The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1882. VOLUME XXX.—NUMBER 239.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

We vote on the railroad subscription to-day.

Don't put off voting until after dinner. Vote this morning.

Those who feel a proper interest in the success of the railroad subscription to-day will go to the polls and vote early, and then make it their business to see a friend or two in regard to their votes.

There are enough votes and to spare to carry the $20,000 subscription to-day provided too many people do not assume that their own votes are not needed. The vote of every friend of the project is needed. The larger the majority the better. A three-fifths majority is necessary.

There is some opposition to the railroad subscription. There always is to every subscription. There may be more opposition than is generally supposed to the River railroad. The only safe way to do is to go promptly to the polls, deposit a vote in favor of it, and then, if possible, look after some other votes in favor of it.

If the railroad is worth anything to us, it is worth $20,000. Wheeling never got a railroad before for any such money. The county paid $270,000 for the P., W. & Ky. road. Is there any one in our midst who would be willing to see that road obliterated and the money returned? We think not. It has repaid the money long ago in competitive freights, in increase of business and greater facilities for travel. The road to Parkersburg is offered to us for $20,000 to-day. If we decline the offer now it may not be renewed to us for many a long day. "He is a wise man who knows his opportunity and embraces it."

No one outside of our midst will look with more interest to the result of this day's vote in this county than Gen. Warner, of Marietta, who is at the head of the movement to build a road along the Ohio shore from Bellaire to Marietta. He will regard a vote here against subscription to a road on this side of the river as a big spoke in his own wheel. And he may well so regard it. Those whom he is endeavoring to enlist in the project will feel a new interest in it just as soon as they see the rival project on this side begin to droop. That will be their opportunity to press forward and occupy the field. The field once occupied on either side will be a damper on the other side. And it may be many years before a West Virginia project can be worked up to where we stand to-day. It has been a long pull to reach our present hopeful status. If we let go the windlass the bucket may descend hopelessly to the bottom of the well. Now is our time to land the bucket.

Ohio county had faith in the P., W & Ky. road, and she hung on to her interest in it. Brooke county did not have so much faith in it and she let her interest go. She has never ceased to regret it. We made our second subscription of $45,000. We received $50,000 of P., W. & Ky. bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, and 1,000 shares of stock in the road, for $45,000 of Ohio county bonds, bearing only 6 per cent interest. To-day the P., W. & Ky. bonds are worth 10 per cent premium and are paying us regularly 7 per cent interest, and the stock is constantly rising in value, and will soon be a dividend paying stock. This was the result of our faith in that little road. And this is only one of the many benefits that we have derived from that same little road. Who is not glad that we hung on to it and saw it through? Let us profit by our experience in that road and put $20,000 today in the Wheeling, Parkersburg & Charleston road. We will all congratulate ourselves on having known and appreciated a good thing when we saw it within our grasp.

ABOUT GUITEAU.

Disagreement of Doctors in Regard to the Insanity of the Assassin.

New York, June 9.—Clark Bell, President of the Medico-Legal Society, read a paper last evening on "Guiteau." He said a petition to President Arthur was in circulation among the medical profession of New York and other cities, requesting him to appoint a medical commission to examine into the sanity of Guiteau. The speaker said President Arthur alone could now stand between Guiteau and the scaffold, and if he had a public duty to perform in the matter it was well for scientific men to come to his aid. The medical evidence at Guiteau's trial was far from satisfactory, from a scientific standpoint. It was, with one or two exceptions, given by men in the employ of the Government. It was evident, then, that in the excited condition of public opinion, it would injure a physician if he said that he believed Guiteau insane. A large body, and probably a large majority, of the physicians of the country now believe him insane.

Several members, among them General Palmer, declared that Guiteau's legal responsibility had been amply proven.

Dr. Beard said: "If Guiteau is a sane man then we are all insane. I have been so situated as to know the opinions of experts, and there is no case recorded where the mass of expert testimony is so completely on one side. The best informed men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, of England and France, are unanimous in the statement that Guiteau is insane."

Ex-Surrogate Calvin said America could not afford to hang a man who was generally believed by medical experts to be insane.

As Good a Way as Any.

Chicago, June 9.—A Herham, Minn., special says: The boy John Tribbitts, who murdered Washington and Fehrbach, a few days since, was brought here yesterday and was examined before Justice Rothplos. Towards night the propriety of lynching him was freely discussed, but nothing was done. About 1 o'clock this morning, however, twenty resolute men broke into the jail and with difficulty broke open the cell and grasped him. He said, "Don't boys; this is too rough." The lynchers carried him to the railroad track a few rods away, rested a ladder against a telegraph pole, looped one end of a rope around his neck and throwing the other end over a round of the ladder, hoisted away. He was dead in a few minutes. The lynchers kept the crowd back with revolvers and as soon as the work was done scattered in all directions. Tribbetts, who is only 17 years old, made a full confession last night. He laughed at the crowd that met him yesterday morning, but became depressed at night. The lynchers will probably not suffer for their crime.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

MARSHAL HENRY TO BE RELIEVED

On Account of His Intimate Associations with the Lamented Dead—Virginia Republicans Going to Organize a Party Undiluted with Refunding Schemes—News Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Washington, June 9.—The removal of Marshall Henry is mentioned among the early probabilities. The place is wanted by some stalwart, and, of course, every imaginable cause of complaint against the present popular and efficient incumbent is being raked up. He was too staunch and intimate a friend of President Garfield to hope for a long retention in his present position.

Strike of Government Printers.

The rumors of an impending strike at the Government printing office were well founded, but through the influence of Mr. Rounds, who is uncompromisingly opposed to such action, it will probably be averted. The demand of the printers is for sixty cents an hour for time work after midnight, but the act of 1877 prohibits the payment of over fifty cents under any circumstances.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet at its meeting to-day did nothing with reference to the vacancy created on the tariff commission by the declination of Gov. Phelps, of Missouri. It is probable that the President will appoint some western revenue reformer in his place.

The Utah Commission.

No decision has yet been arrived at as to the Utah Commission, which is likely to go begging, so far as really able statesmen are concerned. The positions can readily enough be filled, but nobody of any particular prominence is mentioned in connection with the appointments, if we except Miss Phœbe Cousins, of St. Louis, who is now here, and whose claims for a place on the commission are seriously entertained by her friends. Even Senator Vest, of Missouri, who is anything but a woman suffragist, is friendly to Miss Cousins, and will recommend her. She is one of the most sensible, modest and clear-headed of all the female agitators, and no particular objections can be urged to her being a member of the board. In fact, it is very generally thought that the duties devolving upon the commission would be greatly facilitated by the services of a woman of such good sense and conscientious earnestness as Miss Cousins undoubtedly is.

Undiluted Republicanism.

From a member of the central committee of the Virginia Republicans it is asserted that at the meeting of that committee in Richmond yesterday, eighteen members were present, four more than a quorum, and that it was definitely determined to reorganize the Republican party of the State on a straightout Republican basis, giving a wide birth to all repudiation schemes. A committee of three were appointed to prepare an address to the Republican voters of the State, and this address Mr. Dezendorf is now preparing. It will take the ground that the Administration, by a remarkable perversion, is opposed to republicanism in Virginia, but that the Republicans of the State, notwithstanding this course, will be true to themselves and show the country that they are not the men Mr. John Wise and General Mahone represent them to be, and that they are actuated by the same motives that influence the reputable persons of the Republican party in the North. The meeting yesterday was unanimous in its determination and its action is said to have the endorsement of the most prominent Republican in all quarters of the State. The straightouts will not renominal to Jorgenson in the Petersburg district, and so that last of the carpet baggers is preparing his traps for removal to the north, where he is interested in a Sewing Machine Company. The Republicans don't want him and the Mahoneites will not have him.

Contested Seats.

The House Elections Committee has decided in the South Carolina case of Smalls against Tillman, that Tillman is not entitled to the seat which he now occupies, but it is not agreed as to whether Smalls ought to have it.

In the case of Barbour, of the Alexandria District, Va., whose seat was contested by Bagley, the committee has not only decided that Barbour was duly elected, but have allowed $500 for the expenses of a very unnecessary and unreasonable contest.

Making History Correct.

Congressman Shallenberger has just returned from Gettysburg with his friend, Major Sayers, where they have been as representatives of the 140th Pennsylvania regiment, to make certain corrections as to the location of that regiment during the battle, which are to be incorporated in the history of the rebellion authorized by Congress.

Lonely Hoge.

Congressmen Wilson and Kenna are both out of the city, leaving Mr. Hoge here alone to look after the interests of West Virginia in the House.

Cut Glassware Interests.

Robert P. Porter, who has been named as a member of the Tariff Commission, said to your correspondent that if cut glassware could be manufactured in Europe and placed in our markets for the same price it could be produced in this country, its manufacture should be protected; that he should go on the board as a statistician, and after gathering all accessible facts and figures relating to the matter he should sum up his conclusions as to what ought to be done.

STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

The Government Gets a Black Eye on the First Round.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—In the Criminal Court this morning the Government called Ex-Attorney General MacVeagh as the first witness in the Star Route cases. MacVeagh testified that he had a conversation with Reerdell in June, 1881.

Merrick asked the witness to give the details of the entire conversation to the best of his recollection.

The defense objected on the ground that the witness must give the date of the interview to make it competent evidence and for other reasons.

Totten denied that the evidence was competent for any purpose in this trial. The date of the conspiracy was placed in 1879 and this confession was made long afterward, in June, 1881.

Ingersoll argued that no one would contend that Reerdell's confession was intended to further the object of the conspiracy. It was necessary to prove the existence of a conspiracy before trying to introduce such evidence as this.

Merrick was about to reply when the court interrupted him to enquire whether he was prepared to assert that the confession was intended to help along the conspiracy. Because, if it was not, regardless of other facts, it would certainly not be good evidence against Reerdell.

Merrick replied that he thought that the question could best be answered by hearing the testimony.

Judge Wylie—But you must first prove that there was a conspiracy.

Merrick asserted that the confession was the best possible proof of the existence of a conspiracy.

Judge Wylie—Oh, no; I think you are wrong and the contrary proposition is true.

Merrick—But the body of a dead man may never be found.

Judge Wylie—You must prove that he has been missing for a long time before assuming him to be dead.

The Court in answer to an inquiry by Merrick replied, even if he should be prepared to show that every one of the defendants had made a separate acknowledgment of having engaged in a conspiracy, it would not be admissible evidence. Conspiracy must be made out by circumstances. If this confession should prove that Reerdell met certain of the defendants on certain occasions, perhaps it would be admissible. The prosecution should confine their questions to fact, if they would prove the conspiracy. This was a very important point in the case.

Ingersoll—"Yes, your Honor, it is the whole of it."

Ingersoll closed the argument on this point, which he regarded as of the highest importance, by saying that he regarded the failure of the Government to produce witnesses as *prima facie* evidence that the law was altogether on his side.

At the conclusion of Ingersoll's argument Judge Wylie decided the evidence was not admissible at this stage of the trial. When he was satisfied from the evidence of the existence of a conspiracy he would allow this testimony to be introduced. Judge Wylie concluded by saying: A person could only convict himself by confession, and could not even do that until the crime was first made out.

Merrick remarked that of course this decision would compel him to postpone the introduction of testimony he had proposed to produce, and MacVeagh was then excused.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The President's Nominations Not Liked by Either Friend or Foe.

Washington, June 9.—There is unexpected opposition on both the Republican and Democratic sides of the Senate to the Tariff Commission selected by the President, and it is by no means certain that they can be confirmed.

Whether the Commissioners will be confirmed will depend very much upon the attitude of David Davis. While a great many of the leading Republicans express the opinion that the Commission as a whole is weak, it is not expected that any Republican, with the probable exception of Van Wyck, will vote against confirmation. Van Wyck yesterday, by his motion that the confirmation should be considered in open session, undoubtedly indicated that he intended to oppose the confirmation, and wished the country to know it. It is safe to say that the consideration of these nominations will be had with closed doors. While Mr. Van Wyck flatly says that he shall vote not to confirm, Senator Brown, of Georgia, on the other hand, says that he shall vote to confirm, and that he shall not be bound by any caucus action of the Democrats, should they attempt to oppose the confirmation. Ex-Senator Underwood, of Georgia, who is one of the Commissioners nominated, is a life time friend of Brown, and believes, with Brown, in protection to the degree that is now fashionable among the Georgia Independents. Underwood is of the school of Fenton, Brown, and Speer on the tariff question, and is a Bourbon in everything except as to that. McPherson, of New Jersey, it is said, would also vote in favor of confirmation if he were here, as he is a protectionist, but he is absent from the city, not likely to return at present, and he is paired with a Republican. His vote would offset that of Van Wyck.

In these circumstances much, possibly everything depends upon the vote of David Davis. It is known that he is a strong personal friend of Garland, one of the members of the commission, and was instrumental in securing his nomination. The custom in such cases is to treat the nominations of the Commissioners as a whole, and Judge Davis could hardly vote for the confirmation of the nominee in whom he has an interest, and vote against the remainder of the Commissioners. It seems probable, therefore, to-night that the Commissioners will be confirmed by an extremely slender majority, and that the Democrats, with one or two exceptions, will undoubtedly oppose them.

Senator Van Wyck introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day to the effect, "that in considering the question, "will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of the persons named by the President to be members of the tariff commission," rule 66 be suspended so that said question shall be considered in open session, and not with closed doors.

Senator McMillan reserved all points of order on the resolution, which was laid over till Monday next.

SERGEANT MASON'S CASE.

A Legal Opinion that Mason's Conviction was Improper Under the Law.

Washington, June 9.—A prominent lawyer, who has had experience in military matters, said to-day: The Secretary of War has caused the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Sergeant Mason to be published in orders to the army. The decision enunciates nothing new in military jurisprudence, having been founded merely on the face of the order promulgating the charges, findings, and sentence of the Court. The Court decides that a soldier on duty guarding a prisoner who discharges his piece at such prisoner is guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. This has never been questioned by any military authority. This decision, however, does not touch the correctness of the views of the Judge Advocate General in the case, which are founded on the facts developed by the evidence, which showed that Mason was not legally guarding Guiteau, but was merely guarding the jail, under the supposition that it was the property of the United States, but as a matter of fact it was not the property of the United States, but of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court did not review the testimony in the case of Mason, and knew nothing of the facts of the case as developed by the evidence on the trial. How can it be possible that Guiteau was under military surveillance, in view of the act of Congress of 1878, expressly forbidding the use of troops for any such purpose.

SURMISES AND FACTS

ABOUT THE GREAT IRON STRIKE.

Manufacturers Confident and Cheerful—No Change in the Front of the Strikers—Canvass of the Situation at Pittsburgh—News from Other Points of Interest.

Pittsburgh, June 9.—Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association, is reported as taking a very cheery view of the Manufacturers Association recently formed in this city. He does not look upon it as indicating a disposition on the part of the manufacturers to crush out the Amalgamated Association, and that they would welcome the new organization as a move they had advised several times during the past twelve months. Further than this, he said he considered it a move toward a peaceful solution of all present and future difficulties. Mr. Bullock, Vice president of the Milwaukee district of the Association, who came to the city yesterday to see President Jarrett, and followed him to Cincinnati last evening, expressed the same opinion. Other workmen were not so sanguine, and outsiders could see nothing in the action of the manufacturers that warranted the belief that their object was other than that expressed yesterday—to defeat the Amalgamated Association. An idea is gaining ground that in order to accomplish this it has been decided to operate as many mills as possible with non-Union workmen. It is not denied that this will prove an expensive experiment, but they profess to be confident that it will succeed. Kloman & Co. yesterday reiterated their determination to get along without the assistance of Union men. It was also learned from a reliable source that another mill in this city, and possibly two, will be started with non-Union men within a week.

A Canvass of the Pittsburgh Mills.

Pittsburgh, June 9.—A reporter took a stroll through a number of the mills on the north and south side of the Monongahela river, and also interviewed a number of prominent iron manufacturers. The first place visited was Painter & Sons'. None of the members of the firm were present, and when Manager Harper was spoken to on the iron question he remarked: "There is no use doing a big lot of talking. Business is business. The iron trade at present is dull. We have some repairs to make, and when they are completed we will shut down the mill. Mr. Painter has not yet arrived, and if he were here he would not say or give you any more satisfaction." The reporter then called at the iron works of J. W. Friend, at Woods' Run. None of the members of the firm were to be found, but the gentleman in charge of the office, when asked about the signing of the scale, replied: "All that I know about it is that this firm will not sign." The reporter than returned for up the river, and for the second time the office of the Painter mill was entered. Mr. Park Painter had just arrived, and when asked if he thought that the scale would soon be signed, replied in the most emphatic manner that it would not. "We have some repairs to make," he said, "and when they are finished very few men will work around this mill, and we don't expect to go to work before the first of next year." The gentlemen was about to pass into an adjoining room when the reporter said that he had heard that all the horses and mules belonging to the works were taken to pasture. "Why, most undoubtedly," responded the gentleman. "We will reduce the expenses as much as possible." He then withdrew, and the manager, who had just entered the office, and heard the conversation, closed the interview by saying that all the equines had been taken to pasture.

At Graff & Bennett's mill, Mr. Marshall, one of the members of the firm, was found in the plate mill department supervising some extensive repairing. When the gentleman was asked about the iron situation, he simply smiled and said, "We won't sign the scale. You see we are making some repairs. When the work is done we will have a long shut-down. Our blast furnaces will be shut down in a few days.

At the Sligo Iron Works of Phillips, Nimick & Co. none of the firm were to be found, but Manager McDonald answered the reporter's questions in a few words by saying: "The signing of the scale gives us no trouble. We have no thoughts of signing it."

The reporter was not very successful in finding members of firms on this tour at the Tenth street mill of Oliver & Phillips'. The master mechanic informed the reporter that it would take eight weeks to repair that and about three weeks for the one on Fifteenth street, but as for signing the scale there were no thoughts of such a thing.

The extensive tube works connected with Byers & Co.'s iron works were found in active operation, but this department will soon be forced to shut down for the simple reason that the muck iron on hand will soon be exhausted.

The Etna Iron Works, at Etna, is connected with two pipe mills, which could be operated with the iron on hand for a short time, but they are compelled to remain idle on account of having no sockets for their tubes. The iron for the sockets is made on bar rolls.

One of the members of the Elba Iron Works was spoken to at the company's city office, and remarked that they had iron enough on hand to operate their nut and bolt department fos about two months.

All the rolling mills visited were found to have but short supplies of muck iron on hand. To find out the amount of tons on hand the reporter counted the number of bars in the piles and divided that amount by fifteen, as that is the average to a ton. One of the largest mills was found to have about 55 tons of this iron on hand. Some have from one to two hundred tons ahead, but of all the mills visited the muck supply at the works of J. W. Friend will reach about 400 in two piles.

Strike at Reading Iron Works.

Reading, June 9.—A secret meeting of the employes in the pipe mill of the Reading Iron Company was held this afternoon. They quit work owing to a notice that was posted up by the superintendent and which the men pronounced obnoxious. It related to the necessity of having clean floors and the proper finishing up of each day's work. No outsiders were admitted to the meeting which was held to-day, but the men appointed a committee to wait upon the general manager and present their case to him. They also set forth their desire to be paid by the day, instead of by the piece. Lap welders receive $5 per day, and other workmen $3, $2 25 and $2 50, according to the work done. The mill is running to-day with the day turn, but the night turn has been discontinued. All is quiet.

Jarrett Disapproves the Cincinnati Strike.

Cincinnati, June 9.—President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Union Iron and Steel Workers, met with the striking workmen of this vicinity at Covington to-night, and after a patient hearing of the case as presented by the men, delivered an opinion that their strike was not justifiable, and that they were bound to continue at work under the terms of their contract of last October with the manufacturers. The meeting agreed with Mr. Jarrett's views. To-morrow he will confer with the mill owners and it is confidently expected that the mills will be running again on Monday.

Want to Break from Pittsburgh Rule.

Milwaukee, June 9.—The workmen of the Bayview rolling mills and the officers of the company have been holding a conference all day, but no agreement has been arrived at.

The indications are that both sides are anxious to cut away from the Pittsburgh rule, and there is said to be a strong probability that terms will be arranged before the consultation is ended.

Backbone of Cleveland Strike Broken.

Cleveland, June 9.—The strike at the Cleveland Rolling Mill is quietly drawing to a close. The places of the strikers are gradually being filled with new men. Mayor Herrick's proclamation and a large force of police have disheartened the Union men, and the backbone of the strike is virtually broken.

Irondale Strikers Dissatisfied.

Chicago, June 9.—It is said that the Irondale strikers are quarreling among themselves, the poorer paid class of workmen complaining that those who get large wages are using them to get a big advance. They are tired of a strike conducted on such principles.

IRREGULAR REVIVALISTS.

A Squad of the Salvation Army Charged With Disorderly conduct.

New York, June 9.—A detachment of the Salvation Army in Paterson, N. J., have been in the habit of marching through the streets on Saturday evenings singing a song, to which the refrain was "Right, left, right, left, the Lord is right and the devil left." The Third ward in Paterson contains some very religious residents, and when the Salvation Army on Sunday last paraded through their streets singing the above refrain and songs to the tune of Champagne Charlie," "Up in a Balloon," etc., etc., the people became shocked and objected. Their objections were, however, of no avail, and the "army" started a meeting in the most crowded part of the ward, and held the fort nearly the whole day. The result was that complaints were made before the Recorder charging them with disorderly conduct. The warrant was served yesterday, and Major Jonas Inman and Lieutenant Charles Wood were arrested. They were followed to the Police Court by the rest of the members of the "army," including several women, two of whom were dressed in uniform. The female contingent fell upon their knees and uttered a fervent prayer, after which the Recorder thought it was time for him to begin his proceedings. The officers indignantly denied the charge of having been disorderly, and declared that the vengeance of the Lord would fall heavily upon all who had been concerned in arresting them. The Recorder asked them whether they desired a trial, and they wanted to know who would have the hardihood to appear before the emissaries of the Lord. The Recorder replied that the City Counsel would run that risk, and set the case down for a hearing to-morrow afternoon. The army then endeavored to convert some of the police, but not succeeding in making even the first impression, retreated in good order.

The Watkins Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Toledo, June 9.—The introduction of rebutting evidence on the side issue of the Watkins case was resumed this morning. The court decided to allow the attorney to testify, which point was objected to by the defense yesterday.

Following the attorney detective McMahon was sworn. Both witnesses gave clear and concise statements, completely refuting the testimony of Watkins. McMahon denied all allegations of Watkins, that the latter had testified in the police court under a promise of protection. He gave his testimony in a straight forward manner, carrying conviction.

He was on the stand under cross-examination at the adjournment. Although none of the evidence on the side issue goes to the jury, the court alone deciding, the jury have been allowed to remain without objection. The general sentiment is that the defense have materially weakened their case.

Another of Nature's Wonders.

Portsmouth, O., June 9.—A wonderful, startling and unexplainable freak of nature came under the observation of a correspondent to-day. Mr. Simeon Snyder, a workman in a planing mill in this city, had a hand, which was stricken with gangrene, amputated on the 20th of last month, Doctors Cotton and Gibson who performed the operation, cast the dismembered hand over the shrubbery at the side of the yard. It was found the next day by the family and buried. Yesterday morning where the hand had been thrown was found a strange growth of fungi the exact counterfeit of the hand which had been amputated. A sculptor could have chiseled no truer likeness. The medical gentlemen and those attendant upon Mr. Snyder affirm that it is a most complete imitation of his hand down to the merest detail as it appeared just previous to the operation. The diseased coloring, the discolored nail, the forefinger cut off at the first joint as it had been a few years ago, all the joints, knuckles, veins and lines, are reproduced true to nature. It is creating a tremendous sensation in the neighborhood. Mr. Snyder has been lying very low ever since the operation.

Western News Notes.

Chicago, June 9.—A Neosho, Mo., special says: In an attempt made by the Deputy Sheriff to arrest a circus proprietor for exhibiting southwest of the city without license, a performer named McBride was shot three times and killed. Seabern was shot badly in the breast, and David Robinson, assistant deputy, was shot in the knee. All the circus men were arrested.

An Oshkosh special says: Forest fires are raging between Warsaw and Ellan Junction, the smoke covering the wide territory. The forests are very dry from drought, and the country is greatly alarmed.

St. Louis, June 9.—The Italians of this city have determined to have a parade and hold memorial services on Tuesday next in respect to Garibaldi.

Ice Bullets.

Laredo, Texas, June 9.—The most severe hail storm ever known passed over Laredo yesterday evening. The hail stones were as large as hen's eggs. The walls of Babcock's new variety hall fell in, instantly killing Charles Munster and wounding two others, one dangerously. The roofs of several houses falling caused great damage to goods. The extent is not yet known. It is feared that great damage has been done to sheep in this county.

FROM NEAR-BY TOWNS.

LEAVES FROM REPORTERS' BOOKS.

The Gossip and News of Our Neighbors—A Complete Resume of the Important Happenings in Martin's Ferry, Bellaire, Moundsville and New Cumberland.

Moundsville.

The broom trade has livened up considerably during the past week.

A number of gentlemen here have clubed together and purchased a one hundred volume library.

Twenty-nine per cent of the male convicts in the State prison are colored. The two females are white.

Hanson Criswell, Esq., has fully recovered from his late serious illness, and his familiar face again graces the court as of yore.

Detective Burdett and Conductor Stotsberry were in town Wednesday last, called here as witnesses in the State vs. Johnson and Porter trial.

After several days' work the machine for making railroad spikes at the Kloman mill has at last been so adjusted as to perform its work in a satisfactorily manner.

R. H. Hendershott, Esq., after a number of years of uninterrupted duty as nightwatchman at the prison, is enjoying a short but well deserved respite from duty, his son John filling his place.

The liquor indictments found by the late grand jury will be disposed of at a late day of the present term, providing the witnesses happen at that time to be within the jurisdiction of the court.

A large lot, over three hundred dozen, of brooms damaged by water during the Riley fire, were brought to Messrs. Weaver, Bordall & Co.'s shops yesterday to be renovated and shaped up.

Miss Belle Logan, daughter of D. L. Logan, the Second ward furniture dealer, who has been visiting friends in Ohio, was married to a gentleman of that State by the name of Ferrel, a few days ago.

The forty foot girders for the broom shop were shipped from Toledo, last Wednesday, and will probably be here to-day. The want of these timbers has caused considerable delay in the work of building.

Mrs. McNair, of the Third ward, daughter of ex-Sheriff Gray, is suffering from a very severe stroke of apoplexy. The symptoms are of so grave a nature as to cause her friends serious uneasiness about the result.

W. H. Gamble, general superintendent, and Andrew Kimble, foreman of the wheel and box department of the Webster Wagon Company's wagon shops, returned from a visit to the Michigan State prison at Jackson, a few days ago.

A former citizen of the city of Parkersburg to-day resumes the privileges and responsibilities pertaining thereto, after a two-year's sojourn at the State institution here. A Summers county unfortunate finishes a similar stay to-morrow.

The case of the State vs. Johnson and Porter, set for Wednesday last, was called, and owing to the absence of an alleged important witness for the defense, was re-set for the 21st inst., the Court informing Mr. Ewing, the defendant's attorney, that the trial must proceed on that day.

Reports received by the committee from different sections of the county, indicate that the proposition to subscribe to the stock of the W., P. & C. railroad will receive the requisite majority, notwithstanding the opposition waged against it by a few persons in several localities.

Messrs. Criswell and Meighen, attorneys for Harvey, the man indicted for stealing a horse from McClintock, have secured a continuance of the case until the October term of the Circuit Court. It is said that Harvey will undertake to show that he not only had full authority to dispose of the animal, but was part owner as well.

Council, the revised edition, met Wednesday evening last, all the members present except Major Hunter, of the Third ward. Frank W. Brown was elected clerk, and his salary fixed at $60 per year. Aldermen Ney and Meighen were present, and each took the oath of office. Mayor Purdy announced that Sergeant elect Brannon was not prepared at the present time to file his official bond, but would be ready at the next meeting of Council. Meanwhile that gentleman had been sworn in as special policeman, with all the authority and powers of Sergeant. The Mayor appointed Messrs. O. L. Holliday, J. W. Gallaher and A. O. Baker as Committee on Ordinances, and Messrs. Gallaher, Baker and Hunter as Finance Committee. A general expression of opinions by the members developed the fact that the body is almost unanimously in favor of having the principal street, leading from the wharf to the northeastern limits of town, well thrown up in the centre, properly drained, and heavily gravelled, and to Messrs. Gallaher, Koontz and Weaver was assigned the duty of ascertaining the probable cost of the improvement.

Martin's Ferry.

The primaries will occur to-day from 3 till 7 P. M., and will be held in the Town Hall.

Contractor Griggs promises that the W. & L. E. railroad will run trains into Wheeling by July 4, 1883.

The Buckeye Glass Works let out their small furnace yesterday. The other furnace will stop on the 30th and start up July 10.

Contractor Griggs, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, was in town yesterday, and in company with Judge Cochran, Mr. Joel Wood and others looked over their proposed route through town.

Political affairs are now the only topics of talk, and the canvass is the liveliest we have ever had here. The opposition to Updegraff will combine here, as at Bridgeport, on a ticket composed of "anything to beat Updegraff" men. Col. Taylor was among us all afternoon, and made many friends. It is not unlikely that the contest will be very close—it is already certain that it will be warm. It is not at all certain that Updegraff will carry everything before him, but his chances seem to be the best. Col. Poorman was also in town yesterday.

The Eleventh Annual Commencement exercises of the Martin's Ferry High School were held last evening in the Presbyterian Church. A very large audience was present and listened attentively and appreciated the following programme:

PART I.

Prayer.

Chorus—"I Love My Love in the Morning"....Allen
Essay—"The Demands of the Hour"....Mathew Arnold
Flora A. Williams.
Chorus—"Wake the Lay"....Coward
Recitation—"The Forsaken Merman"—
Emma G. Lewis.
Song—"Sweet Mignonette"....Sours
Flora A. Williams.
Recitation—"The Present Crisis"....Lowell
Ida B. Hoye.

PART II.

Chorus—"Steadfast Be, O Fatherland"....Nagell
Recitation—"Sister and I"....Anon
Flora A. Williams.
Chorus—"See Our Oars with Feathered Spray"—Steve son
Presentation of Diploma by Dr. J. M. Blackford, President of the Board of Education.
Chorus—"Breathe Soft, Ye Winds"....Paxton
Address....G. C. Vincent, D. D.
Chorus—"Sister Spirits, Hasten Away"....Richards
Benediction.

The only graduate was Miss Flora A. Williams, who chose as a topic for her essay "The Demands of the Hour." The effort of this young lady was much above the average of commencement papers and the young lady has reason to feel proud of her success in holding her audience's attention as closely as she did. The entire programme was of an unusual high character. The music was in charge of Prof. Schofield, and that is all that is necessary to say about that part; it was, of course, good. The address of Dr. Vincent, of Franklin College, New Athens, was a scholarly effort. The recitations were delivered carefully and clearly. All the performers were rewarded with flowers. The commencement was one of the most enjoyable ever held.

New Cumberland.

Friday morning the average New Cumberlander was extremely indignant over the action of the County Commissioners in making an appropriation of $1,200 for repairs on the Court House at Fairview, the County Seat. And at the same time a decided move is now being made to place an injunction upon the action of the Commissioner appointed to attend to the repairing of said Court House. The question of the County Seat removal has been slumbering for years, not dead but only waiting an opportune moment when it would burst out in all its fury. The action of the Commissioners has fanned the smouldering ember into a blaze which will not be extinguished very easily. By the law now on the statutes it requires a three-fifths majority to remove a County Seat, but without that New Cumberland thinks she has the requisite vote for that purpose and now flings her banner to the breeze and says open and above board that it will measure the sword at the ballot box for who is the strongest. If our vote does not give us the goal sought, then we will abide the result. The appropriation made will not half pay for the repairs proposed to be made. Every man you meet has something of a sarcastic nature to say about the affair.

Bellaire.

Mr. J. E. Cratty has been quite sick, but is better.

Mrs. William Sharp got back Friday from a visit to Kansas.

Henry Peabody was buried in the Rose Hill cemetery, Friday.

A grand-child of Mr. Long's died of scarlet fever yesterday morning.

Paul, the youngest son of Rev. A. R. Chapman, is sick, threatened with fever.

Will Price was in his old seat on the C. & P. yard engine Friday, while Mord Nelson took a half holliday.

A water main is being laid along the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track between the nail works and Gravel Hill. At present all the Gravel Hill water is supplied by the one main up Noble street.

Prof. Clemens, of Canal Dover, was about town Friday. He is looking after the position of Superintendent of our public schools Meanwhile the School Board is thinking of abolishing that office altogether, and trying a new plan.

The arrangements for the Republican primaries Saturday afternoon, and the tickets, are as carefully gotten up as if it were an election. The Second ward's polls will be in the market house, and the Fourth ward's in the Brilly room.

The Baltimore & Ohio folks are talking of an arrangement for sliding a car on a wire cable up and down between the post office and the depot platform to carry the mails, provided the post office goes into the new building on Union street.

The township polls will be open from 3 to 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will be located at Brown's gunsmith shop, opposite McGregor's hardware store. The primary election is for electing delegates to the Congressional Convention at St. Clairsville.

The teachers of the public schools had prepared a surprise for Prof. Cox, in view of his soon leaving the schools, and they all came together at the Fourth ward school house Friday afternoon and presented him with a gold headed cane. After the presentation speech by Prof. Steele, of the High School, and Prof. Cox's reply, all enjoyed a treat of ice cream and cake.

THE PITTSBURGH SOUTHERN SALE.

Arrangements Completed Yesterday—Change in Gauge Probable.

Pittsburgh, June 9.—The consummation of the much-talked-of disposal of the Pittsburgh Southern railroad was effected yesterday, and it was sold or rather merged into the Pittsburgh & Monongahela Valley Railroad, of which M. D. Hays, formerly President of the Southern and also of the Castle Shannon, is President. The Pittsburgh & Monongahela Valley Railroad was projected last February, but so far very little work has been done on it. The line of the road will be as originally projected, and will connect with the Southern at Finleyville, and from there use the Southern road to Washington, Pa. The Monongahela Valley is intended for a standard guage, and it is supposed that the Southern will also be made the same guage when the connection is effected. It can be authoritively stated that the syndicate controlling both roads has no connection whatever with the Lake Erie Railroad, and that the roads are not part of the Vanderbilt system. As regards the terms on which the road was bought, nothing can be learned. It is stated, however, that the work on the Monongahela Valley will be pushed with increased vigor.

WATKINS' WAR.

An American Missionary Attacked by a Party of Mexicans.

Brownsville, Texas, June 9.—News has been received here of an attack made on Rev. Mr. Watkins, an American missionary, in a little town near Guadalajara, State of Jalisco. It appears that Mr. Watkins went to that town to preach, and asked the protection of the political chief, which was denied. Shortly after he was attacked by a mob, headed by the chief and two other alcades of other towns. He made a sharp resistance with the party that was with him, firing from the roof and through the walls of the house he was in, and killing several of his assailants and driving them off. The mob, however, managed to fire adjoining buildings and smoked Watkins and his party out, obliging them to surrender at discretion, Watkins offering $1,000 if his life and those of his companions were spared. General Talentino, military commander of the district, has ordered a force to proceed to the scene of the disturbance and arrest all the parties engaged in the disturbance.

The Maloney-Weeden Prize Fight.

Pittsburgh, June 9.—The *Leader* of this evening, in speaking of the coming prize fight between Maloney and Weeden, and of the action of the West Virginia authorities in preparing to prevent the fight taking place on the soil of that State, says: "It is all right for the West Virginia authorities to exercise proper vigilance, but if it will relieve their anxiety any we can say to them that the fight will not take place Monday morning, the articles of agreement fixing it a day later. Furthermore that a prize fight can take place somewhere else than in West Virginia. Just where this fight will occur, if it comes off at all, we don't know, not having had the "straight tip," but we don't believe it will be in West Virginia, and certainly not on Monday morning." A later dispatch says Weeden and Maloney, pugilists, who were to fight near Line island, on the Ohio river next Monday, have announced a postponement of the mill until some future date, on account of the threatened arrest by West Virginia authorities. But it is thought that this is only a ruse, however, and that the encounter will take place as arranged.

Hoge Still in the Ring.

Special to the Intelligencer.

Martinsburg, June 9.—Hon. John Blair Hoge will be formally announced in tomorrow's *Independent* as a candidate for renomination to Congress. This will bring another Richmond in the field, whom Mr. Lucas will find difficult to manage, the University positions being all disposed of.

Bank Robbers Captured.

St. Louis, June 9.—The outlaws who robbed the Brookfield, Mo., bank of $5,000 have been captured and lodged in jail.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company caught fire yesterday and one hundred men are engaged in fighting the flames. At the time the fire was discovered a large number of miners were in the shaft and were compelled to travel through abandoned workings in order to make their escape. This is the third time the mine has been on fire, and is known as an extremely troublesome colliery.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW.

Full and Exhaustive Reports From the Prominent Commercial and Trade Centers of the Country, Showing the Condition of Business and Future Prospects.

Telegraph advices from New York show that while business is restricted in volume there is evidence of an improvement of feeling in commercial circles because of the near approach of harvest under circumstances continually favorable to a large yield. The chief drawback to any improvement in trade are the iron strikes at Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Wheat, while it declined during the early part of the week, revived late and closed two cents higher. Other grains were quiet. There was a good feeling in the wool market