THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$6.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870. NO. 4.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.
No farmer, mechanic or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....25
Clubs of ten.....1 25
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
Address,
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasurership.

Most Exciting Canvas.

MACKEY'S CHANCES BEST.

Adjutant General Appointment.

THE LEGISLATURE ORGANIZED.

The Senate Contested Seats—The Somerset District Case—Certificates Referred to a Committee to Report Prima Facie Case—Senator Lowry Bolts—Senator Bucknlew a Renegade—Proposal to Make State Treasurer Elective by the People—Address of Speaker Strang, of the House—The Legislative Record Contract—Reesolution to Rescind—Contested Seats.

(Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1870.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Things are getting warm. None of the Allegheny members were in the House Caucus, and only Mr. White was known to be in the city. Mr. Lowry has openly threatened to bolt in the Senate. It is difficult to form an estimate as to how the Treasurership stands. There is talk of railroad combinations to be made to influence the result.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It seems apparent that the Pennsylvania and the Northern Central Railroad Companies are to have a tilt, and already the skirmishing has commenced. The latter back Mackey and the former support Irwin. There is much excitement. The indications are that Mackey has the inside track, but he is to be closely fought.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq., of Pittsburgh, has been tendered the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Worthington on the Board of Public Charities. It is hoped here that he will accept.

Mackey's chances are looking better.

FOURTH DISPATCH—9 o'clock P. M.

A count has been made and a decided majority of the Republican members of both Houses have pledged themselves, in writing, to vote for Mackey. A few wavering ones yet need to be brought over to make certain his success. His friends are more confident than ever, and some of the Irwin men are willing to concede Mackey's election.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

10 o'clock P. M.—J. D. Cameron has just received a telegraph message from J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stating that he has expressed no preference for State Treasurer, and that Mr. Moore, who represents the Pennsylvania Company here, is acting without authority on that question. This announcement removes a prop from under the Irwin man and strengthens the Mackey stock. Both of the Speakers are opposed to Mackey.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

There is great excitement over the Treasurership. A number of legislators have signed a paper to support Mackey, said to be forty-one. Prominent capitalists are found to be interested in the contest. Anderson, the oil man, and prominent railroad officials of Philadelphia, are for Irwin, and J. Donald Cameron and Wm. H. Kemble, for Mackey. Letters and dispatches are shown on both sides to influence the result.

There is no foundation for the report that an organized attack will be made on the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. There is no disposition to change present plan.

APPOINTED ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The Governor to-day appointed Gen. A. L. Russell Adjutant General, vice McCreary, resigned. One of General Russell's first duties will be to visit Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities to reorganize the militia.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4, 1869.

SENATE.

The Senate met at three o'clock. New members were sworn in.

THE SOMERSET CASE.

When the Somerset district returns were read, certificates were presented by Mr. Findley (Dem.) and Mr. Scull (Rep.)

Mr. WALLACE immediately introduced a resolution to swear Mr. Findley as the Senator.

Speaker STINSON decided against entertaining the resolution, ruling that no other business was in order but the swearing in of the new members.

Mr. WALLACE appealed from the decision.

The SPEAKER refused to entertain the appeal, and directed the new members to whom there was no objection to be sworn.

At this point the Democrats had one majority of the qualified members; but when new members were sworn in, the Republicans were in control.

Mr. WALLACE again introduced his resolution.

Mr. WHITE moved an amendment, referring the certificates to a Committee of three to report upon the *prima facie* title to the seats, without forfeiting appeal by either party.

Mr. WALLACE contended this would be unjust, because Mr. Findley's certificates was signed by a full board and Mr. Scull's by only one Return Judge.

Mr. WHITE quoted the Congressional case of Coffroth, in 1864, proving that there was a preliminary hearing.

Mr. WALLACE rejoined that the right of the appellant would be destroyed in case the committee failed to report in ten days.

Mr. WHITE modified the amendment by requiring the committee to report in six days.

A BOLT.

Mr. LOWRY made a considerable speech, contending that every Senator was able to judge of these certificates for himself. He favored Mr. Findlay, though he was a Democrat. This thing of accepting a certificate with only one signature would turn to ashes in the hands of any party.

Mr. BUCKALEW followed, sustaining Mr. Wallace's resolution.

Mr. WHITE'S amendment was carried, and Messrs. White, Howard Davis appointed said committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

All the Republican nominees were then elected to office. Wm. M. Randall was the Democratic nominee for Speaker.

A DEMOCRATIC RENEGADE.

Mr. BUCKALEW voted for Mr. Brown, saying that he was so instructed by his constituents.

Mr. RANDALL replied that he had not expected a vote from a renegade.

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH.

Speaker Stinson's introductory speech was one merely of thanks.

THE OTHER CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. NAGLE presented the petition of Alexander Diamond, (Democrat,) contesting the seat of T. W. Watt, (Republican,) from Philadelphia. Thursday morning was fixed for drawing the Committee.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. TURNER moved the appointment of an additional Committee on Mines and Mining. Carried.

LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. WHITE introduced a resolution for a Joint Committee to contract for the publication of the Legislative Record. Postponed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. OLMSTEAD presented a bill repealing the 24th section of the appropriation bill of 1853.

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a bill amending the Constitution, providing that State Treasurers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at times and for terms to be fixed by law. Tabled.

OTHER OFFICERS.

In addition to the other Senate officers elected, whose names have been given, the following were chosen: Doorkeeper, G. W. Stair, of York; Sergeant-at-arms, John Dailey, of Philadelphia; Assistant do., J. P. Regrise, of York; Postmaster, T. H. Davis, of Montgomery; Assistant do., Joseph Bantz, of Cumberland.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House organized at twelve o'clock. All the Republican nominees of last night were elected as the officers. The Democratic nominees were: For Speaker, Robert B. Brown, of Clarion; Clerk, F. S. Leisenring, of Philadelphia; Assistant, G. R. Mesmore, of Fayette.

ADDRESS OF SPEAKER STRANG.

Mr. STRANG, the newly elected Speaker, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Permit me to express my thanks for the high honor you have done me in your selection to preside over your deliberations during the present session. That you may have no cause to regret it, is my highest ambition; and that I may be able to perform the duties satisfactorily, as well as with impartiality and fidelity, is my earnest desire. I trust that while I entertain a proper sense of the honor you have conferred, I have some appreciation of the difficulties of the position, and need hardly suggest that your generous support of the Chair will be necessary, which our business is governed, and that courtesy by which the asperity of our debates is moderated, will be absolutely essential to the harmony as well as the usefulness of our session.

I am not aware what, if any, measures of great public importance are to be considered by us. And yet it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge. And it is to our business, and that of our successors, so to develop our agricultural and mineral resources, and so to foster and direct our internal improvements, as to make our Commonwealth the garden and workshop of the country, as well as what, by geographical position, she is fairly suitable to be, the highway over which the commerce of the nation shall pass.

In doing this, the people demand, as they have a right to require, that we should exercise the most rigid economy, consistent with the end to be attained. And while the liquidation of our public debt, which has for some years constantly been made, would seem to afford conclusive proof that the average legislation on financial questions has been calculated to protect the interests of the people, yet it must be admitted that there is still ample room for the exercise of sound economy in very many directions, and I sincerely hope our record on this subject during this session will satisfy the most jealous.

We must not forget that the people are our masters, and if we obey their clearly expressed wills, in looking to our constituents alone for counsel or control in the exercise of all our official duties, we shall not only meet the approval of good men everywhere, but will be able to extract venom from the fangs of the those who, seeking the notoriety which they can obtain in no other way, revel in indiscriminate attacks on public men and measures and connect themselves with different political parties only to hawk at and tear them.

The only member absent was Mr. A. C. Smith, Republican, of Dauphin, who is sick.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. BUNN presented the petition of Robert C. Graham, Republican, contesting the seat of John F. Mooney, Democrat, of the Sixth district, Philadelphia. To-morrow is fixed for drawing the committee in the case.

Mr. HONG presented the petition of Joseph A. Geotz, Republican, contesting the seat of John Forrythe, Democrat, Thirteenth district, Philadelphia. Tuesday next was fixed for drawing the committee.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. NILES offered a resolution that a Committee of three be appointed, in conjunction with a similar committee from the Senate, to inquire into the expediency of publishing a daily journal of the proceedings of both Houses, which shall be issued every day, containing the proceedings of both Houses, and for the fulfillment of the contract sample security shall be required and the Committee authorized to contract with the lowest bidder.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved a postponement till Tuesday. Carried.

HOURS OF SESSION.

Mr. BROWN moved that the daily hours of session be from eleven to one o'clock. Carried.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

Mr. VANKIRK, of Washington, offered the following:

Whereas, A contract made on the 14th of January, 1867, between the Commonwealth, by a joint committee of both Houses appointed under resolution adopted by the respective bodies, on one part, and George Bergner, of Harrisburg, on the other, provided among other things "that said George Bergner is to publish the proceedings of the Senate and House from the commencement of the present session for three years, and until a new contract is made by a joint committee of the two houses;" therefore

Resolved, That said contract between the Commonwealth and George Bergner be and is hereby absolutely rescinded, and the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House be instructed to notify said George Bergner that no copies of the Legislative Record will be received by either House or paid for, unless a new legal contract is made for the publication of the same.

Mr. WEBB demanded immediate consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Crawford, objected to the immediate passage of the resolution, on the ground that no sufficient time was allowed to examine the allegations on the subject, but professed not to be an enemy of the movement, if the facts were proved.

Further discussion ensued.

Mr. JOSEPHS moved postponement till to-morrow. Carried.

Adjourned.

BOSTON.

An Indiana Divorce to be Tested—The Telegraphers' Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A petition is before the Probate Court of Middlesex county from Harriet M. Shannon, claiming to be the widow of Oliver M. Shannon, late of Newton, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which it is understood amounts to $200,000. Objection is made that the petitioner was divorced from her late husband under the laws of the State of Indiana. The petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of this State, and claims to be able to show one or more judicial decisions already made in her favor personally by the Supreme Court of this State. The case was continued for a further hearing.

There was a general strike of telegraphers in the Boston office of the Western Union Telegraph Company late this afternoon, in sympathy with the action of their brother operators in the west.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Mails to Europe—The Cincinnati False Pretense Merchant—Justice Aroused—Arrest for Fraud—Filibuster Propellors.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 4, 1870.

THE OCEAN MAILS.

The Post Office Department has made permanent arrangements with the Bremen line to carry an English mail to Southampton and a German mail to Bremen on Saturdays. The Hamburg line will continue for the present to carry French mails every Tuesday, while the Williams and Guion line will carry mails to Queenstown every Wednesday.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Application was made to Judge Cardozo, that the Cincinnati merchant, Josephs, who was brought here by requisition under three indictments for obtaining goods by false pretences from New York merchants, be admitted to bail. District Attorney Garvin, in resisting the motion, stated the habits of men in desperate circumstances coming on to New York and purchasing large bills of goods was carried to such an extent that the losses of New York from it were from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum or more. The Court reserved its decision, remanding the prisoner in the meantime.

JUSTICE AROUSED.

City Judge Bedford to-day charged the grand jury to wield their power fearlessly, fairly and impartially in order to aid the authorities in their honest endeavor to stem the current of the daring and reckless actions of bad and unprincipled men, so as to teach them in emphatic terms that crime cannot be committed here with impunity, and that if they persist in their lawlessness they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds, even to the stern letter of the law.

ARREST FOR FRAUD.

E. C. Gaffield, a wholesale liquor dealer in 158 Maiden Lane, and a rectifier of the Second Internal Revenue District of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of defrauding the Government out of a large amount of money by not keeping the books and records required by law.

FILIBUSTER PROPELLORS.

It is reported the Cuban Junta got off last week quietly a large propellor to Cuba, and have another about ready to sail. Rumor adds three hundred men go on the latter.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

A fire this morning in building No. 109 Fulton street, owned and occupied by R. J. Powell as a house furnishing store, damaged building and stock $12,000; insured.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Resolution to Repeal the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—Also Bill to Repeal the Excise Law—Message of the Governor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of the Democratic nominees for officers of both branches.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Tweed, for the repeal of the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal the excise law.

A resolution was offered in the Assembly sympathizing with Cuba and recommending the course of the Administration on the subject. Laid over till to-morrow.

Governor Hoffman's message, which was read in both branches, says the State debt is $34,846,035.75, and the sinking funds will extinguish it at the present rate in ten years. The interest of the State debt should be reduced. The State tax last year was $10,469,172.

The Governor devotes considerable space to canals, and urges such legislation as will insure cheap transportation. He recommends the abolition of the repair contract system. He speaks highly of the State system of education, and thinks they may be perfected. He objects to the compulsory system of labor in prisons, and calls attention to the public charities of the State, and commends them to the liberality of the Legislature. He recommends a number of general laws and avoidance of special legislation. The compulsory statute in regard to labor he recommends should be abolished. He asks for a law to forbid injunctions against workers in cases against monied corporations in labor disputes proceedings. He asks for a revision of the present laws and for uniformity in registry and election laws. A revision of the criminal law is desirable and he intelligent gentlemen, and they could not be forced to maintain their rights at the expense of a single principle of honesty, manhood and decency. The great business of the Western Union Company was imperfectly transacted yesterday, and the presence has been so heavy that we are forced to believe an early compromise will follow between the employers and employed. Double and treble rates were paid inferior proper operators yesterday, and a high bonus offered to by *sound* operators who were solicited to make use of their appearance keys. We herewith present a card of the operators to the public, as a matter of interest:

A CARD.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday, in one of its two very contradictory articles on the telegraphic strike, states on the authority of the Western Union officials that that company did not reduce the salaries of their employes at San Francisco, and that the operators had just cause for instituting such rash proceedings. Telegraphers as a class have ever enjoyed the reputation of being at least in a degree intelligent, and is it at all probable that thirty-eight hundred sane men would take such a step without a shadow of reason? No. There was a reduction at San Francisco, and it was but the forerunner of similar action to be taken throughout the country, should it be found that the operators were willing to submit. The Western Union Telegraph Company having reduced their rates with the idea of crushing out competitions, not content with a reduction of profit, thought to reduce their expenses by making their employes the victims of this telegraphic warfare, and when San Francisco the initial point of action, at the hour had arrived when prompt and united action on the part of telegraphers was to decide the future welfare of the fraternity. The organization which inaugurated this resistance, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the gulf, and includes the highest telegraphic talent of the country. This organization having used all honorable means with the executive officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to end the strike by reinstating its members in San Francisco at their former salaries, and by their refusal having expressed their determination to "crush" out the degraded and "drive its members to the wall." The challenge was accepted, and the movement was begun, and extending from San Francisco eastward city after city in regular succession responded to the call for aid.

As each office withdrew their services renewed overtures for a compromise, as first proposed, were made and treated with derision, until at last, impatient with the prolonged delay of their employers, a final blow was deemed requisite and with the rapidity of lightning the order was given for a united effort. Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., Lynchburg, Va., and many other cities wheeled into line, thus controlling all the important cities of the United States.

With renewed confidence in the justice of their cause the operators of the North, South and East join hands with their brethren of the West in one solid column, determined that they will be men even while laboring for a gigantic corporation.

E. B. FREW,
S. A. DUNCAN,
JAMES F. HUGHES, } Committee.

The following private dispatches received by our Managing Editor show how very general is the strike throughout the country:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 4.—It is alleged Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads are discharging operators who will not work for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The majority of railroad operators are members of the league and state they will suffer dismissal before working against their brethren.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The strike of the Western Union Telegraph Company's operators continues. They state they will not go to work until all grievances are remedied. When the General Superintendents and other officials received the news that New York and Philadelphia had ceased work, they were much confused, and are evidently much weakened in the position they have taken. Business men here sympathize with the operators and are offering substantial aid. The newspapers publish the statements of both parties, and, with scarcely an exception, are disgusted with the attempt to coerce on the part of the company.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Western Union Telegraph men struck this afternoon. They will not return to duty until the California men are reinstated in their old salaries. Members of the league are now out at the following points: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco, Buffalo, N. Y., Cheyenne, Virginia City, Washington, D. C., Albany, N. Y., Baltimore, Davenport, Boston, Erie, New York, Wilmington, N. C., Richmond, Va., New Orleans goes on the 6th; also, Nashville and others, besides non-members at Auburn, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Worester, Mass., New Haven, Ct., Meridon, Ct., say they will go in the morning.

Telegraphing is very dull in the Western Union office here, and by to-morrow noon their offices will be closed from ocean to ocean.

W. H. Smith, agent of the Western Associated Press, telegraphs as follows: CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—*To Editors*: Our reports to-night are necessarily brief, owing to the extension of the strike among the operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. It having been ascertained that the operators at Chicago and Cincinnati struck under misapprehension of the difficulty on the Pacific coast, a demand was made by the chief officers of the Secret League on the Telegraph Co., that the operators at Chicago and Cincinnati be reinstalled. This being refused an order was issued by the Grand Secretary of the League to all members to strike and the operators at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland responded this afternoon. Mr. Stumm, Chief Operator in charge of the office at Cleveland, and Mr. Tindall, Chief Operator in charge of the night reports, remained in the office at Cleveland. Such help as could be obtained at Toledo was called in, and with the assistance of officers, work is progressing. Mr. Wright, Superintendent, is displaying great energy in the emergency. He reports that to-morrow he will have the services of enough good operators now on the way from interior towns so business will be dispatched as usual.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

TUESDAY, January 4.—The first case taken up was that of John Hopkins vs. Henry Kleber. Action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in the case of a refusal on the part of the defendant to comply and lot. Plaintiff came in February, 1869, Mr. A. Leggate, auctioneer, Inglewy, as the agent of Mr. Hopkins, to sell the land and sold at public auction a house and lot on Fifth avenue street, Allegheny, which was knocked down to Mr. Kleber at $20,000. In a week or ten days after, Mr. Kleber notified Mr. Hopkins that he would not take the property, alleging that the bids against him were fraudulent, and further, for the reason that the lot did not contain the quantity of ground set forth in the advertisement description of the property. It appears that the advertisement was through a typographical error advertised 100 feet front and 200 feet deep, when in reality it only contained 92 feet front and 298 feet deep. The property was again put up at auction and knocked down to Mr. Taggart for $15,000. This action was brought to recover the difference between the amount of the sale of Kleber and the latter sale, the continued every evening this week.

THE FAIR.—The Orphans' Fair, now in progress in the basement of the Cathedral, is succeeding remarkably well and promises to be a complete success. The probabilities are that a very respectable sum will be realized for the benefit of the orphans.

Gen. Wool's Estate.

The evening before the veteran General was stricken down with the illness that closed his eventful career, he made the most interesting statement to the editor of *The Troy Whig*, which conveys a practical lesson, and shows how easy it is to become rich after obtaining the first dollar, if one is prudent and economical. The statement made but $20,000 in my life?" said the General, emphatically, "but I always kept that at good interest." On our expressing surprise, he went on to explain. It seems that at the close of the war of 1812, the General found himself terribly wounded, but without even with the world in a pecuniary point of view. Shortly afterward the Government sent him the far South and West on a special mission connected with military affairs, and for *five years* he traveled over mountains, and through the almost trackless wilderness, and accomplished his difficult mission, as he always did, to the entire satisfaction of the Government. He had not drawn a dollar from the Treasury, except for actual expenses, and at the end of the five years the Government owed him $20,000, which was then paid. Here was the nucleus of his entire fortune. Gen Wool was then about 35 years of age. He died at about the age of 88. Now let the reader take this $20,000, which, at compound interest, will nearly double every 10 years, and in the 50 years intervening between the time of its receipt and the General's death, he will find that it will amount to just about the General's estate, to wit: $640,000.

Trichine Spiralis Remedy.

A series of experiments has enabled a Chicago chemist to offer a remedy for *trichina spiralis*. Give the patients two drops of carbolic acid (crystals) thoroughly incorporated with forty drops of glycerine. Alternate (every three hours) with twenty drops of *liquor soda hiposulphis*, to be administered in a wine glass of water. In urgent cases, repeat three agents every hour, and continue until relief is obtained.

Carbolic acid and *sulphurous acid* will effectually destroy the *animalcula* and *parasitic* family. These anti-*parasitic* agents may be safely administered in a diluted form, as above prescribed, and no injurious results can possibly occur to the most delicate constitution.

The *trichina* may be found throughout the system, and in order to reach them with carbolic acid, he advises its mixture with glycerine, which is the most efficious vehicle for its dissemination through every part of the body, as glycerine will rapidly penetrate both flesh and bone and carry with it such chemical agents as it may be charged with.

The *soda hi sulphis*, in addition to destroying *parasitic* life, reduces the inflammation and allays the pain caused by the ravages of the *trichina*.

RECENTLY, in Albany, New York, a man slipped on the ice in front of a wealthy man's premises, and sustained severe injuries. He sued for damages, and recovered a verdict of $1,000. The court held that the owner or occupant of a house is as liable for damages sustained by ice allowed to remain on the sidewalks as if he permitted an opening to exist in his sidewalk unguarded. The decision is just.

THE following is the copy of a bill of refreshments prepared for the singers at a funeral in Londonderry, N. H., March 13, 1918: "6 quarts W. I. rum, $3 40; 1 pint brandy, 40; 1 gall. cyder, 20; 16 pyes, $3; 100 fryed nuts, 75; 6lbs. of cheese, 66; 1 bunch of cigars, 15—$7 81."

A DOLLAR subscription is in progress at Dubuque, Iowa, for a monumnt to the memory of the founder of that city. The inscription on the old cedar cross over his grave was "Julien Dubuque, miner of the mines of Spain, died March 24, 1810, aged 45½ years."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fenian Parliament Candidate Defeated—Erie Railway Shares in Ill Repute—Affairs in France—Ministerial Crisis in Spain—The War in Paraguay Again Reported at an End—The Convocation at Rome.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Greville Nugent has been elected to Parliament from Longford, over Martin, the Fenian candidate.

The Stock Board declines to quote Erie Railway shares unless they are stamped by the Protective Committee of London, appointed to guard the interests of shareholders.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 4.—The *Rappel*, one of the organs of the irreconcilables, has been prosecuted for a breach of the press laws, in an article favoring political organizations among the soldiers.

It is reported that the new Ministry will declare and accept the programme of the Right Centre.

The Ministers were received this afternoon by the Empress, who gave them a very generous welcome.

The *Patrie* publishes some correspondence between M. Ollivier and M. Pierre Magne, to prove that the latter advised the admission of members of the Right and Left Centre into the Ministry.

SPAIN.

LONDON, January 4.—The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, in consequence of Espartero's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is announced.

It is reported Admiral Topete will resign from the Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—*Evening*—The new Ministerial crisis continues. A telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received here on Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by authority until to-day.

For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take. The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here this morning, but his friends have telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

LISBON, January 4.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro, December 15th, brings the following news from Paraguay:

Ygnatimi was occupied by the allies without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince D'Eu and Senator Paranhos were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former will reach Buenos Ayres about the 1st of January.

According to the very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end. Lopez had fled into Bolivia with his family.

An agreement had been signed between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay and the entire contingent of the Confederation will retire.

ROME.

ROME, January 4.—A general congregation of the Council was held at Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and a Cardinal, presiding by right of age, announced the recent deaths of four Cardinals.

The appointments of Cardinal Bilio as President of the Commission on Dogmas, and of Cardinal Caterini, as President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline, were confirmed.

The Council is in session again to-day and the business of organization continues.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 4.—The steamer Moravian, from Quebec, and Atlanta from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 5.—Tallow 45s and firm. Sugar 36 6d@43s. Refined Petroleum 1s 6d@1s 8d. Calcutta Linseed 57s. Linseed Oil 29s 15d. Turpentine 28s 3d@28s 6d. Cloverseed 48s.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—U. S. bonds firm at 92f.

PARIS, January 5.—Bourse excited; rentes 72f 50c.

ANTWERP, January 5—Petroleum firm at 60½f.

BREMEN, January 5.—Petroleum firm at 7½ 6g.

HAMBURG, January 5.—Petroleum reported firm.

LONDON, January 5.—*Evening*—Consols 92¾. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s firm; 87¼ for 64s, 86¾ 65s, 83¼ 67s. 10s firm at 81¾. Erics 18, Illinois 103. A. & G. W. 25¾.

FRANKFORT, January 5.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds firm at 92f.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton firm; uplands 11¼@11½; Orleans 11¾@11¾; sales 12,000 bales. Manchester market firm. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 27s 6d for winter and 28s 6d for spring. Pork 105s. Bacon 62s. Spirits Petroleum 10¾d; refined 10¾d. Tallow 44s 3d.

CINCINNATI.

In Memoriam—Mercantile Library Association—The Telegraphers' Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

CINCINNATI, January 4.—At a meeting of the bar of this city, held in consideration of the death of General Stephen J. McGrearty, resolutions were adopted stating he deserved the laurels he won in the service of his country; that he was a chivalric soldier, who discerned the real glory of the cause to which he was devoted, and was truly loyal to the flag he followed; that he was a conspicuous orator and honest official. The funeral will take place from the Cathedral to-morrow morning and will be largely attended.

The election of officers to-day for Young Men's Mercantile Association resulted in the choice of George W. Jones, President, Jas. M. Clark, Vice President and the whole independent ticket, by a decided majority. The report submitted shows the institution has 31,512 volumes.

The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on a strike, are considerably elated to-night over the news from East and South. The office here is transacting all the business, and it is claimed will be able to get along without the strikers. Specials from Washington and other places are coming through promptly.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Proposition to Submit the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to a Vote of the People.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the Senate to-day Lewis D. Campbell introduced a bill providing for the submission to the people at the next October election the question of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Read first and second time and referred.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company in Chicago have been enabled to secure a sufficient number of operators to supply the places of the strikers, and have a surplus of ten or twelve for an emergency.

—The Minnesota Legislature assembled at noon yesterday. All the members of both houses were present.

THE CAPITAL.

Cabinet Meeting—School Difficulty—The China Mission—The Proposed Change of Army Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1870.

CABINET MEETING.

The first regular meeting of the Cabinet since Congress took a recess was held to-day. All the members were present.

SCHOOL TROUBLE.

A colored child having been admitted to one of the public schools yesterday, seven white children were in consequence withdrawn by their parents.

THE CHINA MISSION.

Minister Low has received his final instructions from the State Department. He will leave for New York to-morrow evening, and the latter city for China via California next Saturday.

ARMY CHANGES.

Considerable interest is felt in army circles concerning the contemplated change in the assignment of officers, whereby several who have been for years on duty in different bureaus of the War Department here, will be sent to posts in the west, while many now serving on the frontiers and at other stations will be assigned to duty in the localities. It is not probable the order to effect the changes will be issued before the first day of April, as the different chiefs of bureaus have been instructed to report the names of officers for transfer on the 31st of March. This delay in issuing the order is owing to the fact that a number of the officers here will require time to arrange their private business and make proper arrangements for a change of station.

ST. LOUIS.

Assessor Suspended—Mississippi World's Fair—The Great Bridge.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Supervisor Marr has been suspended by the United States Assessor, John H. Fox, of the 2d district, of this State, for alleged malpractices.

Mr. Schuster, Assistant Assessor of the same district, has also already been removed on charges growing out of the same transactions.

A committee appointed some days ago to draft articles for the World's Fair Association met this evening and presented a report recommending an organization under the charter of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association; that the name of that Association be changed to the Mississippi Valley World's Fair Association; that the stock be increased to one million and that the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifty. After discussion, the report was referred to another committee, who will report to a subsequent meeting.

The caissons for the western pier of the bridge to cross the Mississippi here were towed to position to-day, and the masonry will be commenced on it in a few days.

LIGHTNING.

The Strike of Telegraph Operators—From Ocean to Ocean the Receive Taken—Who Must Give In?

In yesterday's GAZETTE we announced the fact that the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company had resolved upon inaugurating a strike—not for higher wages, but to secure the present rates to members of the Protective Association who work beyond the Rocky Mountains in California. The science of telegraphy is understood by few outside of the profession. To become thoroughly acquainted with the language of dots and dashes requires a long practical experience. Hence it is, that there are very few amateurs in the profession, and hence it is that substitutes are absolutely unobtainable by the employers. The latter fare place the strikers on a plane of independence, that their services cannot well be dispensed with—and we think they are in position to dictate terms. The operators of the Western Union Company of this city went off yesterday morning at ten o'clock and resolutely abstained from duties up till past two o'clock this morning. The result was that the head officials of the company had to reduce themselves to operators and put their ears to the keyboard. It is absolutely imperative for them to keep up and do the work of the thirty-nine *varsity* strikers. So far the best of feeling has prevailed between the contending parties, and no violence need be anticipated. As a general rule, telegraph operators are intelligent gentlemen, and they could not be forced to maintain their rights at the expense of a single principle of honesty, manhood and decency. The great business of the Western Union Company was imperfectly transacted yesterday, and the presence has been so heavy that we are forced to believe an early compromise will follow between the employers and employed. Double and treble rates were paid inferior proper operators yesterday, and a high bonus offered to by *sound* operators who were solicited to make use of their appearance keys. We herewith present a card of the operators to the public, as a matter of interest:

A CARD.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday, in one of its two very contradictory articles on the telegraphic strike, states on the authority of the Western Union officials that that company did not reduce the salaries of their employes at San Francisco, and that the operators had just cause for instituting such rash proceedings. Telegraphers as a class have ever enjoyed the reputation of being at least in a degree intelligent, and is it at all probable that thirty-eight hundred sane men would take such a step without a shadow of reason? No. There was a reduction at San Francisco, and it was but the forerunner of similar action to be taken throughout the country, should it be found that the operators were willing to submit. The Western Union Telegraph Company having reduced their rates with the idea of crushing out competitions, not content with a reduction of profit, thought to reduce their expenses by making their employes the victims of this telegraphic warfare, and when San Francisco the initial point of action, at the hour had arrived when prompt and united action on the part of telegraphers was to decide the future welfare of the fraternity. The organization which inaugurated this resistance, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the gulf, and includes the highest telegraphic talent of the country. This organization having used all honorable means with the executive officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to end the strike by reinstating its members in San Francisco at their former salaries, and by their refusal having expressed their determination to "crush" out the degraded and "drive its members to the wall." The challenge was accepted, and the movement was begun, and extending from San Francisco eastward city after city in regular succession responded to the call for aid.

As each office withdrew their services renewed overtures for a compromise, as first proposed, were made and treated with derision, until at last, impatient with the prolonged delay of their employers, a final blow was deemed requisite and with the rapidity of lightning the order was given for a united effort. Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburgh, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., Lynchburg, Va., and many other cities wheeled into line, thus controlling all the important cities of the United States.

With renewed confidence in the justice of their cause the operators of the North, South and East join hands with their brethren of the West in one solid column, determined that they will be men even while laboring for a gigantic corporation.

E. B. FREW,
S. A. DUNCAN,
JAMES F. HUGHES, } Committee.

The following private dispatches received by our Managing Editor show how very general is the strike throughout the country:

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 4.—It is alleged Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads are discharging operators who will not work for the Western Union Telegraph Company. The majority of railroad operators are members of the league and state they will suffer dismissal before working against their brethren.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The strike of the Western Union Telegraph Company's operators continues. They state they will not go to work until all grievances are remedied. When the General Superintendents and other officials received the news that New York and Philadelphia had ceased work, they were much confused, and are evidently much weakened in the position they have taken. Business men here sympathize with the operators and are offering substantial aid. The newspapers publish the statements of both parties, and, with scarcely an exception, are disgusted with the attempt to coerce on the part of the company.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Western Union Telegraph men struck this afternoon. They will not return to duty until the California men are reinstated in their old salaries. Members of the league are now out at the following points: Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Omaha, San Francisco, Buffalo, N. Y., Cheyenne, Virginia City, Washington, D. C., Albany, N. Y., Baltimore, Davenport, Boston, Erie, New York, Wilmington, N. C., Richmond, Va., New Orleans goes on the 6th; also, Nashville and others, besides non-members at Auburn, N. Y., Fall River, Mass., Providence, R. I., Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Worester, Mass., New Haven, Ct., Meridon, Ct., say they will go in the morning.

Telegraphing is very dull in the Western