

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING DEC. 21, 1882.

School-Book Officials.

Senator Pugh proposes to amend the Penoleton civil service bill by requiring old as well as new officers of the government to come under its bar-ow. There does not appear to be any good reason why present officials should not undergo the examination declared necessary for all new officials. To be sure, it may be said that the officials who are now in office have demonstrated their capacity by the work they have done. As they are kept in office the presumption is that they are competent, else they would have been discharged. That ought to be a first argument, but unfortunately it is not worth much. Little can be predicated of the fitness of the present officers by the fact of their retention in office, because they are retained, as they have been appointed, for reasons foreign to their fitness. But if we could admit their fitness we still could not concede that they should thereby be exempted from the civil service examination proposed for their successors; because, if they are fit they will pass the examination with flying colors, and they and the public alike have the satisfaction of seeing the examiner's seal set upon their fitness.

But that is assuming, again, that this examiner's seal is to be accepted as meaning all it says. It is admitting that when an applicant passes out of the hands of the examiners with their endorsement, he is qualified in every way to be an officer of the government. We do not believe that the examination will have any such virtue. It is very doubtful, in our judgment, whether the examination will have any other result than to reject the men fit to be officials and accept the unfit, in about equal proportions. That is about the result of the winning of the West Point professors and of the professors in colleges generally, and it is not likely that the Dorman Eatons of the civil service commission will have any better luck. They will never discern the natural capacity which the state needs in her servants; not the moral stamina, energetic impulses and honest aspirations which are comprised in her demand. But if a mess is to be made of the new appointments, let us have the old mixed in the same pot. If the United States is to have for its officers a set of men qualified to be school teachers and nothing else, let us have the same gauge of qualification run through the entire list. Do not let us put the old fellows to shame by getting their subordinates who can spell every word in the dictionary, and parse every parable sentence in the president's message. If our officials are to be stamped as possessors of a liberal education with a fireproof knowledge of all the arts and sciences, let us start away up with a college president as president of the United States, college professors at the heads of all the departments, and college graduates straight away down to the bottom of the list; and so we may be happy and prosper.

The Pittsburgh meeting of iron manufacturers is reported as having been a more cheerful gathering than the general public would have supposed it would be in the present condition of the trade. The manufacturers expect a better demand for their product in the new year, and they have good reason for their hope. There is nothing in the condition of the country to create the opinion that its enterprises are going to collapse at an early day. The railroad activity has been unduly stimulated by the speculation in stocks, and is unduly depressed now by the condition of the stock and money market. But generally the trade of the country is in a good condition, and is likely to be so for some years to come.

The Pittsburgh meeting fixed the price of bar iron at two and a quarter cents per pound, which is somewhat more than the present price of the Pittsburgh mills. The card rate of the manufacturers does not seem to control their prices, being of use chiefly to fix the wages of labor. The Philadelphia mills last month fixed the price of their product at two and a-half cents a pound, when they were not able to get that figure. They seemed to be afraid to confess what they were selling iron for, and preferred to put a price upon it that they could not get, even though it compelled them to pay a higher rate of wages. There was not much good sense in that policy. It is not one probably which animated the Pittsburgh meeting in fixing the January price of iron at 21 cents. That price will be as likely to be below as above the Pittsburgh market when the new year opens. There is every reason to believe that manufactured iron has touched its lowest price for the season.

The Harrisburg Telegraph makes the eminently wise and very practical suggestion that if the Legislative Record is to be published—and it must be vastly improved to be tolerated—the pasters and folders can be dispensed with by having the Record mailed from its publication office. This is true. Two boys at \$5 a week can thus do the work that twenty men have been paid about that many thousand dollars for. Any publication can be mailed most promptly and with least expense from its office of publication. One thing that makes the Record useless, as it has been published, is the delay in its distribution, caused by the present system of pasting and folding. The Democrats of the House must abolish the pasting and folding department. The Republicans of the Senate will not dare to continue it.

Judge Sharswood was the recipient of a deserved compliment from the three hundred Philadelphia lawyers who invited him to a dinner last evening, at the foyer of the Academy of Music. Judge Sharswood has been recognized as the chief justice of the supreme bench not only in title, but in fact. In judicial learning, and in the firm and honest expression of his opinion, he has been what

a judge should be, and he has well earned the approval of the people in his constant conduct.

If there is any such item in the auditor general's report for this year as \$1,000 paid to Chief Senate Clerk Thos. B. Cochran for taking care of the state property during the recess, as there was in the report of 1880, it should be investigated.

Oh, it's down again, but we observe that a couple of banks have gone up.

The annual report of the public printer shows that during the fiscal year which ended on the 30th of June last the expenses of his office was \$23,635,159, which is \$119,219 higher than in any previous year.

The reports printed of the gigantic thefts of trusted bank officials who were tempted by their passion for speculation are a striking commentary upon the degenerate state of public morality that renders such crimes possible.

One of the reasons communicated to us why beer is now really worth a dollar a barrel more than it was recently is that the hop crop was poor and that the price of hops is exceedingly high at the present time. We stand corrected on this point—assuming that a fair proportion of the beer sold really contains a legitimate quantity of hops.

The feet of the unwary verify stand in slippery places to day, and the injunction comes with special emphasis to take heed lest ye fall. It was just as easy as you please to take a sudden and uncomfortable slip upon the pavement to-day and the same condition of things will continue to-night, though thoughtful people will sprinkle their sidewalks with coal ashes or sawdust.

Mrs. Langtry is receiving as liberal advertisement as any actress who has ever visited our shores. First we had the quarrel between the fair amateur and her chaperon, Mrs. Labouche; now we have this same Mrs. Langtry, singing in the Virginia courts to be divorced from a man whom she says is not her husband. All of which serves to further stimulate the public curiosity, and invite the shining shekels to the coffers of the Lily and her enterprising manager.

SOMEbody or other always has a "big claim" out around Pittsburgh. When the half-breed Indians are not claiming the ground on which that city stands, or somebody is not claiming a slice of the Economites' property, Chris. Magee is sure to be claiming 12,000 R. P. in his majority. Now that the progeny of the Indian woman "Straight Back" are found to not own Pittsburgh, a lot of old Pittsburghers have got together and discovered that they own the ground on which stand the United States capitol, the White House, treasury, navy and other government buildings, and hundreds of the fine dwellings and business houses in Washington, as well as thousands of acres of land in Georgetown, D. C., Maryland and Washington county, Pa. Besides this vast amount of real estate there is said to be considerable money in the bank of England belonging to the claimants; and, of course, eminent counsel have been procured to eject the president, Congress and the English government. Hoop, ho!

PERSONALS.

Mrs. JANASCHKE, who has just her picture taken, insists on assuming her own pose, will not allow the photographer to touch her and lets the drapery take care of itself.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR has recently presented to the state library the original manuscript of his "History of the State of New York," which was written by George Washington and George Clinton, and witnessed by Tobias Lear and De Witt Clinton in 1790.

WILLIAM CASTLE and Emma Abbott have been photographed as Paul and Virginia, and also in an embrace as Romeo and Juliet, in the balcony scene. Their faces were particularly very close together, and Miss Abbott jocosely inquired of the artist if he could photograph a kiss.

LOUIS DERRY's surplus income is estimated at \$700,000 a year. He has lately been buying property around London. He is childless, and has only one brother and one sister, who is more than a match comparatively poor. Lady Derby has \$200,000 a year jointure from the late Lord Salisbury.

ROSS J. ALEXANDER, the late Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventh district of Ohio, has sent a letter to the chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, in which he expresses the opinion that he is entitled to the certificate, as he was the person having the highest number of votes for representative to Congress at the time the votes were counted in the secretary's office. Dr. Updegraff, being dead, not being a person in his opinion.

MR. WHITTIER has thus graciously expressed his gratitude for one of the presents he received on his recent seventy-fifth birthday: "Mr. John G. Whittier has kindly acknowledged the beautiful gift from his friends of Mr. C. W. Sander's fine water-color painting. Such a testimonial on his birthday is gratefully appreciated, and the picture itself, on his walls, will pleasantly recall memories of a trout stream musical in New England woods, and bring the warm and greenness of summer to winter days."

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, the aged poet, is tall, straight and slender, and his forehead is very high, rising massively into a region of snow-white hair. The face and head in appearance are almost Semitic. His religion and his habits are those of the Quakers. The writer of this paragraph remembers hearing Bayard Taylor (with ruddy rugged face) and William Cullen Bryant (with cheeks still boyish and with an elastic step) saying several years ago that they feared they must soon lose Whittier; but they are no longer with us, while the Quaker poet seems as fresh as the roses that little schoolgirls daily take to his home.

Abolish the Pastors and Folders. Harrisburg Telegraph. Chairman Hensel is alive on the subject of the Record, and adopts P. Gray Meek's suggestion that the pasters and folders be reduced in number, and that the men who draw the salaries should be compelled to do the work. The Telegraph can suggest a much better plan if the Legislature earnestly desires reformation in that particular. Hundreds of telegraph bills mailed from the office of publication as soon as published. This can readily be done, and for about the cost of a single pastor and folder, and with satisfaction to the public. The trouble with the Record is that they feared that it was not mailed until sometimes as late as two weeks after its delivery on the hill.

A NIGHT FIRE.

A BIG BLAZE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Property Valued at \$370,000 Consumed in a Fire Starting on One Knows How—Public Buildings Threatened.

Lofty, blackened walls, flame-scared and gas-stricken, and the debris within their confines, are all that were left Thursday morning of the six-story Goldsmith hall, on Library street, below Fifth, Philadelphia, destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. Heaps of bricks blocked a side court leading from Library street and an entangling mesh of fallen telegraph and telephone wires gird Library street telegraph poles and ensnare the feet of horses and pedestrians, while fragments of charred signs and cornices about the ruin stand as a warning to adjacent buildings with blackened cornices and partly burned roofs indicate further the narrow escape they have made. Two hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth probably covered the loss, which was inflicted in half an hour's time. Old firemen who were exposed to the great heat said they had experienced few such horrid scenes. At one time the flames were so fierce and the wind so strong that apprehensions were felt for the post office building, the old Philadelphia library, now occupied by the central news company and adjoining the postoffice at the northeast corner of Fifth and Library streets, and for the American bank note company's headquarters, in the former Mercantile library building at the southeast corner of Library street, the venerable Philadelphia dispensary next door below on Fifth street and valuable properties occupied by insurance companies on Walnut street.

It was nip and tuck between the firemen and the flames until the fire department favored the destroyer for the long time. Goldsmith's hall was put up in 1851 and was six stories in height, with a frontage of fifty-seven feet on Library street and a depth of one hundred feet, but had in 1882 subsequently attacked in the rear five stories in height and about twenty-four feet square. The Library street front was brown stone. As far as it was possible to make such a structure it was designed to be fireproof throughout. Jacob Haglan was the owner and created the building, as a residence, based on the enhanced value of the property since it was put up it was worth \$100,000 yesterday.

E. C. Markley & Son, printers, who have had contracts to do work for councils and public departments, occupied the first floor of 423 and carried on business on the fifth and sixth floors, over all A. C. Farley, manufacturer of blank books, paper tablets, envelopes and other stationery specialties, was the lessee of the five-story building in the rear. The building was occupied by Lehman & Bolton and Markley & Son were still at work, about quarter before seven o'clock last evening, when American District Officer Hess and two citizens, who were passing along Library street, saw smoke in the narrow alley which led from the street on the east and traced it to the back wing, occupied by Mr. Farley. An alarm was given instantly and the work people ran down the stairways to Library street and escaped. Watchman James Morgan was on the fifth floor at the time the alarm was given and on account of the blinding smoke, which had already poured into the rear building. He descended the fire-escape on the east wall and was helped down by Letter-carriers Garrett and How. Word was sent to the fire department, but the alarm was not sounded until the fire arrived. The flames spread with almost lightning rapidity. Mounting through a rear hatchway they burst into every floor simultaneously, so it appeared. The first alarm, at 6:45, had scarcely sounded before the fire had reached the roof. The flames were made at once to remove some of the furniture and safes from the first floor offices. The firemen found a poor water supply to start with. Every minute of delay increased the loss, which the firemen, flames, which shot forth from every window on the eastern side of the doomed building. At 6:52 and 6:59 additional ladders were sent out and all the extension ladders were sent into Library street and reached the fire in the rear of the premises. Firemen mounted the roof of the rear wing, the American bank note building, a two-story saloon across an alleyway and on Walnut street buildings, and attacked the fire on all sides, but without any palpable effect. At ten minutes past seven o'clock, the American bank note building, which had full possession of Goldsmith's hall, and it became a question whether it would not sweep everything before it to Fifth street. The roof of Walther's military hall saloon, 412 Library street, smoked and the cornice and back part of the roof flamed up. The firemen, glad to escape from a furnace temperature, scrambled down from the roof of the two-story building and hung streams against Walther's establishment, that flew into steam at the foot of the building.

A dense crowd of spectators spread over Independence square and the back steps of the custom-house, neighboring house-tops and other points of vantage and gazed at the fiery spectacle. The wind from the west drove the fire into a perfect storm of embers and sparks, which seemed to be literally raining fire. The back part of the roof of the dispensary, which touched the burning building, took fire, but the flames were soon stifled. About quarter past seven o'clock it was perceptible that the eastern wall of the building tumbled. Engine 29 and truck B were moved back a few yards and the hosemen withdrew to the shelter of the postoffice wall, whence they kept up the attack. With a freight ambulance and crash the wall of the building disintegrated and it tumbled down with all the floors of the front building and about half of the side wall. Ten minutes afterward another big slice followed. The sound was like a thunder peal. The flames mounted higher than ever, but the heat was so intense, and this was only momentary, and the firemen felt that their adversary would not get beyond control, as they had feared. Eighteen engines were throwing a deluge of water into the blazing crater by this time. Hundreds of telegraph wires were broken loose from their fastenings on the building when the roof fell and hung in confusion in Library street.

The firemen finding that the streams had got into the basement threw many streams through the windows, whence a fierce heat, generated by printer's ink, charred leather, etc., flamed in many colored tongues. Water had little effect upon the fire, which burned serenely, with occasional outbreaks of telegraph wires, long after the remainder of the building was in ruins and the firemen were resting from their labors, and the spectators, who had become chilled through after the fire had subsided, and dispersed and joined the throng of Christmas pedestrians on Chestnut street. "Well, that was the quickest work I ever saw," one of the begrimmed firemen said as he looked up at the tottering walls.

Marshall McMichael Confirmed. The Senate yesterday confirmed Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, to be marshal of the District of Columbia; J. C. Bancroft Davis, of New York, judge of the court of claims, and Commodore Edward R. Calhoun to be rear admiral.

Remembering an Editor. The trouble at Opelika, Alabama, continues. The house of B. H. Heiser, editor of the Times, was fired into on Tuesday night. Ten bullets crashed through his bedroom window and buried themselves in the opposite wall.

Estimate of the Losses. Jacob Hasbelen's loss on the main and rear building is estimated at \$100,000, on which he has an insurance of \$50,000.

A CURIOUS CASE.

MRS. LABOUCHE AND MR. PIGEON.

Seeing a Divorce From a Man Who She Says is Not Her Husband—A Strange Visit to Richmond.

A rather singular case has just been developed in Richmond, Va., growing out of a divorce suit which, when it becomes known to the public will be likely to attract very considerable attention in connection with the name of Mrs. Labouche and her husband. About December 4 there arrived in Richmond by a train from the North a lady, accompanied by her maid and Messrs. Dunning and Fowler, attorneys, of New York. The lady was Mrs. Labouche, and the attorneys immediately sought a conference with the law firm of Messrs. Carrington, Hooper & Davies, gentlemen of high standing; there, to whom it was made known that the lady who accompanied Mrs. Labouche, was the wife of a London, England, whose husband's name is Richard Pigeon, but who has since been identified as Mrs. Henry Labouche. The object of their errand to the law office of the Richmond firm was stated to be to bring a divorce from Mr. Pigeon from her husband. A bill was prepared and filed in the Richmond chancery court. In that paper it is stated that the cause of the desire for a legal separation between Pigeon and his wife is that the former deserted the lady and treated her cruelly. The plaintiff made affidavit to these facts, and further alleged that she was married in London in a son who is now 15 years old. The bill further sets forth that the whereabouts of Pigeon, the defendant, are unknown to the plaintiff. In accordance with the laws governing divorces in that state a publication has been made setting forth that Henrietta Pigeon, through her next friend, C. J. Carrington, brings this suit for divorce, and calls upon the court to award and defend her interests. The stranger paid a liberal retainer's fee to the Richmond attorney to represent the case, with the understanding that when the divorce is secured for Mrs. Pigeon that a still larger, though by no means a trifling, sum will be paid. Mr. Hooper, the Richmond attorney who prepared Mrs. Pigeon's affidavit, describes that lady as rather inclined to be stout, a brunette, about 40 years of pleasant manners and decided culture. The lady remained with her attorney until Dec. 7, when the party left for Washington.

In an interview with a newspaper reporter on that or on the following day, Mrs. Labouche's attorney stated that there was no truth in the story that a rupture had taken place between that lady and Mrs. Langtry. Continuing the conversation the gentleman who represented Mrs. Labouche said that his client had come to Virginia to attend to some legal interests she had in the state. An investigation at the time failed to discover the presence of Mrs. Langtry's chaperone in Richmond, but Mrs. Pigeon was there at the time it was reported that Mrs. Labouche was absent from New York. When Mrs. Pigeon left the city it was with the understanding that she would return to her home in New York in February next, when it is expected her case will be called in the chancery court. This suit has brought to light a feature in the Virginia divorce laws not generally known there, and that is that a party to such a proceeding may retract or modify her plea at any time. Mrs. Pigeon, in her bill claims to be a resident, but the time could not have been a resident for 28 hours' duration. The discovery of that oversight in the law, of course, would recommend that state to citizens of other states who desired to be released from the marriage bonds.

THE SHARSWOOD BANQUET.

Bench and Bar Unite in Honoring the Retiring Chief Justice.

Three hundred Philadelphia lawyers hurried home early yesterday afternoon to put on a few extra touches of toilet, and to get ready for the most important dinner to retiring Chief Justice Sharswood, which was to take place a little later in the evening at the Academy of Music.

The preparations had been made on an elaborate and every essential detail had been attended to in advance. The foyer or concert hall of the academy, on the second floor, a fine apartment, with classical outlines and Corinthian pillars, was selected as the scene of the banquet. The large lobby and corridors appearing to be vacated of their furniture, length with tropical plants. No foliage was introduced in the banquet hall, except four delicate and elegant palms, which were placed in the four corners of the room, on standards between double pilasters. The table was elegantly set with natural flowers, principally roses in full bloom. In the middle of the centre table was a large figure of a man, with a beard and a sword, surrounded by more floral designs and pyramids of fruit were placed at different points along the tables. In front of each guest were six wine glasses of various colors, several china plates, small buthonnole conquets and decorative articles of men's wear.

A BRUTAL FIGHT.

Two Men Founding Each Other for a Taste of \$250.

A prize fight took place Wednesday morning about twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh on the Fort Wayne railroad, between John Gibbons, a Swede, and a German named Reisenhausen. The two men worked together in a mill on the South Side, and considerable bad feeling had been engendered owing to the uncertainty as to which was the better man. A contest was called for \$250 and they came together at eight o'clock in the morning. The first round was a knock-down for the Swede. In the second round they both fought for all they were worth. There was no special advantage on either side, but other right and left and battered each other's frontispiece in a terrible manner. The round was finally settled by the German knocking the Swede down. The third, fourth and fifth rounds were all knock-downs for the German. The sixth, seventh and eighth rounds were knock-downs for the Swede, which made them a tie. In the ninth round they both came to the scratch promptly and this was the hardest fought round during the whole battle. They struck at each other as if they were blind, and the round was called a draw. The German had the side of his nose nearly torn off by an upper cut, and the Swede received two very bad cuts above the eyes.

The men were very weak when they came into the ring for the tenth round. After fighting about four or five minutes they stopped and asked to have the blood rubbed off their faces, which was done. Then a conversation took place between the backers and the men and it was decided to stop the fight, as the men were so weak they could not stand. They shook hands and the Swede said to the German: "I think we will meet again, and if we ever do one of us must win."

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WIRELESS IN NEED.

One of Fitz-John Porter's Staff Defending His Former General.

At a secret session of the society of army and navy officers, held in Cincinnati, Captain Maxwell, a member of Fitz-John Porter's staff at the second battle of Bull Run, defended General Porter's conduct. He, Captain Maxwell, in reviewing the character of the order from Pope to Porter, which Porter is charged with disobeying, took the ground that Porter, though not obeying the letter, did obey the order in its spirit, and that subsequent events prove that Porter showed great wisdom in exercising his own discretion. The officer who brought the order traveled nine miles in bringing it, and reached Pope at 7:50 p. m., and such was the state of mind when he got there that he did that it required them, doing their best, three hours and twenty minutes to make their trip. Porter's first impulse

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MRS. LABOUCHE AND MR. PIGEON.

Seeing a Divorce From a Man Who She Says is Not Her Husband—A Strange Visit to Richmond.

A rather singular case has just been developed in Richmond, Va., growing out of a divorce suit which, when it becomes known to the public will be likely to attract very considerable attention in connection with the name of Mrs. Labouche and her husband. About December 4 there arrived in Richmond by a train from the North a lady, accompanied by her maid and Messrs. Dunning and Fowler, attorneys, of New York. The lady was Mrs. Labouche, and the attorneys immediately sought a conference with the law firm of Messrs. Carrington, Hooper & Davies, gentlemen of high standing; there, to whom it was made known that the lady who accompanied Mrs. Labouche, was the wife of a London, England, whose husband's name is Richard Pigeon, but who has since been identified as Mrs. Henry Labouche. The object of their errand to the law office of the Richmond firm was stated to be to bring a divorce from Mr. Pigeon from her husband. A bill was prepared and filed in the Richmond chancery court. In that paper it is stated that the cause of the desire for a legal separation between Pigeon and his wife is that the former deserted the lady and treated her cruelly. The plaintiff made affidavit to these facts, and further alleged that she was married in London in a son who is now 15 years old. The bill further sets forth that the whereabouts of Pigeon, the defendant, are unknown to the plaintiff. In accordance with the laws governing divorces in that state a publication has been made setting forth that Henrietta Pigeon, through her next friend, C. J. Carrington, brings this suit for divorce, and calls upon the court to award and defend her interests. The stranger paid a liberal retainer's fee to the Richmond attorney to represent the case, with the understanding that when the divorce is secured for Mrs. Pigeon that a still larger, though by no means a trifling, sum will be paid. Mr. Hooper, the Richmond attorney who prepared Mrs. Pigeon's affidavit, describes that lady as rather inclined to be stout, a brunette, about 40 years of pleasant manners and decided culture. The lady remained with her attorney until Dec. 7, when the party left for Washington.

In an interview with a newspaper reporter on that or on the following day, Mrs. Labouche's attorney stated that there was no truth in the story that a rupture had taken place between that lady and Mrs. Langtry. Continuing the conversation the gentleman who represented Mrs. Labouche said that his client had come to Virginia to attend to some legal interests she had in the state. An investigation at the time failed to discover the presence of Mrs. Langtry's chaperone in Richmond, but Mrs. Pigeon was there at the time it was reported that Mrs. Labouche was absent from New York. When Mrs. Pigeon left the city it was with the understanding that she would return to her home in New York in February next, when it is expected her case will be called in the chancery court. This suit has brought to light a feature in the Virginia divorce laws not generally known there, and that is that a party to such a proceeding may retract or modify her plea at any time. Mrs. Pigeon, in her bill claims to be a resident, but the time could not have been a resident for 28 hours' duration. The discovery of that oversight in the law, of course, would recommend that state to citizens of other states who desired to be released from the marriage bonds.

THE SHARSWOOD BANQUET.

Bench and Bar Unite in Honoring the Retiring Chief Justice.

Three hundred Philadelphia lawyers hurried home early yesterday afternoon to put on a few extra touches of toilet, and to get ready for the most important dinner to retiring Chief Justice Sharswood, which was to take place a little later in the evening at the Academy of Music.

The preparations had been made on an elaborate and every essential detail had been attended to in advance. The foyer or concert hall of the academy, on the second floor, a fine apartment, with classical outlines and Corinthian pillars, was selected as the scene of the banquet. The large lobby and corridors appearing to be vacated of their furniture, length with tropical plants. No foliage was introduced in the banquet hall, except four delicate and elegant palms, which were placed in the four corners of the room, on standards between double pilasters. The table was elegantly set with natural flowers, principally roses in full bloom. In the middle of the centre table was a large figure of a man, with a beard and a sword, surrounded by more floral designs and pyramids of fruit were placed at different points along the tables. In front of each guest were six wine glasses of various colors, several china plates, small buthonnole conquets and decorative articles of men's wear.

A BRUTAL FIGHT.

Two Men Founding Each Other for a Taste of \$250.

A prize fight took place Wednesday morning about twenty-five miles from Pittsburgh on the Fort Wayne railroad, between John Gibbons, a Swede, and a German named Reisenhausen. The two men worked together in a mill on the South Side, and considerable bad feeling had been engendered owing to the uncertainty as to which was the better man. A contest was called for \$250 and they came together at eight o'clock in the morning. The first round was a knock-down for the Swede. In the second round they both fought for all they were worth. There was no special advantage on either side, but other right and left and battered each other's frontispiece in a terrible manner. The round was finally settled by the German knocking the Swede down. The third, fourth and fifth rounds were all knock-downs for the German. The sixth, seventh and eighth rounds were knock-downs for the Swede, which made them a tie. In the ninth round they both came to the scratch promptly and this was the hardest fought round during the whole battle. They struck at each other as if they were blind, and the round was called a draw. The German had the side of his nose nearly torn off by an upper cut, and the Swede received two very bad cuts above the eyes.

The men were very weak when they came into the ring for the tenth round. After fighting about four or five minutes they stopped and asked to have the blood rubbed off their faces, which was done. Then a conversation took place between the backers and the men and it was decided to stop the fight, as the men were so weak they could not stand. They shook hands and the Swede said to the German: "I think we will meet again, and if we ever do one of us must win."

Two Dignified Fugitives.

The order prohibiting the match between Sullivan and Elliott, on Friday evening next, in Chicago, has caused some uneasiness among sporting circles, it having been anticipated that the contest would be one of the most interesting of the kind which has ever taken place in Chicago. Both Elliott and Sullivan are of very much distinguished reputations, and it causes a peculiar loss to both of them.

WIRELESS IN NEED.

One of Fitz-John Porter's Staff Defending His Former General.

At a secret session of the society of army and navy officers, held in Cincinnati, Captain Maxwell, a member of Fitz-John Porter's staff at the second battle of Bull Run, defended General Porter's conduct. He, Captain Maxwell, in reviewing the character of the order from Pope to Porter, which Porter is charged with disobeying, took the ground that Porter, though not obeying the letter, did obey the order in its spirit, and that subsequent events prove that Porter showed great wisdom in exercising his own discretion. The officer who brought the order traveled nine miles in bringing it, and reached Pope at 7:50 p. m.,