consent of the very process which now insinuates that the reorganization of the Congress districts should be delayed until the next Congress, when the New York plan may be applied to the national representation. If the legislative voice of New York had its constitutional expression neither Danklin nor Platt would be the Senators of that State. They no more represent the political sentiment of the people than Spencer, Kellogg and West represented the disfranchised South from 1868 to 1875.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

The characters of R. B. Elliot, Samuel Lee and S. D. Straker, three colored men who were at the head of the committee who called on General Garfield on Friday, can hardly be unknown to so well informed and observant a public man as the President elect. They belong to the small class of keen and instructed negro politicians, who, by their superior smartness, became the leaders of the colored people and did with the mass of dusky voters as they would. How Elliot, Lee and the rest used the power they acquired is notorious in every part of the Union. They brought disaster on the colored people by their own shameless rascality; they incited Southern Republicanism with the poison that killed it. Elliot himself lived on public plunder and fattened on corruption. As long as Elliot & Co. get recognition and office the white people can show no quarter in political conflict. It is a life and death struggle, for wherever the black demagogues have any sway crime and insecurity abound.—*Charleston News, Dem.*

## OHIO LEGISLATURE.

### Summary of Thursday's Proceedings.

SENATE.

Columbus, Jan. 21.—The Senate reassembled pursuant to the motion to take a recess last evening, and was called to order by the President pro tem, Mr. Richards. The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Hartshorn, the Senate adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock, pursuant to Senate resolution No. 77.

Petitions in favor of local option granted.

Bills passed—To allow the Secretary of State to take and keep fees; to authorize the Commissioners of Cuyahoga county to build a soldier's monument.

Bills introduced—Mr. Fleischman to exempt fairs and sporting associations from the provisions of the pool bill; also certain local bills. No other business. Senate then adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Columbus, Jan. 21.—The House reassembled at 8 o'clock, pursuant to recess taken last evening, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tem, Mr. Williamson.

Mr. Herrick, on leave, introduced House Bill No. 441, to amend Section 4738 of the Code, so as to authorize the construction of sidewalks to approaches to foot bridges over streams.

Mr. Davis introduced House Bill No. 642, to amend Section 5026 of the Code, so as to provide that actions against all sorts of corporations may be brought in the county wherein the cause of action or any part thereof arose, as well as in the county wherein the corporation is in situ, or has or had its principal office or place of business.

Mr. Hill, of Hamilton, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back House Bill No. 385, by Mr. Hill of Hamilton, to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station, with an amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for third reading next Wednesday.

The House then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock.

Bill to remove the county seat of Belmont county, St. Clairsville, to Bellefleur, was defeated. Yeas 21, nays 71.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Price—To require the expense of clothing indigent inmates in the asylums to be paid by the State Auditor instead of the county auditors, and to require stewards to furnish vouchers for the same.

By Mr. Hannon—Providing for the fencing of railroads before such roads are operated.

By Mr. Atkinson—Amending Section 194 so as to insert the word guardian, correcting a clerical error.

By Mr. Covert—Repealing a duplicate Section of the code—7387.

Also local bills. Nothing important was done.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Hordes of Boers in Pretoria are deserting and going over to the British.

Forty nine Lithovian land leaguers have been arrested on a charge of seditious conspiracy.

Big anti-coercion meetings in London, February 4th, will be addressed by Farnell and Joseph Cowell.

A big nest of nihilists, armed with printing presses and other weapons, was found in St. Petersburg.

By the explosion of a boiler at Dewberry, York county, England, 11 persons were killed and 16 injured.

The Turkish Chief, Sheik Sadyk, has offered to furnish the Turks with 5,000 cavalry in the event of war with Greece.

Six thousand and eighty two persons have signed Prof. Hastings's address to the English people in regard to the independence of Transvaal.

The French Chambers reassembled Friday. In the Senate Leon Say was elected President, and in the Chamber of Deputies Gambetta received that honor.

The bark Barone Vienyocnyi, Captain Cosmlik from Lantz, January 15th, for New York, has been totally wrecked off Kenningland, Suffolk. One man was all on board was saved.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Porte has formally declined arbitration of the Greek question. France has not altogether abandoned the scheme of arbitration, but has allowed it to stand by.

A French vessel was sunk off Great Yarmouth with a loss of twenty lives; a brig stranded a Gortens and eight persons lost. A bark has been wrecked on the Suffolk coast with a loss of ten lives.

With the partial restoration of the telegraph wires that were prostrated by the storm in England, instances of persons being overwhelmed by snow and frozen to death are given.

An abstract of the gross product of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for the past year shows that it exceeded the previous year by £600,000. There was a decrease of nearly a million in customs and excise, but there was an increase of stamps of £500,000, and the postoffice and telegraph service showed an increase of nearly £500,000 pounds, besides an increase in interest on advances of £300,000. The land tax and house duty gave an increase of \$73,000.

It has just been discovered that one of the many subterranean passages with which Rome is burrowed, leading from a lonely spot beyond the Porta Angelina, and passing beneath the walls, has for some time been utilized by smugglers as a route for introducing into an old stables in the Borgo holes of sugar and various substances. From the quantity of wares found stored there it is evident that a flourishing contraband trade has been driven with impunity for some time.

A Turin paper announces the discovery, through the arrest of some forgers at Milan, of an extensive international forging association, composed of Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans and Italians whose operations have been carried on on an enormous scale. Their efforts are principally devoted to the manufacture of spurious Government bonds, which they offer for sale in foreign countries, and to the placing of stolen scrip. It is supposed that property abstracted in some of the large robberies in England has been disposed of through this association, whose agents are said to be located in all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

On the 1st of January, of a total of 138,922 non-commissioned officers and men in the British army, 122,798 were English, 14,460 Scotch, 53,375 Irish, 1,869 were born in India or the colonies, 2,361 were foreigners, and 1,094 are returned as "not reported." It appears that of the total of 138,922 non-commissioned officers and men 115,909 were members of the Church of England, 14,704 Presbyterians, 7,309 other Protestants, 42,881 Roman Catholics, 152 Mohammedans, Hindus, Jews, &c., while the religions of 4,880 are not reported; possibly these were agnostics. One important fact is, that 7,859 British soldiers could neither read nor write.

## GEN. HANCOCK.

We find it alleged in the columns of the Indianapolis Journal that General Hancock was a badly beaten candidate for President.

This charge is conspicuously inaccurate. No defeated candidate for President ever came nearer being elected than Gen. Hancock did. A few thousand more votes in the city of New York would have made him President; and three he would have had and more, but for John Kelly's treachery.—N. Y. World.

## THREE MEN KILLED AND ONE FATALLY WOUNDED.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—A special to the Courier-Journal, from Chattanooga, says: A few nights ago, in an adjoining county, some one fired a hay rack belonging to H. Y. Yarnell. While Yarnell, after he had extinguished the flames, was searching for the incendiaries, assisted by a man named Howe, the report of a gun was heard, and Yarnell dropped dead, shot thro' the brain. Howe was also shot in the mouth and dangerously, perhaps fatally, injured. Next day two men named Brooks and Guffy, were arrested on suspicion, and being some distance from jail they were confined in a blacksmith shop, where they were guarded by two men. During the night a noise was heard at the windows, and almost simultaneously two rifles were fired, the bullets entering the brains of the prisoners and causing instant death. The greatest excitement prevails in the county. Several parties have been arrested and have been removed to another part of the county for fear of lynching. There are no positive proofs, of course, of the murder of Yarnell. It is believed that the two prisoners were killed by friends of Yarnell.

## \$10,000 ROBBERY.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—A gang of masked robbers entered the office of the South Chicago Iron and Steel Works at Ashland avenue and 13th street, about 7 o'clock last evening, bound and gagged the watchman, Brooks, then drilled and blew open the safe, securing \$10,000 in cash and then took their departure, leaving Brooks in his uncomfortable predicament. His cries and groans were heard by people returning from church, when he was released and the robbery made known to the police. The robbers did their work with neatness and dispatch, and departed as quietly as they came. Brooks does not know whether there were three or five of the robbers. During the work upon the safe one of them was seen through the night vision of the watchman, and he was identified as "Paddy." This led to the arrest of one "Paddy" Cavanaugh, said to be a well known crook. The watchman's own son is unaccounted for, but has not been arrested.

## THE RUSSIANS AND TEKKES.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Gen. Skobeloff telegraphs that during the night between the 15th and 16th inst. the Russians carried the Tekke post about 7 o'clock last evening, and recovered it, but fell. At seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th the entire force of the Tekkes assaulted the Russian centre and left, and desperate fighting ensued nearly along the whole line. The Tekkes were finally repulsed with great slaughter and pursued over the ramparts of their own works.—The Russian loss is thirteen killed and eighty-two wounded. The Russians continue sapping and entrenching, but operations are difficult, because the enemy outnumber them ten to one.—On the 17th the Russians lost 34 yards of the wall. On the 17th the Russians lost four killed and 13 wounded by sharpshooters.