

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

We had a call yesterday from Capt. B. T. Bowers, of Wetzel, who informs us that the diphtheria boom has in no way died out in that county, but, on the contrary, is still strong in the affections of the people. They are patiently waiting on the survey, and are patiently waiting on the survey, and are patiently waiting on the survey...

The Bellaire Tribune is deeply pained at the idea that a steamer should be put into the Wheeling and Bellaire trade, making close connection with the trains on the B. & A. N. W. railroad. The editor should go to China and study the walls that were put round that country many centuries ago, with a view to shutting out the outside world, and then come home and propose one around Bellaire. Make a China jet out of your town by all means, Colonel. If you could possibly add the passport and custom house system between the people on the two sides of the river, your programme could be still further carried out.

Vaccination—Dr. Friswell's View. We have on our table the transactions of the West Virginia Medical Society, in the shape of the papers read and proceedings had at their meeting in Martinsburg, in June last. It is a publication of 150 double-column pages, and, if we may be pardoned the remark, is got up in the tasteful manner characteristic of work done in the State.

Among the papers contained in it is an interesting thesis by Dr. John Friswell, of this city, entitled "Vaccination Protects from Small Pox." We infer that the venerable Doctor was in a somewhat critical, if not sarcastic, state of mind when he sat down to write the paper, for he makes considerable use of a drive at the profession in his preliminary remarks in regard to the disease involved in such that is published now-a-days as medical literature. Whether the Doctor is hitting at the State in general, or the West Virginia Society in particular, we have no means of ascertaining from his article, but, we presume, he simply addresses those whom it may concern, wherever they may be scattered abroad throughout the land.

The Doctor's experiences in the practice of his profession, as given in the Society's proceedings from year to year, are generally interesting, and more than once we have given considerable extracts from them. His views on vaccination will, we do not doubt, be read with interest. We extract from them as follows:

When I commenced to practice I had never seen a case of smallpox, and only knew what I had learned from books and teachers. I had no experience that enabled me to know what I could do with the disease, provided I should meet it in my own practice. Shortly after I came to Wheeling I visited some of the old and experienced physicians in the physiognomy of the disease, which was not pleasing. Wheeling being a central point for travel by river, National Road, and soon by railroad, smallpox was often here, and, in fact, was not often, at that time, entirely away from here. In my earlier practice, I attended the disease only as met with it in and about the city, and mostly among the poor. I sometimes had twenty or thirty cases in charge at one time, in sections of the city where it would break out among poor families with many children, who would nearly all be down with the disease at the same time. During this period I vaccinated several whole families of children with smallpox. Some of the children were young, some full grown; of the latter were vaccinated when young. None of them had been vaccinated but once. In some cases where whole families were vaccinated the following results were noticed: The youngest children would appear only a small and trifling point on the arm, which would disappear in a very few days; with older children the effect of the vaccination would be increased; those from twenty to thirty years of age would be affected, though they had never been vaccinated before. The parents would often be affected about the same as the subjects. Before long I met with a case of smallpox in a person who had had the disease when young. From these and other facts, I concluded that it is early and learned to vaccinate every one, old and young, without reference to whether they had had smallpox before. Where there is a great fear about new cases, it is especially anxious to avoid its spread. I would continue to vaccinate every one, two or three days with new and different matter, if it could be procured, till the vaccination had run its course, and then that the new and later vaccination would be of no use, and that it was better to vaccinate every one at the same time than to vaccinate only from the starting point to the end of the course, when it would all stop and get well together. I have vaccinated once after all this and have been perfectly satisfied that every one is perfectly safe. No person, after such a course, will be either varioloid or smallpox. Only careless practitioners and ignorant observers arrive at different conclusions.

The Doctor gives an experience that he had with smallpox in the Children's Hospital of this city, some years ago, that illustrates what is said in the extract as to the power of vaccination to protect against the spread of the disease. There was great commotion in the Home when the disease broke out, and the inmates, as well as many people living in the vicinity, were almost panic-stricken. The result is detailed by the Doctor, as follows:

City authorities, and those having charge of public schools, often make great blunders, when smallpox appears, by allowing schools to be broken up, parts of the city and country unnecessarily frightened, and left to be swarmed by the luckless and hapless.

The managers of the Home had many doubts as to the truth of what I told them, they were very fearful, and thought they were being swayed by a mere theory, and they knew that most cases of smallpox that had been taken from comfortable quarters to the Poor House died. They were afraid to send the sick away against the advice of a physician, so they concluded to let the whole matter remain in my charge, and show the whole responsibility upon Providence, and upon me. Not one of the managers, so far as I know, ever went near, or looked towards the Home, till the

AT THE CAPITAL.

Freedmen's Bank Inquiry—Closing of the Kellogg-Spofford Investigation—General Garfield Serenaded Under Difficulties—Women's Suffrage Convention—Congressional Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—The Indian appropriation bill, as agreed upon by the sub-committee, appropriates \$4,402,000—\$300,000 less than the estimates of the department and \$20,000 less than last year.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON STEEL RAILS. The Ways and Means Committee will give a hearing, February 4th, on the question of a reduction of the tariff on steel rails.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day continued the investigation of the causes of the recent Ute outbreak. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Hayt concluded his statement, which embodied general defenses of his administration. Lieutenant Cherry, of the Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant of Thornburg's command, gave an interesting account of the military movements, but expressed no opinion as to any responsibility of the outbreak.

FREEDMEN'S BANK INVESTIGATION. In the Senate Select Committee on Freedmen's Bank to-day Gov. Henry D. Cook was recalled, and testified to the transactions of the Finance Committee and the Board of Directors of the bank. The minutes of the committee, bearing his signature, having been shown to him, he acknowledged his approval of the loans to the Freedmen's Bank Company on the belief that the security was ample, touching the loan to Gen. O. O. Howard, Young Men's Christian Association and others. Mr. Cook had no recollection. At this distance of time he could not recall the facts and figures with any absolute certainty.

A SERENADE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Senator-elect Garfield was serenaded this evening by the Ohio State Association. The opening proceedings were interrupted by the breaking down of the platform which had been erected in front of General Garfield's residence. About thirty persons, including the General and several ladies, were upon the platform at the time, and all were precipitated to the ground. The casualties, however, were confined to one sprained ankle. When order was restored General Garfield was taken to his room, and two physicians were called. He was followed by Representatives Butterworth, Keller, Dunnell, and Senator Hamlin. A pouring rain interrupted further ceremonies.

CLOSE OF THE KELLOGG-SPOFFORD INVESTIGATION. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections refused to allow Senator Kellogg to cross-examine a witness who testified before the sub-committee in New Orleans that he had witnessed the payment of money by Kellogg to a member of the Louisiana legislature, and who was named in his testimony before the sub-committee as to the date of the transaction. Judge Merrick objected to this witness being introduced as one of Spofford's witnesses, and to his cross-examination by Kellogg, and for this reason has prepared himself before the sub-committee in New Orleans, and the committee sustained the objections.

G. W. Morse, a resident of Washington, testified that he was an old friend of Spofford, and for this reason has interviewed himself in Spofford's case and had engaged Elder to go to New Orleans to secure testimony; that he had done this in opposition to Spofford's wishes and unbeknown to Spofford. He testified that he had paid Elder \$500, to be used on an expense account in procuring testimony in the case, and that he took particular pains to say to Elder that no witnesses should be bought and that all the testimony obtained must be free from taint.

A member (Wilson) could not serve on the committee as he was going home tomorrow to attend to a law case, and Whitman declined to serve.

AT WORK ON THE QUESTIONS. Mr. Ingalls, from the committee on questions to the court, asked for further time. The committee had been industriously at work on the statement of facts and questions, and although both would be brief, the perfecting of them entailed a large amount of work. They would be ready to-morrow afternoon. The Legislature then adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow. No business was transacted in the Senate to-day.

FEDERAL INTERVIEWS TO-DAY. The committee of the regular and Fusion legislators and there appears to be no unfriendly feeling. The Republicans have given their opponents a liberal allowance on the committee Governor Davis has well defined plans in regard to the Fusion Legislature, should it continue to assemble, which are not now to be made public.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT BINDING. PORTLAND, January 22.—Fusion Senator Strickland visited Portland yesterday to consult leading Democrats. He was advised that the opinion of the Court, though erroneous, was binding. The conclusion was that the organization of the Fusion Legislature must be maintained for the present, and a new statement of facts will be presented to the Court.

LOOKS MORE HOPEFUL. BOSTON, January 22.—A Herald August special says: The outlook at midnight is more hopeful than at any time during the latter stage of the great complication. The Fusion Senators who are entitled to seats in the State House Senate are reported on high authority to be on the verge of deserting the Union Hall Legislature.

FIGHT OVER MORTON'S APPOINTMENT. SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The contest over the confirmation of Morton as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District has caused inquiry from Washington, regarding Morton's residence here. An examination of the record shows that Morton was registered here from 1871 to 1875. He was dropped during his visit to Alaska, but was again registered in 1879 and remains on the list.

A WESTERN SNOW STORM. MILWAUKEE, January 22.—The heaviest snow storm of the season prevailed throughout Wisconsin yesterday and today. In the northern portion of the State the snow is from 20 to 40 inches deep and the lumber men are jubilant over the prospect.

FIRE RECORD. AT JANSVILLE, MINN. ST. PAUL, January 22.—A fire in Jansville, Minn., this morning destroyed the stores of Wm. McClister, Rogers Bros., Carter & Merrill and John Bradish. Loss \$25,000; insurance about \$15,000.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE. MILWAUKEE, January 22.—This afternoon a man who had been employed in Ascherman & Co's cigar factory, under the name of Parker, whose real name W. W.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

Serious Floods in Central America—A Russian City Undermined—Gran's Reception at Havana—The Victims of the Lyceote Mine Explosion.

HAVANA, January 22.—The steamer Admiral arrived this morning, having on board General Grant, General General Fred. Grant and his wife, General Phil Sheridan and his wife and two young ladies. As the Admiral entered the port a small steamer belonging to the Navy department and carrying General Arias, Civil Governor of the province of Havana, and Confidential Adjutant of Captain General Blanco, several staff officers, Henry C. Hall, United States Consul, and a number of American citizens, among them General Webb, proceeded to meet the Admiral, which they boarded. General Arias then tendered General Grant the hospitalities of the city and an abode in the palace and said Captain General Blanco expressed regret at not being in the city to welcome General Grant, but he hoped to arrive before the party take their departure. General Grant replied that he would be happy to meet General Blanco.

The whole party immediately after the exchange of courtesies boarded a small steamer and went ashore. Large crowds had assembled on the wharves and small boats were waiting to land the distinguished visitor. On landing the party entered carriages belonging to the Captain General and were driven to the palace by General Arias. The party then sought repose from the fatigue of the voyage. All appear to be in excellent health and say they are glad to be in Havana. General Grant expressed much satisfaction with his stay in Florida, and could almost have been induced to spend the winter there. The party take passage in the steamer City of Alexandria hence for Vera Cruz on the 22nd or 23rd of February, but before proceeding thither General Grant intends making a trip to Hayti, and probably to other West India Islands, on board a U.S. war steamer.

General Grant said he came to Cuba merely to see the country, and would accept several invitations he had received to visit various plantations. The party took a drive this afternoon and will to-night receive some intimate friends who happen to be in Havana. Colonel of Engineers, General Grant, and the staff, and Conally, Commander Sandoval, Adjutant of Captain-General Blanco, have been commissioned to attend General Grant and party during their stay here.

AFGHANISTAN. LONDON, January 22.—A dispatch from Kabul says: Matters here are very unsettled. An outbreak is possible at any time, and the snow melt, which is now beginning, is very popular among the Afghans, who will willingly follow him again when called on. They do not admit of their defeat, and say they were only dispersed because they have no cannon with which to dislodge the British from the Shirpur, but that the next time they will bring a cannon. The Shirpur has been too greatly strengthened, but is too large for the present garrison of 3,000 Europeans and 4,800 natives to hold. The British have taken the offensive against the combination of equal strength with the last.

The Kohistan continue to treat, but they cannot be relied on to keep quiet when disturbances recommence. Two influential Sikhs of Wazirabad have come in and it is hoped others will follow. The excitement at Ghuznee and Logar continues. Mohamed Jan is actively preparing for another rising. The uncertainty whether the British intend to hold or abandon the Kohistan, has led to the belief that the British are cordially co-operating with us preparing a government to succeed us. Nothing can be done until our policy is known. It is believed that if the Afghans are left to choose an Ameer they would choose a young man, of high confidence; then we shall be all right.

AMERICA'S POWER OF CONSUMPTION. "Then we were the original cause of the trouble?" "Undoubtedly. We were the great consumers. We swept away everything. Then we fell off, but we again have returned to the charge as consumers, and our capacity to take away is greater than ever. We can use all their surplus over on the other side, and employ all their extra population also. The price of labor is increasing here, and we want more. We can take up the slack wherever they have in excess on the other side of the ocean."

"Are you buying iron out of this country?" "Yes; here is a bill for a lot we have bought in Cuba. You see the price is \$35. That was on December 22. Now that iron is worth \$45—33 per cent, you see, and in a month. That's the way it's going, and this country has always been importing certain kinds of goods. There are certain kinds for which each country is famous. Each of these kinds is wanted everywhere for particular purposes. We take sheet iron from Russia, and now, I think, old rails, because we can't get any other. Norway supplies the best iron, and so do Austria and England."

"A gentleman talking to you just now said he used up old guns." "For bores and castings, yes. They do that whenever they can get them. It is charcoal iron you mean, and they buy all that is offered for sale. Now and again the government has a sale of guns, and Mr. Delamater, or some such man, will buy up the lot. They sold two old Revolutionary guns the other day, and I obtained one of them."

"Sold them as old iron?" "Yes; as old, sold them as old iron. There are a couple more of them buried in a certain place, and I hope to be able to get possession of one of these also. Old guns have been turned into accounts in the making of locomotive wheels and other machinery."

"You think the present prosperous times are likely to continue?" "I do, sir. I see nothing to interrupt them, and I believe that the natural growth of the country, and I think we are merely in the commencement of it. We had a long period of economy; we used up all our material, and now we have not only to make up for that deficiency, but to supply new wants. We must go on. Our wealth, extent and enterprise insist upon it, and we shall become the great consumer of the world."

Maryland Republican Convention. BALTIMORE, January 22.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, will be held at Frederick City, Md., this evening.

"A Worrying Cough or Cold." Dry, parched, sore throat, losing flesh, bronchitis and asthmatic attacks, weakened and debilitated state of the system, all these dangerous symptoms are cured by Dr. Sweeney's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. The first dose gives relief, and the worst cough and sore lungs yield to its healing properties. Sold by druggists at 25 cents and \$1, or six bottles for \$5. The large size is the most economical. Prepared only by Dr. Sweeney & Son, and sold by all druggists in Wheeling and elsewhere.

THE IRON BOOM.

An Interview With a Prominent Manufacturer—He thinks we are only commencing a period of great Prosperity. S. Y. Herald of the 21st.

"Iron has gone up 100 per cent and is likely to remain at its present prices for some time to come," said Mr. Abram S. Hewitt yesterday to a reporter of the Herald.

"To what do you attribute this sudden advance, Mr. Hewitt?" "To various causes. First, to the upward tendency of everything, and then, I suppose, to the return of confidence and specie payments. Whether the improvement in values is due to the return of confidence or the re-establishment of payments, or whether the one is dependent on the other and which is the dependent I am not prepared to say; but their influence on business generally has been considerable, and on the iron trade especially. It is not able to supply us. "How has the demand for iron increased?" "Enormously. The world was able last year to supply the demand caused by wear and tear, which was probably ten per cent, but now it is not able to supply us. We have now 250,000 miles of railroad against 50,000 miles of railroad not long ago, and here we are continually increasing."

THE GROWING WEST. "You refer to the West?" "Certainly. They are building railroads there in every direction. Lines there that were formerly of little more than local importance are now spreading their branches out in all directions, like the octopus, and stretching toward the Pacific. They are assuming a tremendous proportion of the great quantities of machinery, tools and implements. I am now talking about them as business concerns. About their moral effect I have a private opinion. You have asked me about iron and I am giving you my reasons for the increased demand, and the consequent advance in prices."

"Are we importing much just now?" "All we can get, but that is not much. We have exhausted the European markets, and that it is more than probable it may be some time before England, for instance, we should have to pay a higher figure for what we wanted than is quoted to-day. I mean by that to show you that it is a rising market."

"Are there no large stocks accumulated on the other side?" "Not now. They were, but we have exhausted them. When we ran short we naturally went over there. We bought all we could get and ordered more. As soon as they saw the surplus moving they again profited. As soon as we get more turnings going and mills running, "Some of them have been closed?" "Oh, yes; a great many. But how they will be in operation soon again and the market will be eased a little. The prices, however, will be kept up because the demand will continue so long as the resources of the country continue to develop. We may, of course, be visited by a catastrophe. Prices may go too high and capitalists may be locked up. Nothing would be so likely to be kept up, perhaps, interference with the current of trade had a letter from Bonnymy Price, asking me why I objected to the legal tender. Now I tell you I object to them because I look upon them as a war measure, and Norway supplies the best iron, and so do Austria and England."

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"Are we importing much just now?" "All we can get, but that is not much. We have exhausted the European markets, and that it is more than probable it may be some time before England, for instance, we should have to pay a higher figure for what we wanted than is quoted to-day. I mean by that to show you that it is a rising market."

"Are there no large stocks accumulated on the other side?" "Not now. They were, but we have exhausted them. When we ran short we naturally went over there. We bought all we could get and ordered more. As soon as they saw the surplus moving they again profited. As soon as we get more turnings going and mills running, "Some of them have been closed?" "Oh, yes; a great many. But how they will be in operation soon again and the market will be eased a little. The prices, however, will be kept up because the demand will continue so long as the resources of the country continue to develop. We may, of course, be visited by a catastrophe. Prices may go too high and capitalists may be locked up. Nothing would be so likely to be kept up, perhaps, interference with the current of trade had a letter from Bonnymy Price, asking me why I objected to the legal tender. Now I tell you I object to them because I look upon them as a war measure, and Norway supplies the best iron, and so do Austria and England."

"A gentleman talking to you just now said he used up old guns." "For bores and castings, yes. They do that whenever they can get them. It is charcoal iron you mean, and they buy all that is offered for sale. Now and again the government has a sale of guns, and Mr. Delamater, or some such man, will buy up the lot. They sold two old Revolutionary guns the other day, and I obtained one of them."

"Sold them as old iron?" "Yes; as old, sold them as old iron. There are a couple more of them buried in a certain place, and I hope to be able to get possession of one of these also. Old guns have been turned into accounts in the making of locomotive wheels and other machinery."

"You think the present prosperous times are likely to continue?" "I do, sir. I see nothing to interrupt them, and I believe that the natural growth of the country, and I think we are merely in the commencement of it. We had a long period of economy; we used up all our material, and now we have not only to make up for that deficiency, but to supply new wants. We must go on. Our wealth, extent and enterprise insist upon it, and we shall become the great consumer of the world."

Maryland Republican Convention. BALTIMORE, January 22.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, will be held at Frederick City, Md., this evening.

"A Worrying Cough or Cold." Dry, parched, sore throat, losing flesh, bronchitis and asthmatic attacks, weakened and debilitated state of the system, all these dangerous symptoms are cured by Dr. Sweeney's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. The first dose gives relief, and the worst cough and sore lungs yield to its healing properties. Sold by druggists at 25 cents and \$1, or six bottles for \$5. The large size is the most economical. Prepared only by Dr. Sweeney & Son, and sold by all druggists in Wheeling and elsewhere.

THE IRON BOOM.

An Interview With a Prominent Manufacturer—He thinks we are only commencing a period of great Prosperity. S. Y. Herald of the 21st.

"Iron has gone up 100 per cent and is likely to remain at its present prices for some time to come," said Mr. Abram S. Hewitt yesterday to a reporter of the Herald.

"To what do you attribute this sudden advance, Mr. Hewitt?" "To various causes. First, to the upward tendency of everything, and then, I suppose, to the return of confidence and specie payments. Whether the improvement in values is due to the return of confidence or the re-establishment of payments, or whether the one is dependent on the other and which is the dependent I am not prepared to say; but their influence on business generally has been considerable, and on the iron trade especially. It is not able to supply us. "How has the demand for iron increased?" "Enormously. The world was able last year to supply the demand caused by wear and tear, which was probably ten per cent, but now it is not able to supply us. We have now 250,000 miles of railroad against 50,000 miles of railroad not long ago, and here we are continually increasing."

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