The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1883. VOLUME XXXI.--NUMBER 236.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 24 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

LIEUTENANT SCHLAYER was schlain in a duel with an Austrian editor. Some of these editors are terrors.

It is understood that the Brooklyn Bridge was not blown up because it was opened on the Queen's birthday. This is very kind of somebody.

A WESTERN milling firm wants damages because it was said that an analyses of its flour shows adulteration with alumn. So they are putting alumn in it, are they?

THE thought is thrown out that the Speakership fight will be between Randall and Cox. Mr. Cox has filled the Chair *pro tem*, and shown his capacity to make a good presiding officer.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN thinks "the Democratic party should come out squarely for a tariff for revenue only." That is what it did in 1880, but it met with cold neglect and went back again.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, has very wisely vetoed the bill to pay pensions on account of the Mexican war. It is an old ghost in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and always a piece of claptrap.

THE Kanawha delegation, including the ex-Congressman and the Congressman elect, concluded to "hold over" another day to wrestle with the Board of Equalization. The Democratic party can't stand much "foolin'" in the Third District.

THE INTELLIGENCER presents its compliments to the Richmond *Dispatch* and signs a receipt in full for the *amende honorable*. It is hoped that no other esteemed contemporary will charge that the INTELLIGENCER "is edited now by a renegade Democrat." Some things are harder to bear than others.

KENTUCKY Republicans did not find it necessary to "lay low" on the tariff question. They endorsed the declaration of Republican principles as made at Chicago in 1880, but they did not switch off there. "We favor the adjustment of a tariff that will not only provide a revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, but afford a just and reasonable protection to the industrial class of our country without being oppressive to the agricultural and other interests of our people." This is a tariff for protection. The tariff which affords reasonable protection to our industrial classes is all that any protectionist asks; and the tariff which does that affords protection to all classes. The tariff which fails to do this brings disaster on the whole country. For example, suppose our iron mills to be wiped out by foreign competition. The farmer gets cheaper iron until the foreign manufacturers are sure they have us at their mercy, but he has lost a considerable part of his best market, being his home market, and what is to compensate him for his loss? It is just as easy to suppose half a dozen industries wiped out as one, and under a low enough tariff the bigger job is no more difficult than the lesser one.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DEZENDORF, of Virginia, has been writing very entertaining letters denouncing Mahone as a boss and demanding civil service reform in the Norfolk navy yard. Mr Burroughs, of Porstmouth, writes to say that 1883 he was dismissed from his place as quarter man in the yard at the instance of Dezendorf, and because he refused to make his men pay political assessments. He gives out the confidential assessment circular which Dezendorf issued, signed by himself as "Financial Agent State Republican Assessment Committee." Dezendorf demanded from every employe in the yard a day's pay. Then he was not so violently in favor of civil service reform. Mr. Burroughs thinks there is a chance to carry the State in 1884 unless men of the Dezendorf stripe spoil the prospect. If Virginia could be carried by the Republicans in a straight-out fight, we should prefer to see it carried that way. If it can be carried only by conciliation, we hope to see it carried that way. If Mahone is breaking the law he ought to be stopped, and punished if he can be. But it does not appear that Boss Dezendorf would be better than Boss Mahone. The trouble with Dezendorf is that he has lost his grip, and now his chastened spirit yearns for reform.

THE Wheeling INTELLIGENCER is going off half-cocked again and threatens to bust up the Republican party of West Virginia unless its orders are followed. No occasion for excitement, however, gentle reader.—*Parkersburg State Journal.*

The reference, it is to be presumed, is to the fact that through these columns attention has been called to the movement to oust Collector Peirpont and put Mr. McCormick in his place. As a newspaper the INTELLIGENCER knew of no reason why it should suppress these facts; the gentlemen who were in the movement will acquit us of any breach of confidence. As a Republican newspaper the INTELLIGENCER knew of no reason why the party should not know what was going on, that it might have an opportunity to approve or disapprove. The INTELLIGENCER freely expressed its disapproval of the enterprise, as it had a right to do, and as it always intends to do when occasion requires it. A newspaper which lacks the frankness to condemn what it believes to be wrong in its own party is no friend to its party, and is not entitled to the public respect.

The INTELLIGENCER has not threatened to "bust up" anything, but hopes it is true, as reported, that the movement against Collector Pierpont has been abandoned. The INTELLIGENCER has not issued, and does not issue, orders. It makes suggestions, which nobody is under obligation to approve. We observe that our esteemed cotemporary of Parkersburg is in the habit of expressing views concerning party matters; it is to be hoped that it is not aggrieved when another Republican newspaper having something to say, says it. If the *Journal* had been pleased to give its readers some idea of what has aroused its wrath they would have been in a position to form an intelligent judgement. It is to be presumed, however, that they are not entirely in the dark.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

HIS CONDITION IN THE SOUTH

Improving Slowly—Reasons for Giving him the Ballot—An Interesting Talk with a Colored Baptist Preacher—An Evening of Negro Melody and Theology.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS., May 19.—I was talking yesterday on the negro problem to a Northern Democrat visiting here—a Mr. Cantrell, of Southern Illinois—who, along with Judge Okey Johnson, Judge Cochran, and others, had been attending the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor at Galveston, Texas, and who in the course of conversation put this question to me, among others, viz—"Would you, after what you have seen in the South, vote to give the negro the ballot if it was now an open question or original proposition?"

I replied that I would unquestionably do so, and for reasons that to me are paramount to all questions of party connected with the matter.

"What are these reasons?" he asked with some apparent astonishment.

Well, said I, in the first place for the protection of the negro, and in the next for his development and advancement. What would the negro be here without the ballot? A virtual peon, with nobody interested any more than in slavery days to secure him the benefit of schools and the rights of person and property. While I admit and deplore his ignorance and present unfitness for the exercise of the elective franchise, yet it is not a whit more pronounced or objectionable than that of tens of thousands of ignorant whites at the North—many of them fresh from other countries and without even the negro's crude comprehension of the character of our institutions. It is a fearful job to grind and assimilate all this white and black ignorance, but so much the more need of assisting liberally the cause of education and of getting good newspapers into their hands. The Negro, like Shylock, "hath ducats," in the shape of votes, and hence he is recognized and respected by the legislators of the Southern States, and he, for this reason, gets his share of school money, small as it is, and is otherwise cared for in a way that he would not be if he was only a disfranchised person. True, he has to take the shot guns and tissue ballots along with his citizenship, but this is the wine press process of squeezure and elimination through which he must pass, and like the hundred and forty and four thousand, in the book of Revelations, who came up to their final estate through "great tribulation," he must work out his destiny through the disciplinary agency of affliction.

I have frequently said that the prejudices of the negro in favor of the Republican party are not more unreasoning than those of very many—in fact, the bulk—of the Irish Catholic voters of this country against it. The latter remember Know Nothingism as a tradition connected with the origin of the Republican party, and are still opposed to it because of that tradition, while the negro remembers that his old masters were Democrats and that through the auspices of the Republican party he was called into the light and liberty of citizenship. Hence, the one class are still Democrats and the other Republicans. Which to-day is the most natural prejudice? Which has the greater excuse for blind partisanship? Let intelligent and candid men answer.

TALK WITH A COLORED PREACHER.

Speaking of the negro I had a conversation with Tyler Frierson, a local light of the colored Baptists along this coast. He was here attending a meeting of the Baptist Association of the coast, and I went round to the Court House, in which the sessions were held, to witness the proceedings. An old slaveholder and ex-Confederate Captain in the war, and a rigid Democrat, introduced me to Frierson, and told me that he was a first-class man—a good man—who was doing a good and wise work among the colored people barring his politics. Frierson is a full-blooded negro and has had no assistance whatever of race mixture, like Bruce, Lynch and Hill, three of the noted mulatto politicians of this State, to boost him along. He has had to paddle his own cance from the outset against every obstacle of wind and tide, but he has made a success of his career and has done as much if not more than any colored man in Mississippi to inspire hope and belief in the final capacity and outcome of his race. He could not read when he was married, neither he nor his wife, but they both had ambition to get on in the world, and consequently on the second day after their marriage they contracted with a teacher who came to their cabin after night—after the day's work was done and taught them to read and write. Frierson has a good face and head and good address—and his gifts as a church member, both of heart and head, commended him to the attention of the white Baptists to such an extent that they supplemented his own earnings with an appropriation and enabled him to get a very fair education at Leland University—a colored institution at New Orleans. I asked him in regard to the colored people of his diocese, as to how they were doing in all respects, and I could not but appreciate the sensible and modest account he gave me of their record good and bad. He says that they are improving slowly, like children who have much both to learn and unlearn, but he can see the car of destiny beginning to move slowly in the right direction, and for this he thanks God and takes courage to go on in his good work.

WHAT THE COLORED MAN OUGHT TO DO.

Frierson belongs to the category of the Preacher of Ecclesiastics, of whom it is said, "Moreover the Preacher was wise and still taught the people knowledge." He follows the example of Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, the practical Catholic prelate, who looks so sharply after the material interests of his constituency. He is trying to show them the way not only into a higher life spiritually, but also to induce them to save their money, buy homes and become tillers of the soil instead of mere menials and servitors around the towns and public places. I gave him all the encouragement I knew how, and among other things reminded him of the trials and persecutions of the Jews all through the dark and middle ages, even down to modern times, and pointed out to him that they had at least conquered their unparalleled fate through their great financial ken, in that way compelling the respect and conquering the recognition of their rights at the hands of power. So, said I, it may possibly be with your race, if you are content to wait and work—to let the white people manage the politics of the State, as regards office holding and legislating, and devote your energies to greatly improving your material and intellectual interests. Seek these practical advantages and necessities, and all things else will be added to you in the fullness of time. You cannot force a hot house growth out of the present situation. It can only come through an understanding and adoption of the German definition of patience, "the capacity to bear one more day."

Frierson sees these things in this light and inculcates them among his people. He is a Republican, and with firmness and discretion counsels his people that their interests, in his judgment, are with that party, but he is not a brawler, nor a mischief maker, nor a tool of carpet baggers, nor of that sort of fellows who keep his race in a perpetual hot water relation to the white people by putting its representatives forward on all occasions as candidates for office.

VISIT TO A COLORED CHURCH.

In the evening I went round with my Confederate friend, who takes a kindly interest in the colored people, to hear a very fair sermon and some of that peculiar but (to me) attractive singing for which they are noted. They sang the old-time hymns and tunes, and with an unction, too, that recalled the old and palmy days and scenes of Peachy Herron's camp grounds on Mount Hope ridge, midway between Bethany and West Middletown. That emotional quaver in the negro voice—that hoop-de-dooden-do in the chorus—has no counterpart or competion in the white race. The colored people make that sort of music which hath charms to sooth the savage breast. While it may not be "the music of the future," it is the music of their peculiar nature, and vastly more moving and melodious than all the music of the future to which I have yet listened. "The human heart is a plebeian thing," says the poet, and these wild singers of Africa have a strange power to touch it when they get a going.

I looked on Frierson's congregation and failed to discover anything of the rag-tag and bob-tail in it. On the contrary, nearly every body was well dressed, the females especially, many of whom, in true old plantation style, wore a white or colored handkerchief around their heads and very becoming calico or lawn dresses—all scrupulously clean. There was no evidence of squalid unthrift in that congregation, but rather of that tidiness and cleanliness which are said to be next to godliness.

A. W. C.

OHIO POLITICS.

Two Candidates' Opinions—The Scott Liquor Law.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, who is now in Cincinnati, presents to-day the views of two of the probable candidates for the Governorship of Ohio.

On most points Judge Foraker's and General Ward'sopinions are diametrically opposed to each other, and their views do not differ more than their attitudes toward the nominations. General Ward expects the Democrats to select him, as his right, in view of his past services to the party. Judge Foraker thinks he will be the nominee of the Republicans, if the Convention can not find a better man. The Republican aspirant for the Governorship speaks frankly on all points. What he says about the relation of the Scott Liquor Law to the canvass shows the inconsistency of the Democrats' present attitude in relation to the matter. General Ward, however, does not refer to the liquor question at all. Each man is confident of the success of his principles this fall, but the Democratic veteran, mindful of the record of his party, qualifies his confidence by saying that the Democrats will win "unless they make some egregious blunder."

Judge Foraker says he has made no canvass for the nomination, but he would accept it, believing he had an equal chance for election,

"There may occasionally," he says, "be disquieting causes to divert the normal vote, either through apathy or disaffection. We had to contend with the former last year, and to some extent with the latter. The Pond Liquor Law was our stumbling block. It contained a provision which was unconstitutional, and the interests to which it was offensive, also for other reasons, were able to rally fatal opposition to it. The defect has been remedied in the Scott Law, and we shall present to the people a case that must commend itself when understood. It would be our task to see that every voter in the State understands it, and having been accomplished, there need be no fear of the result. I think any one who will examine the Scott Law, and reflect impartially upon it, must concede that it is just and equitable, and that its operation will be most salutary. It will insure the closing up of many places in which liquor is sold, and so in a measure lessen the evils resulting from the traffic; for among such places will be the lowest and vilest. At the same time it will not interfere with indulgence in liquor at places where moderation is more apt to be the rule.

FREDDIE'S HONOR.

Club Men Say He Must Demand Satisfaction or Be Ostracized.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Gebhardt-Sandford quarrel has not, by any means, ended yet, and if the attempts of Mr. Gebhardt's friends are as successful as they desire, Mrs. Langtry's hero will yet meet his adversary upon the field of honor.

The ill-feeling between the two men arose out of an old feud. A couple years ago, so the story goes, Gebhardt took occasion to seriously annoy Mr. Sandford by distracting his attention during a game of polo. Freddie, in order to raise a laugh, threw a ball, unperceived, near Sandford's pony, so as to confuse him during the play. It was not known at the time that Mr. Gebhardt was the offender. Last year, at Saratoga, the incident came up, while Messrs. Gebhardt and Sandford were in the same company.

Mr. Sanford is said to have used some pretty strong language, to which Gebhardt retorted by calling him "a blank countryman." Ever since there has been bad blood between the two men.

Messrs. Wright Sanford (who is no relative to the William C. Sanford of the quarrel), Sturgis and Montant, three of Gebhardt's warmest associates, consider that Mr. Gebhardt should not allow the matter to rest, and indicate that there is only one course open to Freddie to redeem his wounded honor; that is to demand instant satisfaction.

"I think Mr. Gebhardt," said Mr. Sturgis to-day, "should lose no time in setting himself right with the clubs, whose members naturally expect him to show some spirit over this matter. Mrs. Langtry will, I have no doubt, do her utmost to prevent a hostile meeting."

"Has any challenge been issued?"

"None that I am aware of, but I am under the impression Mr. Gebhardt has been advised to return to New York at once to consult with his friends regarding the preliminaries. If he does not act promptly in this affair, then he may as well leave New York for good."

The Flag at Mount Vernon.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that with all of the patriotism supposed to be inseparably connected with Mount Vernon, the stars and stripes have never floated from the historic mansion since George Washington died. The discovery was made at the second session of the lady managers yesterday, and it was determined to have a formal raising of the National colors before the present annual meeting adjourns. The board spent the day in considering the reports of the regent, Mrs. Laughlin, and superintendent Hollingsworth. This will be one of the fullest meetings held for years when Miss Emily Harper, the vice regent for Maryland, and Mrs. Colonel Washington, from West Virginia, arrive, and they are expected to-day. The meeting will probably remain in session until Monday.

CURRENT LABOR TOPICS

OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF BILL.

The "Iron Age" Makes a Few Remarks on the late Letters From Congressmen on the Labor Situation—A Phase of the Impending Strike—Trades Labor Tribunal.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—The *Iron Age* of this week, issued to-day, responds to the allegations previously published regarding the action of Pittsburgh iron manufacturers on the tariff legislation, in a decidedly vigorous style. The editor talks straight out from the shoulder as follows: "In an editorial last week we copied and commented upon the letters writen by a number of Congressmen to the officers of the Amalgamated Association, in which these Congressmen stated that neither the reduction in the tariff nor the condition of the market necessitated a reduction in wages. It is now asserted that these letters were written by Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia; Colonel Bayne, of Allegheny, and Major McKinley, of Canton, Ohio, and they have been republished in the Pittsburgh papers, with the names of these Congressmen to give them additional weight.

This thing might just as well be fought out first as last. We deny utterly the statement made by the Amalgamated Association. We deny in toto that the manufacturers—meaning the iron manufacturers—wanted the present tariff bill. We deny that the Pittsburgh iron men brought such pressure to bear upon Judge Kelly that he was forced to succumb to their wishes, and we assert that McKinley, Bayne, Miller and others voted against the bill at the request of the Pittsburgh iron men. We assert that the Western Iron Association, nearly a majority of the members of which are Pittsburgh iron men, again and again, passed resolutions unanimously against the Senate bill, and demanded that the Tariff Commission bill or none be passed, and that its Secretary and a committee went to Washington several times to carry out the instructions of the Association.

MANUFACTURERS AND WORKMEN.

Regarding the situation between manufacturers and workmen at present, the same paper remarks to this effect: There has been little change in the relative position of the workingmen and the manufacturers in the Western iron mills since our last. The situation may be characterized as drifting—whether into a strike or out of it remains to be seen. No conferences have been held, and we understand that there is no suggestion from either side looking toward a conference. It seems now as though the scale would be presented in the western mills on Wednesday or Thursday of the present week, and, if indications are to be taken as any guide, the mills will quite unanimously refuse to sign it, and if this is so a strike seems well nigh inevitable, for if the workingmen offer the present scale to the manufacturers and they refuse to sign it, what would otherwise have been a lockout would therefore become a strike; or, in other words, the manufacturers refuse the workingmen's demand and therefore a strike ensues—not a lockout.

Indications from Cincinnati are that the action of the manufacturers last year, in consenting to a modification of the agreement adopted at the long strike in 1881, will have the effect that was anticipated at the time—viz., that the workingmen would regard the agreement as binding only as long as it suits their convenience, and that time has now come. It is reported that the puddlers, at the meeting held Saturday night, determined to demand the restoration of the fifty cents extra above Pittsburgh prices for boiling that was paid in the mills of the Cincinnati district up to last October, and it is intimated that the finishers will join them in this demand. If this proves true there is no doubt that the manufacturers will resist it, and therefore the strike in the West this time will include not only the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Valley mills, but the mills of the Cincinnati district as well.

The Trades Tribunal.

PITTSBURGH, PA., May 25.—Last evening Messrs. McIntosh, Windus, Reisinger and Oliver, who made up the committee appointed by the Trades Tribunal to visit the lake ports, returned home. On reaching Clevelandthey ascertained that all the data necessary could be obtained at that point, hence they accomplished their mission without having to travel any further. It was learned that about all the Pittsburgh coal sent to the lake region is sent to Cleveland, therefore the information in regard to the sale of Pittsburgh coal was attainable there. The committee on starting out made it a rule that all data was to be collected with all the members present, and any points gathered by one side alone are not to be taken into consideration at the joint sessions. The committee appointed to look into the home trade have completed their investigations, but their report is yet to be prepared. Both committees will meet separately in a short time and it is thought that another session of the Tribunal will be called early next week. President Schaming, who has been over the field, says that every pit that has resumed work has a check-weighman on the tipple. This is considered one half of the fight by some of the leading miners.

What the Chicago Mills Will Do.

CHICAGO, May 25.—From interviews with leading iron men of this city it appears to be a settled fact that the iron mills of Chicago will shut down June 1st unless some unexpected concessions are made by the Amalgamated Association before that time, which is deemed highly improbable by the manufacturers. The Union Iron and Steel Company which was expected to resume work June 1st, has apparently abandoned all intentions of doing so.

The Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—The situation in pig iron has not changed particularly since last week. The sale of the Marshall iron caused a slight depression, but no material effect is anticipated. Business continues dull, demand is of a hand-to-mouth charater, and prices weak and irregular. Mill owners, in view of a probable lock-out the 1st of next month, are buying very sparingly, and sellers, realizing that it is useless to do so, are making very little effort to sell.

Prices are nominally the same as a week ago: No. 1 foundry, $21a22, 4 mos.; No. 2 do., $19 50a20, 4 mos; Neutral Gray Forge, $18 00a18 50, 4 months; Bessemer, $21 50a22 00, 4 months; Cold-blast Charcoal, $28 00 33 00, 4 months.

Pittsburgh Industrial Notes.

PITTSBURGH, May 25.—At the Star Fire Brick Works the trade is very good. This, however, is expected at brick works at this time, when repairs to mills are being made.

A. Garrison & Co. are running full at the Pittsburgh Foundry, South Side. They are just shipping a train of three high plate rolls, 31 inches by 112 inches wide. These rolls are for the Steel and Iron Company at Springfield, Ill., and are a duplicate of the trains at Philips, Nimick & Co., Shoenberger & Co., and the Spang Steel and Iron Company of this city, which are the largest rolls in use in this country.

The mills along the Allegheny river will remain in active operation until the 1st of June. The puddlers are working double turn, and nearly all the finishing departments are operated the same way. The men are all working as full time as possible, anticipating a long shut down. At the Wayne Iron Works of Brown & Co. the stock on hand may reach about 700 or 800 tons. Wilson & Walker have a little more, but they will continue to operate their railway forge department.

Watterson & Co., manufacturers of stained glass, report their trade very good. The company experienced a great deal of trouble in getting skilled workmen. They have sent to England, and expect an artist in a short time.

The work at Oliver's foundry on the South Side is very active. Their work is principally confined for their three mills and other works with which they are connected. Orders for other parties are frequently filled, but few of these are now on hand.

All the salesmen of the different mills of Graff, Bennett & Co., have been ordered to return home. Some have already arrived. The uncertainty of the future causes this move, as the company does not wish any orders on its books if a long lockout should take place this summer.

NOT IN BROTHERLY LOVE.

A Sunday School Teacher Chokes His Pastor on a Small Provocation.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May 25.—The residents of this staid old place are much excited about a fight which took place in the Sunday School room of the aristocratic St. James's Episcopal Church while the school was in session last Sunday. The combatants were the rector of the church and superintendent of the Sunday School, the Rev. Mytton Maury, D.D., and William T. Matthews, a son of J. F. Matthews, of the late firm of Matthews, Hunt & Co., carpet manufacturers of Middletown, one of the teachers in the school. The church over which the Rev. Dr. Maury presides is located in the best part of the place. The Matthews family is considered wealthy and moved in the best society. The son is about twenty years of age, and the class he has been teaching is composed of young ladies, most of whom are daughters of members of the church. Mrs. Matthews is a daughter of the late "Tommy" Thorne, a rich citizen, and has been a teacher in the Sunday School many years. She has exerted considerable influence in church affairs.

A faction opposed to the rector, constitutes a very small minority of the congregation. Among this number is the Matthews family. A week ago last Sunday Dr. Maury and young Matthews had some trouble, the rector thinking that Matthews as a teacher was not showing him proper respect, at the same time setting, as the clergyman told him, a bad example for the scholars. The rector and superintendent told him that he must desist, or else discontinue acting as a teacher. It is charged that Matthews was very impertinent in his reply, but the matter was then dropped.

On Sunday last Dr. Maury had made arrangements for the young ladies to recite to another teacher. He took the ground that the superintendent should not only be the head of the school, but that his requests should be complied with. This incensed young Matthews, and when the doctor undertook to carry out his intentions, Matthews offered forcible resistence. He seized the minister by the throat, and in the melee that followed, and which frightened the scholars and created great confusion, the rector suffered a severe shaking and choking; his whiskers were pulled and his face was scratched. Mrs. Maury came to her husband's assistance, and in the struggle to get the doctor away and out of the clutches of Matthews, she was violently hustled to the side. The doctor finally got hold of Matthew's arms, and prevented further violence to himself and wife. Then followed loud and angry talk, and finally, Dr. Maury got the entire school, or those that remained, to go into the main church edifice, where the exercises were continued to the end. Matthews is said to have remained in the chapel, and before leaving made, it is alleged, dire threats against the clergyman.

DR. McLANE'S CASE.

The Alleged Heretic Withdraws His Case and Stops the Proceedings.

SARATOGA, May 25.—When the heresy case of Dr. W. W. McLane was called up in the Presbyterian General Assembly, a letter from Dr. McLane was read withdrawing from the contest. In stating his reasons for withdrawing the reverend gentleman said: For the good of the individual church which I have had the honor to serve, and whose people are dear to my heart, in order that the way may be perfectly clear to them to secure a pastor for the peace of the Presbyterian Church, whose peace would not be promoted by carrying the case to the Synod of Ohio with the possibility of either party in the case appealing the same to the next Assembly, and for the peace and prosperity of the cause of Christ, which is more to me than any personal or party consideration, I shall at the earliest opportunity ask the Presbytery of Steubenville to grant me a letter, stating my standing and the reasons therefor, and shall withdraw from the Presbyterian Church.

According to my own judgment I could consistently hold my views and preach in the Presbyterian Church, but for the sake of harmony, peace, and the furtherance of the cause of Christ, I shall withdraw, assuring that church, which I have faithfully served, that I shall treat her with filial respect.

Crop Reports.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 25.—The *Journal* will to-morrow publish reports from eighty-six localities along the entire stretch of the Wabash Valley in Indiana and Illinois, showing the condition of the crops. The reports show that the wheat will run from one-half to two-thirds of a crop, compared with last year, while corn is considerably damaged by the late rains and cold weather. The average in wheat falls short of last year, while corn is about equal to last season.

A Consul Flogged.

PANAMA, May 16.—A private telegram received here states that the Columbian Consul at Guayaquil has been flogged by one of Veintemillas' officers. The soldiers, particularly those on out-post duty, are deserting Veintemillas. The dictator's days of power are believed to be over, but he seems inclined to cling to the office and thus incur a serious risk of losing his life.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Cleveland—New York, 3; Cleveland, 4.
At Chicago—Providence, 9; Chicago, 4.
At Baltimore — Allegheny, 15; Baltimore, 6.
At East Saginaw—Bay City, 1; East Saginaw, 7.
At Detroit—Boston, 3; Detroits, 8.
At Cincinnati—Columbus, 11; Cincinnati, 13.
At Buffalo—Philadelphia, 0; Buffalo, 4.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

The National Board of Health has been informed of 22 deaths from yellow fever at Havana the week ended May 5th.

Lieut. Col. Iles has telegraphed the Adjutant General withdrawing his resignation, saying he prefers being tried by a court martial. The offense with which Col. Iles is charged is duplicating pay accounts.

With the view of keeping the Indians on their reservations and also reducing expenses of the Indian service, the Commissioner of Indian affairs, has issued a circular to agents at non-treaty Indian Agencies ordering them to discontinue supplying Indians with coffee, tea, sugar and tobacco except as a compensation for labor perpormed.

A BLOODY AFFRAY

AT MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY.

A Mob of One Hundred Men, Headed by a Sheriff, Attacks a Jail to Lynch Desperadoes, but is Repulsed with Severe Loss—The Sheriff's Reasons for Making the Assault.

MT. STERLING, KY., May 25.—There has been confined in the county jail of this (Montgomery county) for ten days John Barrett and companions, known as the Barrett gang, charged with the murder of Vaughan Hilton on the night of May 12th on the edge of this county, nearest to the Manefee line. Rumors had reached Judge James H. Hazlegg, of this city, some days ago that a mob fram Manefee county, composed of friends of the murdered man, were coming to take the prisoners at midnight and hang some of them, at least he had ordered a guard to be on duty at the jail every night.

Last night Jailor J. O. Stevens, who is quite old, had gotten the City Marshal, Patrick Punch, to take his place. Marshal Punch and Deputy Sheriff George McCormick were keeping guard in the hallway of the jail, Richard Farmer, James Thomas and Jesse Hamlin, armed with shot guns, Spencer rifles and pistols, were stationed in a front room upstairs.

At one o'clock A. M., a mob of a hundred or more on horseback entered Mt. Sterling from the direction of Manafee, and rode rapidly to the jail, where they were reinforced by a small party on foot. When they advanced to the gate of the jail yard, Richard Farmer, from his window above with his shot gun, well loaded with buck shot in hand, commanded a halt and asked "who they were and what they wanted." "We want blood and are going to have it," was promptly responded, and the further command of Farmer to "halt there!" rung out in the night air.

"Close up, they won't shoot," and the same moment one of the mob entered the gateway. When just within the gate another message came from Farmer, but this time it was a leaden one, which felled the leaders. With demon-like yells the mob commenced firing. Three guards from the upper windows meanwhile returned the fire as rapidly as possible for three or four minutes, when the mob retreated.

THE RESCUE.

The bells of the court house and engine house were promptly rung. The Cerro Gordo guards and many citizens soon came to the rescue. A wounded man had fallen forward upon the steps of the jail was carried in and there recognized as A. J. Ringo, the high Sheriff of Manefee county. Near the jail wounded in the leg was found Thomas Clark, a former citizen of this county. Near him lay his horse dead, killed by the bullet from a Spencer rifle, which had wounded his rider. Shortly after two or three stray saddle horses with no riders were found. Clark claimed that he was only passing and was accidentally hit, and was not a member of the mob, but the statement is disbelieved. Sheriff Ringo, when asked by Marshall Punch what he meant by heading a mob, said:

GREAT PROVOCATION.

"John Barrett and his gang have been bushwhacking people for three years past, and the good people of my county are getting tired of it. They have previously been charged with the murder of Jim Messer, the shooting of Gil Messer, the stabbing of Vaughan Hilton, two years ago, and were acquitted by the courts. Three months ago there were charged with firing into old man Hilton's house, poisoning his cattle, stabbing and killing his horses and shooting old man Hilton, and our courts were powerless to convict. Therefore after advising with the best men in my county, I came here to get Barrett and others."

A bunch of rope with a hangman's knot carefully made was found near Ringo's body. Ringo is dangerously wounded, five balls penetrating his right leg ten inches above the knee, necessitating amputation, and probably will result fatally. Although the ceiling of the room above is riddled with bullet holes, none of the guards were wounded.

HIGH CHURCH.

Ritualism and the Confessional in a Protestant Episcopal Church.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 25.—A serious church difficulty has arisen in St. John's Episcopal Church at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y., which has already caused serious disaffection among the members and bids fair to break up the church. The Rev. James C. Kerr, the present rector, came in February, 1882. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Lewis, who was asked to resign by a majority of the members by reason of his habitual intoxication, as they alleged. Some twenty or more of the pastor's flock, however, still clung to him, and desired him to remain; and from this time a division in the parish has existed.

The present trouble seems to be caused by the extreme Ritualism and High Church innovations of the new pastor, who rules the church with a high hand and with little regard to the wishes of the people. Not content with the ordinary ceremonials of Ritualism, Father Kerr soon introduced the confessional of the Romish Church, and he set apart two afternoons, weekly, upon which he could hear confessions in the sacristy. His people objected, and more than half of them left the communion

He is reputed as a man of wealth, and hence he is able to carry out his plans without touching the pockets of those who oppose him in the parish. He has altered the church edifice to make it conform to his notions. He hires three pastors, Fathers Wells, Turner and Grabain, who assist him in the services, the former receiving $600 per annum. He has a paid choir and organist, and his annual report shows an expenditure for music during the year of $1,700. In addition to this he has now engaged an orchestra from Binghamton, which will add to the imposing solemnity of his regular Sabbath services in future. The annual salary of the rector himself is only $1,200.

Lumber Burned.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 25.—A Muskegon dispatch says: A. H. Petty & Co.'s sawmill, valued at $33,000, and insured for $20,000, was burned last night. Blodgell & Byrne lose lumber worth $10,000. The schooner Geo. Boyce, with 35,000 feet of lumber in her hold, was burned. She was valued at $12,000. No insurance.

Parnell Testimonial Meeting.

CORK, May 25.—The Mayor presided at a meeting in support of the Parnell testimonial, at which a £25 subscription was made and a resolution adopted approving Parnell's action, and thanking the Philadelphia convention for its support of Parnell.

Big Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—A fire this morning on Main, below Second streets, was the most disastrous that has occurred here for many months. All the engines in the city were summoned, and for three hours fought the flames. The fire originated on the third floor of Isenberg Bros. warehouse, stored with rags and all kinds of junk. No fire had been about the building. The only hypothesis of the cause is spontaneous combustion from heat engendered by old rags or by incendiarism. Isenberg Bros.' stock was completely destroyed; estimated value $35,000. John White & Co., hides, wool and fur, next door, were also burned out. A. Englehart, groceries and whisky, next caught Torbitt & Castleman, wholesale groceries and produce, also suffered.

THE MANNINGTON BURGLARS

Arrested at Burton Last Night—Said to be Escaped Pennsylvania Prisoners.

The two burglars who broke into and robbed the store of Pritchard Bros., at Mannington, on Wednesday night, were arrested at Burton about half past six o'clock last evening. It appears that after securing about $600 worth of goods in the store they struck out in the direction of Burton, arriving there about daylight. They secreted themselves in the thicket until about dinner time, when they ventured out and called at a house situated on the outskirts of Burton and asked for something to eat. They represented to the lady that they had been left by the train and were spending the day among the woods enjoying themselves, intending to go on in the evening and that they might be back for supper. The lady not liking their looks, spoke to her husband about them when he returned in the afternoon, and pointed out the direction they had taken. He had heard of the Mannington robbery, and suspecting that these might be the thieves went to the authorities. Organizing a posse the two men were hunted out. They made a show of resistance at first, but soon weakened. A few moments after when the stolen property was found they gave in completely and confessed. One of them said his name was Esken and the other gave his name as McMann. The latter it is said, was formally a barber in Bellaire, and was recognized by several at Burton. They said they were runaway prisoners, having broken jail at Somerset, Pa., and that a reward of $300 had been offered for them by the Pennsylvania authorities. They were working their way West. They were locked up and arrangements made by telegraph for Captain Stotzbury's train, No. 5, which left at 1:55 this morning, to stop at Burton and take them to jail at Fairmont.

Virginia Local Elections.

HARRISONBURG, VA., May 25.—Twenty out of twenty-four precincts in the county give Harrison, the Coalition nominee for Commonwealth Attorney, 372 majority. The Coalitionists elect four out of five Supervisors, and four out of five Commissioners of Revenue.

NORFOLK, VA., May 25.—Election returns from neighboring counties indicate considerable losses by the Mahone Coalition ticket. Norfolk county elects Lesner anti-Mahone Republican, by about 350 majority. Lyons, Coalitionist, has a plurality of 300 over Dezendorf, Republican, and Wilson, Democrat, for treasurer. Portsmouth elects the Democratic ticket by 200 majority.

RICHMOND, VA., May 25.—The Readjusters claim they have gained largely particularly in the white counties, while in the counties with a colored majority they have had some losses through split tickets and conflicting statements of fact Not one-third of the State has been heard from.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The loss sustained by the robbery of the U. S. Express company at Cleveland will not go over $2,000.

The cigar manufacturers of Troy, N. Y., granted an increase of wage in Havana work of $2 per thousand and domestic $1. Work has been resumed.

The Millers National Association gives publicity to wheat crop estimates, which promises well for the whole wheat belt of the United States.

Abraham O. Hickman, postmaster at Pipersville, Pa., has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment and $100 fine for using washed stamps.

Henry Cabot, president of the Allentown, Pa., Iron Co., says the rumored failure of his company is a bear lie, originating in some New Yorker's imagination.

A freight train on the Beaver Creek Railroad was wrecked near Greenwood, Ky., yesterday. Richard Hayes was killed and two colored men were badly injured.

William Black and John McClarin, of Pattersen, N. J., died yesterday morning, it is supposed, from the effects of poisoned meats. Others of the McClarin family are sick.

The final deposit of $5,000 in the Hanlan-Kennedy race, to be rowed at Point of Pines, Boston, Decoration Day, was made at the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. The full stake of $5,000 is now up.

During a fierce wind and rain storm yesterday, at Beloit, Wis., a number of live fish, one of them weighing a pound, dropped in the business streets, and hail stones, the largest four inches in circumference, fell.

On Tuesday a prominent farmer named Merrill, while plowing in a field near Bluffton, Pell county, Arkansas, was murdered and found dead in a furrow, with a bullet in his body. There is no clue to the murderer.

An extraordinary sale of costly pictures, tapestries and artistic bric-a-brac, being the collections made during twenty years by Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlburt, lately editor of the *World*, will take place in New York on Thursday and Friday next.

The boiler in the brick yard of Bly & Granbery at Bismarck, Dakota, exploded yesterday, instantly killing John Hasson, fireman, and Joseph Oulette, carpenter. Fatally injuring James Oulette and badly scalding Daniel Lyon, and two others were slightly injured. Damage $10,000.

The annual report of the general manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was completed yesterday. The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania railroad division during the year were $30,836,062, a increase of $3,189,953 or 11½ per cent over the previous year. The net earnings were $11,472,861, an increase over the previous year of $530,261.

A freight train on the Rock Island road, dropped through a bridge across the Dupage river, eight miles west of Joliet, Illis., yesterday. The engine and several cars got across before the bridge parted. Five freight, one passenger car and the caboose went into the river. George Miller, brakeman, and two passengers, names unknown, were injured.

A certificate incorporating the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company has been filed in New York. The lines of the company will run between Saratoga and Albany, across the country southwesterly to Galveston and Austin, Texas, and also pass through Little Rock,