The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XXIII. WHEELING, WEST VA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1875. NO. 232.

The Intelligencer.

The Issue Between the People of West Virginia and the Corner-Lot Men of Charleston.

We publish this morning an interesting letter from our correspondent who accompanied the officers of the State government from Charleston to this point, and who landed with them here yesterday morning, in which a full and satisfactory account is given of the closing scenes of the capitalship at Charleston. This letter, together with our preceding special dispatches, presents the issue very clearly between Governor Jacob, representing the Executive and Legislative departments of the State, and Judges Ward and Smith, representing (more than anything else) a clique of Charleston corner-lot speculators.

On the one hand is seen the Chief Magistrate of the State, attempting, in pursuance of his oath of office, to execute an act of the Legislature, while on the other hand is seen a judge (who agrees with the Governor that the act is constitutional) allying himself with a fierce lot of local politicians to obstruct its execution. We thus see two departments of the State government, one of them directly representing the sovereign power of the people, humiliated by and subordinated to a third department.

It is truly mortifying to think of the agency by which this state of things has been brought about. In the first place it begins with a number of men at Charleston who publicly avow their apprehension that the removal of the Capital will depreciate the value of their property. These persons succeeded in getting an injunction from Judge Ward, a quack medicine man, not having been able (as we now see) to get it from Judge Smith, of their own Circuit. And yet this Judge Smith, who dared not take the responsibility of arresting the Governor for refusing to come into his Court, and who felt himself compelled to dissolve the injunction issued by quack medicine Ward, suffered himself under the importunities of the notorious Jim Ferguson, with a rabble at his heels, to nullify his own order of dissolution by suspending its effect beyond the day appointed for the transfer of the Capital from Charleston to Wheeling. This action was practically the same thing, for the time being, as affirming the validity of the injunction. Indeed it was an indirect decision to that effect.

Our correspondence goes to show that everything was cut and dried on the part of the corner lot speculators for obstructing the execution of the act of the Legislature. Having obtained a nullification and stultification of his own decision from Judge Smith, it was easy work to get the necessary appeal at Point Pleasant. It is by no means a difficult matter to get an appeal, and least of all, is it difficult in a case of this kind where local prejudice runs so high. A judge even of the Supreme Court can safely grant an appeal, inasmuch as it involves nothing to him in the way of responsibility, not even the expression of an opinion, and signifies simply a willingness to let the petitioners have a hearing in his court, something that no doubt Judge Moore is only too willing to grant.

The Supreme Court meets in this city on the second day of next month. In as much as the revolutionary proceedings at Charleston have precipitated a crisis upon the State which involves the public interests to a very grave extent, and which, if not at once taken in hand, may work an infinity of detriment to the State, it is not unlikely that the court will at once pass upon the merits of the appeal. There are those who think that the Governor should not wait for any such solution of the difficulty, but should at once proceed to execute the act of the Legislature by virtue of the plenary power lodged with him as Commander-in-Chief of the military of the State. The constitution of West Va., provides (as if in contemplation of a case of this sort) that the Governor may call out the militia "to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion." There can be no question that a case has arisen where force could be used o execute a law of the State and put down an insurrection that exists at Charleston against its execution. But any attempt to enforce the law in this manner, at this time, would be, in our judgment, in the highest degree impolitic if not impracticable. It will be time enough to employ force when all other remedial agencies are exhausted. We have every confidence that the Court of Appeals will vindicate the majesty of the law just as soon as a hearing can be had in this case. The plaintiffs will be bound to secure the concurrence of two of the three Judges in order to reverse Judge Smith's order dissolving the injunction.

There is another remedy available to the Governor in case he should not see fit to recognize a judicial arbitratment of the difficulty, and that is to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature. It is really the authority of the Legislature, more than that of the Executive Department of the Government, that has been set at defiance by the Charleston speculators. The three departments of power in the State are, in their regular order, first the Legislative, second, the Executive, and third the Judicial; and the greatest of these three is the Legislative department, because it is the representative of the direct sovereignty of the people, who are the source of all power in the State. There can be no question that the late Legislature, (which fortunately is still in esse) will if called together, take proper measures to vindicate its supremacy and dignity as the law making power under the Constitution. While it is a scene that we should deplore before the eyes of the country, to see the representatives of the people thus convoked to rescue the public property of the State from the grasp of an interested and selfish set of men, who, for purposes of private gain, are thus jeopardizing the peace and good name of the State, yet, in the interest of law and order, and as an example for the future, it is a step that may yet have to be taken.

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Life Insurance.

Probably there is no branch of business of general interest so little understood as the subject of life insurance. And yet it is a subject of great and growing importance to the large majority of those who are charged with the responsibility of providing for a family. One of the perplexing problems of our modern social life is as to how men in moderate circumstances, whose earnings are barely sufficient to respectably support and educate their children, may provide, by the payment of a small sum each year, a certain support, in the event of death, for those dependent upon them. This *post mortem* support life insurance proposes to furnish. And there can be no question that a life insurance company, properly organized and ably and *honestly* managed, comes nearer meeting this great desideratum than any other means yet devised among men. Yet notwithstanding the fact that life insurance proposes to meet one of the most elementary necessities of our social life, it is nevertheless so little understood by the great mass of the people that those for whose benefit it was originally devised are in almost total ignorance of its practical workings. The purpose of the present reference to the subject is to give to our readers some explanations of the advantages and disadvantages of this subject.

In the first place, we may remark that the whole fabric of life insurance is based upon the uncertainty of human life. If a man could be sure of his life for a given number of years there would be no advantage in insuring it during that period, simply because the money used in meeting the annual payments could be employed more profitably. There would be no advantage in paying out an annual premium for twenty or thirty years, if the insured party was certain of his life during that period. But it is the great element of uncertainty in regard to our existence that life insurance undertakes to provide against. Moreover, life insurance companies are becoming the great savings banks of the country. They unite a provision for the family in case of death with a provision for old age in case of life. Although designed in their origin for persons in moderate circumstances, their benefits have been taken advantage of by the wealthy, and we now see men worth their millions taking out large policies. But there are some serious objections to life insurance which we must not overlook, and which some argue almost neutralize the great advantages conferred by it. One of these arises from the nature of the contract which parties are required to enter into. For instance, most policies require that the annual premiums shall be paid on or before a certain day. In the event of the failure to pay this sum, the policy holder forfeits not only his claim to the policy, but also his prepaid annual premiums. No other branch of business displays such a disregard of equity. Law requires us to forfeit only that which we fail to pay.

Another drawback to life insurance is in the management of the business. All the expenses of the company must be paid out of the premiums. The greater the expenses of the company the more costly it becomes to insure in it. Fraud is not common in insurance, yet when the expenses of some companies are considered we cannot avoid the conclusion that they are managed so poorly as often to seriously diminish the benefit of insuring in them. The reports of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioners show "that the average annual expenses of all the large companies in the country generally amount to nearly or quite 20 per cent of the entire premiums received, and in some years to actually the amount paid out for losses by death!" Where such instances of extravagance occur the foundations of life insurance must be somewhat insecure. For this reason proper precautions should be taken by persons proposing to have their lives insured, to learn the character of the company for thrifty management.

In order that the reader may have some knowledge of how it is possible for a company to pay thousands of dollars in return for a few dollars, we will, to make the case clear, suppose that the person to be insured is 30 years of age. The tables of mortality show that in the case of a person of this age there is only about one chance in 120 that he will die the first year. The other 119 are in favor of his living. In other words, out of 10,000 such persons we may expect that 84 will die the first year, while the remaining 9,916 will survive. Hence, if such a person, 30 years of age, desires to have his life insured for $100, he can have it insured for 84 cents, with an additional small sum to pay the company for expenses. Now if his chances for life could be always as good as they are the first year there would be no necessity for his paying an increase on his annual premiums. But life is not so measured. If a man lives a year, every succeeding year the chances of his living are lessened. So that it would be according to the law of equity for him to pay more the second year than the first, and thus the annual premiums would be increased. But in order to obviate the necessity and trouble of levying this increased annual payment each year, it is customary to make these payments from the outset sufficiently large to cover all possible future risks The excess of these payments above the actual risks of the first years, the company puts out at interest, in order to make up the risks of future years. The investments thus made go on increasing from year to year, so that there is always a sufficient amount of funds on hands to pay all policies when due.

In what has just been said we have proceeded on the supposition that each member makes annual payments through life. But there are other forms of policies and many other modes of payment. For instance, the Endowment Policy is very frequent, by which, if the party lives to a certain age, the insurance is paid just as though he had then died. By the payment of a very small additional premium such a policy may be secured.

We have endeavored to show how every policy holder contributes to the funds of the company a constant surplus over the cost and risk of insurance. This the company keeps out at interest in order that the insurance may be paid when due. If we will take the time and trouble to calculate we will find as time advances that this surplus gradually approaches the amount of the insurance. Under our present system of life insurance there are a great many incidents occurring, such as failure to pay a premium when due, absence from home, failure of an agent, etc., so that the whole policy with the premiums is often forfeited by the policy holder. This seems so completely at variance with the law governing all other kinds of business that it has become a subject of great interest how such cases may equitably be dealt with. One of these remedies many persons claim to find in the "non-forfeiture" policies, which are such as are paid up by a limited number of annual payments. For each payment made the person becomes entitled to a paid-up policy for a proportional amount. For instance, if he has a policy for $10,000, to be paid for in ten installments, after two installments are paid he becomes entitled to a paid-up policy for $2,000; after three installments to one for $3,000, and so on. It has been asserted, however, that these policies are as forfeitable as any others, inasmuch as they contain the very same forfeiture clause. These are however points on which we cannot speak with entire confidence unless we are acquainted with the exact terms of the policies. The Massachusetts non-forfeiture law is the most praiseworthy step yet taken in this country in the direction of equity. It provides that, notwithstanding the non-payment of premiums, the policy is continued in force a certain length of time, determined from the tables of mortality, and if the assured die within this limit, his policy is paid. It is due to justice to say as a matter of history, that the passage of this law is due to Mr. Elizur Wright, then Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts.

Time will not permit us to dwell more largely on the many interesting details of Life Insurance. We have endeavored simply to show its general salutary nature, and the recompense persons find in insuring their lives, as a matter of providence for those who in thousands of instances would otherwise be left to suffer humiliation if not actual want.

Our Moundsville Letter.

MOUNDSVILLE, May 22, 1875.

This morning I went to Benwood to attend the Teacher's Institute, announced to be held there, but from some cause or other the teachers with two or three exceptions failed to come, so the Institute was *non est*. I spent the day very pleasantly in the country some two miles below Benwood, at the house of J. H. McMechen. The day was very fine and the time passed so quickly that ere I was aware, train time had come. I was surprised to see so much improvement going on there in the way of house building. A town will soon spring up, or rather it will soon be one continuous town from Benwood to the Narrows. When Wheeling reaches Benwood and Benwood reaches the limits mentioned what will be the name of the city? Or will Benwood still refuse to be incorporated? It is surprising how fast the city of Bellaire is growing. I remember the first sight I had of it, it was some 13 years ago. Then it was but a little village, now it almost rivals Wheeling in extent, but, like Wheeling, it will soon have filled its limits of good building sites. The beautiful valley is ever resounding with noise of busy industry. The puffing steamboat, the noise of the rolling mills, the rattle of the coal down the chutes on the opposite side of the river, the voice of the farmer and the gardener as they drove their teams afield, —all went to make up the busy scene and it was very refreshing to one who is accustomed from day to day to pass the time shut out from all such busy scenes. It is a treat to now and then get to see what the rest of the world is doing. This is a great world of ours, and it is just as good as any other world if we will make it so. To make the scene of which we have spoken seem more lively still, a picnic was being held in a small grove near the depot, and some two hundred ladies and gentlemen of all sizes and ages too, perhaps, were gathered there, and all was going "merry as a marriage bell."

Two nice swings were erected, and were in constant use. A band was discoursing sweet music, and time was kept to it by the tripping feet of many a one who seemed to enjoy it muchly, as J. B. says.

Moundsville is not just now so much concerned about the State capital as about the county capital. Our court-house is about to be wrested from us. The people of Cameron have come to the conclusion that they, such a growing city,—are the geographical center of the county, etc. —that they may as well have the capital. Well, I don't blame them. I rather glory in the enterprise that prompted them to make such an effort. But they must be warned of one thing, and that is, that we will not give up the capital. No, sir. But I don't think our Cameron brethren expect it. They only wish to hasten the erection of the new court house, which they have an idea will be a long time coming unless something is done to hurry it up.

The first quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church will be held to-day and to-morrow week. Our presiding elder will no doubt be present.

Rev. Sanford, the new minister, still grows in favor with the people. Moundsville is surely just now blessed with good ministers. All the churches also seem to be laboring as one for the good of the great cause.

Our school closes on the 11th of June instead of 15th, as mentioned in one of my letters. The annual school picnic will be held on the Camp Ground on the 14th.

Our second annual Institute session commences July 5, and continues four weeks.

George Edwards has returned from the East and his store is full of new goods, and the people are crowding in to buy them.

X.

THE PRETTIEST girls always look happy and cheerful when going to or returning from church on a fine day, as if the sermon always did them a power of good, especially when their new suits have been finished and brought home on Saturday evening.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

A REPORT of the "Z. S. Club" excursion, which was unavoidably crowded out this morning will appear to-morrow.

THE preliminary rehearsal of the "Oratorio of Esther, the Beautiful, Queen," which will be produced in public in this city at an early day, in appropriate historical costume, will take place in the Sunday School room of the Fourth Street M. E. Church this evening.

PICNIC AT STELLE'S GROVE.—The Good Templars of this city held a picnic at Stelle's Grove, on the Hempfield Road, on Saturday, which was well attended. A great many of our citizens went out to the beautiful grove late in the afternoon and returned with the excursionists.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE HARDMAN.—The funeral of the late George Hardman took place from the residence of Mr. Philip Schechle, 2325 Chapline street, on Saturday morning. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. James Moffat, of the Second Presbyterian Church, after which the remains were interred in Mt. Wood Cemetery.

THE BEETHOVEN EXCURSION.—The Beethoven Singing Society and friends, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, left on the steamer Express at midnight Saturday night upon an excursion to Parkersburg. Jo. Kramer's band accompanied the excursionists. They expected to enjoy themselves generally in Parkersburg yesterday, and arrive home this morning.

FINE BINDING.—Parties having copies of the "Picturesque America," and wishing them bound, are invited to call at this office and examine sample copies now on exhibition. These copies are bound in the best of Turkey morocco, full gilt, with gilt edge; also half morocco, with side stamp. In style and price we think they will compare favorably with any establishment in the country.

COLORED CHIN MUSIC.—Lize Lewis and Beck Blanchard are two ladies of African complexion and belligerent proclivities. Lize alleges that Beck called her all manner of hard names, and asks the majesty of the law to interfere and vindicate her character to the world. These things must be put down, if possible, and Justice Gillespy issued a warrant for Beck's arrest, which he put into the hands of Constable Bond.

HORSE STEALING CASE.—Wm. Winesburg and Geo. Humble were before Justice Gillespy on Saturday morning upon a charge of stealing a horse from Godfrey Drentchler, who lives at Peters' Run, near Triadelphia. Winesburg was discharged, and the Justice reserved his decision for one week in Humble's case. Drentchler claimed that the horse was worth $25, but those who have seen the animal estimate its value at $2 50.

PROVED UNTRUE.—We stated a few days ago that an acquaintance of Mr. Bud Martin, of Bridgeport, had received a postal card conveying the intelligence that his son, Platoff, while en-route to the Black Hills, hrd been killed and scalped by the Indians. We are glad to announce that the report has proved incorrect. Mr. Martin has since received a dispatch from his son, stating that he was all right.

JUSTICE O'KEEFFE.—On Saturday afternoon J. A. Osburn, of Harrison county, Ohio, went before the above Justice and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Albert Harkins, whom he charged with having feloniously taken from his pocket at night, on the 20th of May, at his home in Harrison county, the sum of $35 and some valuable papers. In default of $1,000 bail, Harkins was committed for a hearing.

A BELMONT county Granger has been "doing" the Bridgeporters by selling them hay, each load being about 175 pounds heavier than it ought to be, by reason of said amount of farm-hand being skillfully stored away in the load when it was weighed. He was exposed by a new hand, who lost his place because his scruples of conscience would not permit him thus to serve his "boss." —*Barnesville Enterprise.*

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—In order to accommodate those desiring frequent communication between Bellaire, Wheeling, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road will run special accommodation trains in addition to those specified in the regular schedule, as follows: Going East: Bellaire, 12:45 P. M., 9:00 A. M.; Bridgeport—1:00 P. M., 9:15 A. M.; Martin's Ferry—1:10 P. M., 9:25 A. M. Going West: Bellaire—11:35 A. M., 3:25 P. M.; Bridgeport—11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.; Martin's Ferry—11:10 A. M., 3:00 P. M.

LOCAL PERSONALS.—Judge Melvin will this week exchange Circuits with Judge Hoge, of the Martinsburg Circuit.

Mr. L. E. Hanson, of the Hinge Factory, will leave for New York to-day, to attend a meeting of the hinge manufacturers in that city on Wednesday.

Major Hedgeman Slack, U. S. Marshal of West Va., was in town on Saturday, and left for home on the Hudson in the evening.

Prof. F. H. Crago, of Moundsville, was at the Stamm House on Saturday.

Judge Jackson, of the U. S. District Court, and Jasper Y. Moore, Clerk of the same, left town on Saturday

Gov. Jacob is stopping at the St. James Hotel.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—S. D. Tippett, who was a day or two ago found not guilty embezzlement, was before Justice Caldwell on Saturday morning upon a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Mr. C. P. Whitney, agent of the C. & P. Railroad at Bridgeport. Tippett is employed as a clerk in the paint store of Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., on Market street. Mr. Whitney entered the store to collect a bill, when an altercation occured as to its correctness. Tippett lost his temper and assaulted Mr. Whitney, who immediately had him arrested. The examination resulted in the defendant being held in the sum of $100 for his appearance at court.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. JACOB AND THE STATE OFFICERS.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning the steamer Chesapeake with Governor Jacob and the officers of the State of West Virginia on board arrived at the wharf. The party consisted of Gov. John J. Jacob, his private Secretary B. Daley; C. Hedrick, Secretary of State; John S. Burdett, Treasury; E. A. Bennett, Auditor, and family; R. W. Byrne, Sup't Free Schools, and daughter; E. L. Bills, W. A. Craeraft, Geo. L. Bennett and John Burdett, Clerks; Pat. Dailey, janitor, and family. They were accompanied by Capt. John McLure and Judge R. H. Cochran of the Wheeling committee. Auditor Bennett left the party at Parkersburg and will arrive to-day by rail.

Near Sistersville the Governors party was met by a number of leading democratic citizens from Wheeling who went down on the Hudson on Saturday afternoon and were transferred to the Chesapeake and accompanied the State officers to the city.

THE COURTS.—*United States District Court*—Judge Jackson. After transacting some business of no general interest to the public on Saturday morning, this court adjourned. The next regular session will be held in Parkersburg.

Circuit Court—Judge Melvin. This Court on Saturday disposed of business as follows:

The arguments in the case of W. H. Kemp *vs.* Horkheimer & Co. occupied the morning session. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $67. A motion was made for a new trial.

Upon the petition of John Thornburg, alleging that he is wrongfully in the custody of a committee appointed by the County Court, a writ of *habeas corpus* was awarded, returnable to Thursday, the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, at which time the matter is set for hearing.

Judge Hoge, of Martinsburg, will exchange Circuits with Judge Melvin this week.

Municipal Court—Judge Cranmer. Court met at 10 A. M. Saturday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

Daniel Lamb, Esq., presented the proceedings of the meeting of the Bar and Judicial officers to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Judge James Paull. Court ordered that the proceedings be spread upon the record.

The demurrer to the bill in the chancery cause of Oliver Linsey *vs.* John McGannon *et al.* was argued and submitted.

Adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

Police Court—Judge Cranmer. Two cases were examined at the police court on Saturday morning.

Frank Gleese and Joseph Prest were charged with disorderly conduct. Their cases were continued over from Friday morning. Gleese was discharged, and Prest paid a fine of $5 and costs.

There was only one case before the court in the evening. Thomas Fitzgerald, arrested by Officer Rex for drunkenness, was fined $10 and costs.

MARTIN'S FERRY.—The remains of Wm. Donovan, a glass blower in the employ of Messrs. Sweeney, McCluney & Co., were brought home yesterday in a dreadfully mangled condition, being literally mashed to pieces, the facts of which, as near as we can learn, are as follows: He let home on Saturday afternoon and went over to Wheeling, and from there he went to Moundsville on the train which arrives there about 12 o'clock at night, and that was the last seen of him. Yesterday morning the remains of a man were found on the railroad, which were indentified by the initials on his right arm as being those of Mr. Donovan, and they were placed in a box and brought home, where they were fully identified. He was known to have some money about him when he left home, and his friends are inclined to think that he was foully dealt with and then placed on the railroad to conceal the fact; but that he had a fault that may have caused his death none will deny. He leaves a wife and two small children. His funeral will take place from his late residence this morning at 10 o'clock; interment at Mount Wood Cemetery. We understand that Mrs. Donovan knew nothing of the death of her husband until the wagon bearing his remains drove up to the door, and she being a delicate woman and the news being so rudely conveyed to her, it almost broke the poor woman's heart.

Mr. Henry Cotts, formerly of Wheeling, died Saturday morning at the house of his son in this place, and yesterday his remains were followed to their last resting place at Mt. Wood Cemetery by a large procession of friends.

A meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Council chamber to make arrangements for Decoration Day, but as we were unable to attend we can not report the result.

L. Spence shipped eleven thrashing machines on Saturday to the far West.

HARRY.

PULPIT POINTS.—A full account of the consecration of Bishop Kain, which took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral yesterday morning, is printed elsewhere in this paper.

E. Randalls, the "Chief of Sinners," preached to a large crowd yesterday evening in the Second Ward Market House. Subject—"If a man die shall he live again?"

At the English Lutheran Church yesterday the pastor, Rev. Barnitz, spoke as follows: Morning—"Church Love." Evening—"Partakers in Glory." Sunday School—Address on "Experiences at the Great Sunday School Convention."

Rev. Pallister, of the Disciples' Church, had for the subjects of his discourses yesterday, Morning—"The Deserted Christ." Evening—"The Savior Weeping over Jerusalem."

Rev. Dr. G. C. Sedwick, of Ohio, preached in the Baptist Church yesterday morning. There were no services in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Williams was announced to preach in Commercial Hall, Martin's Ferry, yesterday morning.

The Presbyterians are contemplating building a church at Quaker City.

Cambridge Methodists netted over $75 at a festival for their Sabbath School one evening last week.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Millersburg was struck by lightning last Saturday a week. There was a circus there that day. It wasn't struck.—*Barnesville Enterprise.*

Vesper services were held in the Cathedral last evening, and a discourse was delivered by Bishop Domenec, of Pittsburgh.

KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.—West Virginia Castle No. 5, A. O. Knights of the Mystic Chain, held a picnic in the Fair Grounds on Saturday afternoon. The day was delightful, and hundreds of mortals left the smoky city for a few hours' recreation on the Island. All enjoyed themselves, returning home in the evening all the better for a brief holiday.

During the afternoon a match game of base ball took place on the picnic grounds between the Standard and Buckeye Clubs, resulting in a victory for the Standard by a score of 22 to 11, as follows:

STANDARD.	R.	O.	BUCKEYE.	R.	O.
Woodward, c	2	4	Loomis, 1b	2	5
Jenkins, p	3	1	Cline, s s	0	4
West, s s	2	2	Sprucebank, p	1	3
Johnson, 1b	2	2	Pemberton, c	1	2
Lukens, 2b	2	4	Glasscock, c f	0	3
Booth, 3b	3	3	Robinson, l f	3	2
Berger, l f	2	4	Moffat, 2b	0	6
Robinson, c f	3	2	Wallace, 3b	2	2
Wilson, r f	1	5	Barckley, r f	2	3
Total	22	27	Total	11	27

Standard—5 2 1 1 0 1 5 1 6—22
Buckeye—1 1 0 2 4 0 3 2 0—11

The winning club was presented by the managers of the picnic, with a handsome silver-mounted bat. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Noble and responded to by Frank P. McNell.

COLLISION LAST NIGHT.—A carriage containing a gentleman and three ladies was coming down the National Road on the hill in the First Ward at a good pace last night about 9 o'clock, when it came in contact with a buggy driven by Charley Exley, which was going in the same direction. The buggy in which Exley was seated was broken to pieces. It belonged to Fred. Huseman. One of the horses attached to the carrige, belonging to Mr. Michel, was badly injured. None of the occupants were hurt.

River News.

The river continues to fall slowly Last evening the marks at the wharf indicated 5 feet 5 inches.

The Wm. Stone passed up on Saturday with a tow of oil barrels, and the Monitor with a barge of cinders and an empty barge.

The Ragon arrived from Pittsburgh at 3 A. M. She did not get off until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Her trip up was the largest of the season; she drew nearly four feet of water.

The tow-boats Dexter and James Brown passed down light on Saturday.

The Hudson arrived from Cincinnati on Friday evening, and returned on Saturday afternoon with a good trip, including 2,500 kegs of nails.

The Courier left for Parkersburg at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The Express arrived from Parkersburg on Saturday evening, and several hours later left with the Beethoven Singing Society upon an excursion to that city. The excursionists will return this morning.

The Granite State, for Portsmouth, passed down at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

The Salt Valley, with an excursion party from Ironton en route for Pittsburgh, passed up Saturday evening.

The R. W. Skillinger, Ironton to Pittsburgh, passed up Saturday evening.

The Carrie Brooks, Zanesville to Pittsburgh, arrived on Saturday evening and left yesterday morning.

The Mollie Ebert transferred her freight to the J. L. Rhoads at Pittsburgh, and will not be down until the latter part of this week, if the water will permit her at that time.

The steamer Garrett will probably depart for St. Louis to-day.

The Courier came up from Parkersburg yesterday morning with an excursion party. After the ceremony of the consecration of Bishop Kain, the party returned home on the Courier.

The Express will return in time to take her departure at the usual hour this morning.

The Market Boy will take an excursion party from Bellaire to Martin's Ferry this evening. The Andes band will furnish the music, and dancing will be kept up on the boat all night.

The C. W. Hornbrook left for the Big Kanawha with four empty barges, and four coal boats for Parkersburg.

The steamer Clara Scott, which has been in the Charleston and Gallipolis trade for the past year, struck a snag in the Kanawha river about three miles below Charleston Friday morning, and sank in about seven feet of water. The Emma Graham took her passengers aboard, and carried them to Point Pleasant. The Scott was owned by the Parkersburg & Ohio River Transportation Company, Capt. John Thornburg, of Point Pleasant, German & Borie and George Berridge of Gallipolis, and Wm. Burthistle, of Kanawha Falls. She was valued at $10,000, and insured for $4,000 in the Ætna of Hartford and Eureka of Cincinnati.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—8:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday, in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, northeast to northwest winds, cooler, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer and clearing weather in the southern portions, but by brisk easty winds near Cape Hatteras.

For the Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and slight changes in temperature.

For Tennessee and Ohio valley, and the upper lakes and the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valley, northeast winds, stationary or lower temperature, increasing cloudiness and slight changes in pressure.

For the lower Lakes, New York and New England, stationary or low temperature, rising barometer, easterly to westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the Middle Atlantic States, falling barometer, southeast winds, cooler, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.

The rivers will still continue stationary or slowly falling.

Mill Operatives' Convention.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 22.—The Mill Operatives' Convention resumed its session, this morning, when a paper was read on the best means of establishing the ten-hour system throughout New England. It advises the forming of unions, and urges all foreign born operatives to become citizens for the purpose of supporting candidates who will pledge themselves to promote the ten-hour system. Resolutions were adopted demanding the ten-hour law thoughout New England, a uniform scale of prices for the same class of work, and the appointment by the States of inspectors, and the abolition of the "truck system" of paying operatives with orders on stores instead of cash. It was also resolved to secure the return of workingmen to the House of Representatives to plead the cause of labor.

Meeting of the 155th Pennsylvania Vet. Volunteers.

PITTSBURGH, May 22.—A largely attended meeting of the survivors of the old 155th Pennsylvania Vet. Volunteers was held this evening, at Municipal Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for a re-union. A permanent organization was effected and it was resolved to hold a re-union annually on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. Committees were appointed on enrollment, finance, constitution and executive business, after which the comrades adjourned to meet on the 5th of June.

Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The Short-Horn cattle belonging to Joseph R. Shelley, of Carroll county, were sold at Dexter Park to-day. The most notable are 37th Lady sale of Putney to L. Davidson, of Springfield, Ky., for $1,600, Princess A, third, to Daniel Eicheltz, of Sharon, Ill., for $1, 150, Mazurka Duchess, third, to Campbell & Chase, of West Liberty, Iowa, for $1,550.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO, May 23.—A *Tribune* special says that the Village Creek Woolen Mills near Lansing, Iowa, and owned by Howard Carrol & Ratcliff, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $30,000, Insurance $4000. the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Oil Tank Struck by Lightning.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—The lightning struck a twenty thousand barrel tank full of oil at Karns City to-night, setting the oil on fire. Efforts are being made to save the oil by running it off, but it is feared that the tank may burst. The tank is owned by Satterfield & Taylor and the oil belongs to the United Pipe Line. The loss and insurance is not yet known.

Whittle and Bliss at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 22.—Messrs Whittle and Bliss, the evangelists, continue to draw immense crowds at the Opera House, hundreds being unable to obtain admission, but thus far their labors have produced but little excitement or enthusiasm.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Horrible and Mysterious Murder of a Little Girl Five Years Old.

BOSTON, May 23.—Another murder even more horrible in its details than that of Mrs. Bingham, a few weeks since, was perpetrated this city this evening. A bright little girl 5 years of age was murdered in a church, and the bruised and mutilated body carried to the tower and thrown upon the floor of the loft. The victim of this cruel tragedy was Mabel H. Young, who with her widowed mother resided with her grandfather at No. 50 East Chester Park. The latter Mr. James Hobbs is a well known and higly respected merchant, senior of the firm of Hobbs, Pope & Co. This afternoon little Mabel in company with an aunt attended the Sunday School anniversary exercises of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. On coming out of the church at half-past 3 o'clock, the aunt remained in the vestibule about ten minutes, conversing with some friends, and on starting home missed the child, who a few minutes before was at her side. At first it was supposed she had gone back into the church, but when she was not found inside and persons outside declared she had not come out, the aunt became alarmed and search was commenced in every direction. About 4 o'clock some ladies at an open window across the street heard the faint cries of a child, apparently from the church tower, and noticed an unusual commotion among the doves that swarmed in and out of the windows. Some young men joined in the search, and started at once to ascend the tower. They found the door leading from the organ loft locked, and on forcing it open were startled to see fresh blood upon the floor and steps leading up to the next landing. They also found a strip of board covered with blood at one end, and heard low moanings from above. Ascending a long, steep flight of stairs and raising a scuttle which resisted the strength of a strong man, they found the mangled body of a child lying close to the edge of the scuttle, as though it had been carried up the steps, and hastily thrown down there. Carefully they carried her down into the church, where a large number of persons had congregated, and into the presence of her agonized friends. From the top of her head, which was broken in, blood and brains were slowly oozing, while the nose was crushed in and the face terribly mangled. She was carried to her grandfather's residence, and surgeons at once summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless, and her death a question of but a few hours at the farthest.

Thomas Piper, who has been sexton of the church for about a year, was soon after arrested, and is now confined at the chiefs office. He was engaged at work about the church, but his suspicious manner and his denial that he had the keys when the two keys fitting the doors to the tower were taken from his person points strongly to him as the guilty party. He is a dark heavy set man about 26 years old, and has once before been under suspicion of murder, but was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Many of the police still believe him guilty of the murder of a young girl in Dorchester district, about 16 months ago. This last affair has caused a profound sensation in the community, and intense excitement prevails. The very boldness of the affair lends additional horror to it. Scarcely three-quarters of an hour elapsed from the time the child came out of the vestibule of the church until she was found in a dying condition. How she was enticed away and for what motive has not transpired.

MOUNTAIN CONFLAGRATION.

Immense Destruction of Property in the Pennsylvania Lumber Regions.

TYRONE, PA., May 22.—Reports were received here late last night, that the fire was approaching Phillipsburg, and, in order to save the town, the burgers ordered the brush around the place set on fire. About two hundred and fifty men were sent out to fight the flames at the points from which most of the danger was to be feared. Osceola is leveled to the ground, and heaps of smoking debris are all that is left of the houses. Neighboring towns are sending money and provisions for the relief of the unfortunates.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., May 22.—Very severe mountain fires have been raging in Carbon county the past few days. Immense amounts of lumber, sawed logs and dwelling houses have been buured in Hickory Run and Mud Run regions. Only a rain fall can extinguish them. The inhabitants of Mud Run have suffered terribly from the flames, numerous families only escaping with their lives, all their household goods and residences being lost. Mr. Able Kelsey, of Hickory Run, lost his saw-mills, house, barn and five tenements, with all their contents. Five saw-mills and eighteen houses have been destroyed on Mud Run. Stephen Gould lost about three million feet of lumber. Lumbermen, with their wives and children, turned out to fight the flames. At Jeansville, Beaver Meadow, and other mining villages, the flames had to be fought by all who were able turning out. Back of Welseport and Parryville the fire is raging and spreading rapidly. The damage done in Carbon county will amount to half a million dollars.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A dispatch from Milford, Pennsylvania, says the forest fires are sweeping over ten or twelve townships in Pike county, and unless rain comes soon there will be great suffering and loss of life.

Kansas City Invaded by Grasshoppers.

ST. LOUIS, May 22—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says: Grasshoppers have penetrated the heart of the city, moving in a vast army, going north. Trenches are being dug and millions are slaughtered, but nothing can stop the red-legged pests in their march. Many drive them from their grounds with water from the hydrants. Their depredations are becoming very serious, lawns being stripped of grass and garden truck being destroyed. Nothing can be raised except in greenhouses.

A New Horse Disease.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A disease strongly resembling cerebro spinal meningitis broke out suddenly in a Bellefontaine street car stable, corner of Hebert and Tenth streets, yesterday morning, and by 10 o'clock twelve horses were on the sick list and four dead. As other horses are affected similarly in different parts, veterinary surgeons apprehend the spread of the disease in epidemic form.

Another Account of the Whereabouts of Sharkey.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamship Crescent City arrived this morning from Havana, having on board Detective Davis, but Sharkey is still confined in the common prison in Havana, the principal cause of incarceration being his threat to kill the captain of the Crescent City.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY.

THE DUCHESNE PLOT.

BERLIN, May 22.—The action of the Belgian tribunal at Liege, in dismissing the charges against Duchesne of plotting to assassinate Bismarck, causes a sensation here. It is generally believed that the finding of the tribunal will not be regarded by Germany as a settlement of the matter.

THE WAR ON THE PAPACY.

The upper House of the Diet to-day passed a bill abrogating Articles 15, 16, and 18 of the Constitution, regulating the relations between Church and State in Prussia. The vote was 68 to 25.

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, May 22.—A Belgium Cabinet crisis is imminent, owing to the pressure of the Ultramontanes.

LONDON, May 22.—There is no foundation for the report that the Belgian Cabinet is in a difficult position, and that a crisis is imminent. A denial is also given to the report that the German Government had instructed its Embassador at Brussels to ask Belgium to prohibit religious processions, the object being the overthrow of the Belgian Cabinet.

ITALY.

ROME May 23.—Count Corti, Italian Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Constantinople.

New Brunswick.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 22.—Great anxiety is felt in commercial circles, and there is an extraordinary demand on the banks.

Erie Stockholders Protesting Against the Sale of Coal Lands.

NEW YORK, May 22.—At a meeting of Erie stockholders to