The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1883. VOLUME XXXI.—NUMBER 242.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

MAHONE seems to need a little readjusting.

THE Democratic party is standing on a Brooklyn bridge.

THE rumored betrothal of Lillie Gebhardt to Freddie Langtry is probably an advertising dodge.

CHIEF LOCOS having surrendered, it is a reasonable inference that the browsing wasn't good off the reservation.

THE Civil Service act goes into operation July 1, but the Democratic politicians don't grow fonder of it as it draws nearer.

THE commander of the Holliday Post closes what he is pleased to term a controversy. But the columns of the INTELLIGENCER are still open.

IF the Republicans of Ohio are wise they will put the tariff issue plumply at the Democrats, stop up the holes and see that they don't get away.

THE State Administration looks tired after its "wrastlin'" match with the three-ply assessment. It has earned a long rest, and in due time is likely to get it.

SENATOR SHERMAN stops in the midst of his high farming to say that it looks like Foraker at the head of the ticket. The Senator is something of a prophet in politics.

IT is a poor New York paper that isn't equal to a great moral on the Brooklyn bridge disaster. But they couldn't foresee the disaster in the construction of the bridge.

ELSEWHERE we print extracts from exchanges, showing how Decoration Day was observed in Maryland and Virginia—how Union and ex-Confederate joined in the ceremonies.

THEY do say that as a fence straddler McDonald can give Hendricks points and discount him. Hendricks made his fading reputation on money. McDonald is forging ahead on tariff.

SOME remarks on the election in the Third district, made by the Charleston *Call*, were inadvertently credited to the Kanawha *Gazette*, in the INTELLIGENCER of yesterday. Let us hope that this will reach the brethren in time to save trouble.

THE sugar planters of Louisiana are using Pittsburgh coal to take the place of wood. Our Kanawha coal is nearer and of as good quality, and it will not be long before it finds its way to that far Southern market. Happily it can make the whole trip by water.

THE free traders have been amusing themselves with a conference at Detroit. If they hadn't been in a hurry they might have waited for the Democratic convention of 1884. While they talked theory the country went on earning a living under a protective tariff.

ON second thought Ohio county is granted a reduction of five per cent on the assessment, equivalent to about $130,000. In the earlier stage of the campaign, when the Board of Equalization was equalizing everything upwards, it took a twist on Ohio county and wouldn't drop a peg. But the Board heard the hurricane roar, and changed its fine mind.

THERE is bad blood in Harrodsburg, and it would not be surprising if we were to have more startling news from that now historic town. There are two women seeking vindication, one for herself and the other for her murdered husband, and they seem to be moving together on the enemy. Phil. Thompson has got his "honor" fixed to suit him, and now Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Davis are about to see to theirs.

MR. SNYDER foots up 1,230 majority in the Third district. If he is satisfied with that out of a vote of over 18,000, in a district which has been thought hopelessly Democratic, he is not a hard man to please. Mr. Snyder polled 2,673 votes less than Hancock, Judge Brown 421 more than Garfield. The Third is a growing district. The Republican vote is growing up, the Democratic down. The returns do not show the full growth. If Democrats stayed away from the polls because they thought they had a sure thing, Republicans stayed away because they thought they had no chance to win. The day of the deliverance of the Third district will not be long delayed.

IT comes out now on authority that General Crook is pursuing the Apaches in accordance with an agreement between the two governments and with the approval of his own government. Crook is not only a good fighter, but he is a good soldier, and a good soldier doesn't go off at half cock. The further assurance is given that Crook laid his plans with careful deliberation, taking with him what troops he could and supporting his fighting force with what troops he could spare. It may be that the expedition will not be successful, but the enemy has gone into a hard country, and the pursuit is beset with great difficulties. If Crook gets a fair chance at the Apaches it will be bad for the Apaches.

THE response of the nail market to the settlement of differences between the manufacturers and the men is a drop of ten cents a keg, the point from which the selling price recently advanced. The market had been looking for an advance, or at least a stiffening of price, as the result of an indefinite suspension. The decline is a natural result of the change in the situation. Some manufacturers look for a further decline, and this we think probable. In that event a point would be reached where employers and men would concur in the wisdom of restricting production. It is to be hoped that we are not to be confronted by this necessity, but it is far better that a stoppage should come in this friendly way than through a lock-out or a strike. It is always better that employers and employes shall stand together.

RED RIVER COUNTRY.

HOW IT LOOKS TO A NORTHERN MAN.

Decline of Steamboat Traffic—Towns that have Seen Their Best Days—Rich Texas Lands. Indian Territory—Peculiarities of Inhabitants—Southeastern Kansas.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

FORT SCOTT, SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS, May 28.—After a pleasant sojourn of four months in the sunny South I find myself once more on the soil of a Northern State. I am, in other words, here in Southeastern Kansas, at the town of Fort Scott, on the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad—a road that has been ably and successfully administered for several years by Geo. H. Nettleton, of Kansas City, son-in-law to the Hon. Wm. L. Hearne, of Wheeling. I left New Orleans less than a week ago, starting out on my trip over Morgan's Louisiana & Texas railroad, and coming up Northwest through Louisiana over that road as far as Alexandria, on the Red River, and passing en route through the famous Teche sugar country, the garden spot of Louisiana.

At Alexandria I took the cars of the Texas Pacific road—a road that was recently completed clear through to New Orleans, but that is now suspended on the Alexandria & New Orleans division on account of the overflow in the Atchafayla. On this road we traveled parallel with the Red river far as Shreveport, the virtual head of navigation on that river for New Orleans boats—a town of 10,000 inhabitants and once a great shipping point for cotton. Like Alexandria, it has seen its best days. Since the completion of the Texas Pacific road the people ship a great deal of cotton from the way stations that once sought the river. You remember that it was up on the Red river, near Shreveport, that Mrs. Stowe located Legree, the ferocious planter, into whose hands Uncle Tom, the hero of her story, finally fell. But now all is quiet on the Red river, and the darkeys sing Whittier's lines,

"Oh, never you fear, if never you hear
The driver's horn again."

Coming through the Teche and Red River sections of Louisiana I had several pleasant and instructive conversations with sugar and cotton planters, and from them learned that the successors of Uncle Tom, while neither so saintly or industrious as that paragon of all the virtues, are doing well—some of them working for a dollar per day and a large number, especially in the Red River country, cropping on the shares. This report was confirmed by ocular demonstration, for I could see men, women and children in the fields—all colored—handling the plow and the hoe in a business way. Twice I saw a woman plowing, but generally a man was plowing and his wife and children, male and female were at work with the hoe.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The crops in the Teche country were not exactly what I expected to see. The sugar cane and the corn are behind hand, but everybody said that the prospects although late are good, and some said that they expected as good a crop of sugar as that of last year. As for corn, I noticed but a few fields in the car—certainly not over half a dozen—and in very many the stalks were not over two feet high. I was surprised to learn that the average crop of corn in the Teche is not 15 bushels to the acre, which was explained by the remark that corn is an alternating crop after two or three years of sugar planting, and after considerable exhaustion of the soil has taken place. I noticed that even in this "garden spot" they made liberal use of cotton seed meal as a fertilizer.

One of the large planters of the Red river country—Dr. J. W. Cockram, of Natchitoches parish—gave me one of the most favorable reports I received anywhere in regard to the improved and improving condition of the negro. Speaking from the standpoint of a slave owner and a planter before the war, he felt bound to say that the colored man was hoeing his row—row for row with the white man—and that he could see hopeful signs of continued progress. He does not endorse the idea that the race is not increasing; he says that they are on the decided increase in Northwestern Louisiana. It looked that way to me from the number of little images in ebony that I could see toddling around the cabin doors as we passed.

After passing Shreveport we struck a poor piny woods country, and it was the same old thing that I had seen elsewhere in the South, poor country poor people. This sort of country continued until more than half way between Marshall and Dallas, Texas, when all at once, as it were, we emerged into a rich black waxy soil, and a beautiful prairie country. Some of the country was really enchanting as far as the eye could reach, and hence I was not surprised to find a prosperous and pushing city of 20,000 inhabitants at Dallas.

DALLAS AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

The county surrounding it, saying nothing of its railroad advantages, is of a character to build up an important trading centre. A great deal of cotton is handled at Dallas, and one of the best papers in the South, the Dallas *Herald*, is published there. A planter near Dallas, raised on this black waxy land over two bales of cotton to the acre, but of course this is above an average crop, although, in this particular case, no fertilizers were made use of, but only intelligent judgement in the preparation of the land. I learned that good raw land can be bought in this region for $10 per acre, and improved farms at $20 to $25. Some of the corn fields were covered with a heavy stand of dark green corn, three or four feet high, and were expected to yield 30 to 40 bushels per acre. There was, however, considerable variation in the outlook of both cotton and corn as we passed along.

North Texas proper embraces an area of about 24,000,000 acres and there is under cultivation, as I am informed, not yet 5,000,000 acres, while the cotton crop has reached in one season 621,000 bales of 500 pound each, worth $31,000,000, and the corn crop 57,000,000 bushels, worth nearly $20,000,000, and the wheat crop 17,000,000 bushels, worth $17,000,000.

This rich and beautiful country continued on along our route as far west as Fort Worth and as far north as Dennison, and of course I could take in but a small portion of it. I was struck with the improved character of the live stock as compared with anything that I had seen elsewhere in the South.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

From Dennison we passed into the Indian Territory—a country of which it can be said in the language of the hymn,

"Where every prospect pleases
And only man is vile."

The Indians who hold sway in it number between 60,000 and 70,000, and are about the most utterly worthless population in the United States. They hold this magnificent domain of over 64,000 square miles, comprising over 41,000,000 acres of land, against all the world, and yet away from the very few stations on our route of 300 miles through the territory you would not see a house on an average in every twenty miles, and only here and there a very small herd of cattle. I made it a point to talk with Indians, half-breeds and white people whenever an opportunity offered, and from all I could see, hear and glean I came to the conclusion that an Indian who really did anything or amounted to anything must be an object of curiosity to everybody in the territory. The universal testimony is that they will not work but that they will drink all the whisky they can get their hands on. They own all the land in common—no one has a fee in an acre—and they squat down and fence in a farm wherever they have a mind to. They rent their lands to white men occasionally who get a permit from the chief of the particular tribe, countersigned by the United States Indian Agent to come in and sojourn. No white man can engage in any sort of business, except that of milling or engineering, without one of these permits.

By the gracious favor of the council of the six tribes, in legislature assembled at Muskogee, the capital of the Nation, a railroad was built through the sacred domain, and that railroad is the one over which we traveled—the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. About a dozen full-blood Indians and as many half breeds got on and off the cars in our run through the Territory, and a harder and dumber set to interview than they generally were it would be difficult to find. I had an interesting talk with a white man who runs a grist mill among the Cherokees, who says that the colored people who used to be the slaves of these Indians, and who have the same territorial rights as the Indians themselves, are really the laboring population of the Territory, and many of them, he says, are not only well doing and prosperous, but actually getting rich. I also talked with one of these old slaves—a well-dressed woman, who, with her child, was taking a short trip on the cars—who said that the blacks in their settlement were doing well—had very good homes; were raising crops and cattle, and in general getting along satisfactorily.

There could not possibly be a greater contrast presented between the two sides of an imaginary line than that to be seen as you pass the line between the territory and Kansas. At once you strike a succession of cultivated farms, while in the territory a cultivated farm was really a curiosity. The country is the same but the population vastly different. The white man has his longing eyes on the territory, and but for Uncle Sam's troops he would possess the land in twenty-four hours. It is only a question of a few years, however, until the pressure of both immigration and public opinion will open up an arrangement for the settlement of this splendid country.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

The Kansas country hereabouts is indeed an attractive region. This place is 72 miles from the territory line and is the principal point in the southeastern section of the State. The Fort Scott and Gulf road is being pushed by the Nettleton syndicate to the Mississippi river at Memphis as rapidly as possible, and is expected to open for the great grain shipments of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska this fall. The distance from Kansas City to Memphis by this line is only about 400 miles which is only half the present distance by way of St. Louis. I refer to this cut off as simply one of the important changes that are taking place in the Western railroad systems. This one is what would be called in war an important flank movement, because when the Mississippi Valley Railroad is completed between Memphis and New Orleans and connection made between it and the Fort Scott & Gulf line, the distance between Kansas City and New Orleans will be reduced to very little more than the present distance between St. Louis and that city. And thus there will be a new diversion of trade between the upper Missouri country and the mouth of the Mississippi.

But enough on this subject for the present. I go from here into the interior of the State, and may possibly write you further on this and other kindred subjects from some other point. A. W. C.

FAULKNER'S MINES.

The Splendid Equipment and Improvements Going on at the Works.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

FREDERICK, FAYETTE CO., W. VA., May 29.—A mile and a half east of Coal Valley is the mine of Frederick Faulkner, another gentleman who from a small beginning has worked himself up. In the front hills, up an incline of 450 feet in length, one finds Mr. Faulkner's present opening. Still in the No. 2 gas seam, in which most of the mining around here is done, he finds and ships a rich, soft coal. With an average thickness of five feet the seam is easily worked, and the entries are all of a good heighth. The mine, ventilated by openings driven through to daylight, is well provided with air, and but little trouble is found with water. The track is one of the best I have seen, and is in good condition. Beside the gas coal, the seam has one foot thickness of splint. All this at present is consigned to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for shipment to its eastern market. The land, leased from the Paxton heirs, is rich in coals other than the one now mined. One hundred and ninety-six feet from the river, surface measurement, an opening is being driven into the Eagle or Wyant seam, of which Mr. Faulkner has a slice. His new drum house and plane are finished, and work is being rapidly pushed in the entry. To handle the coal which will be mined here necessitated the building of a new tipple. This tipple is having the finishing touches put to it, and in more than one respect is the finest I have seen in the valley. It is 264 feet long, 20 feet wide and to the "gallows bent" 104 feet above low water. Handsomely painted, it presents a most sightly appearance, and its outside is only an index of that within.

THE EQUIPMENT.

Furnished with four sets of screens, two for river shipping and two for rail, one set for each kind of coal, it is very complete. Pilot wheels are placed in the inside to regulate the barges. The weighing, screening and dumping into either barges or cars is all done at the same time. They have the latest improvements in baskets, and a special contrivance of one the "bosses" for handling nut coal, used here for the first time, is attracting considerable attention. After seeing it I did not wonder when told the cost was in the neighborhood of $20,000. Coal can be shipped from this point during any coal stage of the river without any further government improvements. Just as soon as there is sufficient water shipping will commence and by fall the capacity of the mine will be largely increased.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

I understand Mr. Faulkner intends shipping the coal mined from the Eagle seam. This is the same "coked" just above here. In addition to the improvements already mentioned, a new side track is to be laid, new houses and a blacksmith shop built and other things done. But it is certain that energy is backing up this place. In this mine, as well as in others near here, I find a great many colored miners. A large number of them are steady and good workers. One of them, Tom Banks, known as the extra entry driver of the Eagle mine, told me that on some days he made as much as nine dollars. These men are giving their children every advantage in their power, and not a few of the men themselves are intelligent and reading thinkers. Taking care of themselves is doing a good work for them. J. L. S.

An Insane Mother's Deed.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—A special to the *Patriot* says: Mrs. Susan E. Douglass, aged 27, residing in Cumberland county, during the absence of her husband cut the throats of her three children, boys, and then killed herself. Insanity.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

THE SIGNING OF THE IRON SCALE

At Different Points in the Country—State of Affairs at Cincinnati—No Strike at Louisville—Wire Drawers' Strike Averted—The Difference in Puddlers' Wages.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The manufacturers here say that the iron strike is ended, and that as soon as the fires can be started work will proceed. The workmen did not insist on $6 yesterday, but receded to $5.50. The manufacturers held the ground that their agreement with the men to abide by the Pittsburgh adjustment precluded them from all negotiations. There has been as yet no formal meeting of the workmen, nor formal notice given to the manufacturers, but all assume that work will be resumed.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 1.—The rolling mill proprietors of the Mahoning Valley will all sign the scale of last year, and work will be continued without interruption after next Monday, with the exception of Brown, Bonnell & Co, who will close down for ten days to take account of stock. There is great rejoicing here among the 4,000 mill employes.

WIRE WORKERS OUT.

The Employes of the Oliver Wire Mill, Pittsburgh, Conclude to Strike.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—The final meeting of the employes of the Oliver wire mill, to decide whether or not to strike, was held in St. Malachi's Hall, Sligo, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. After the meeting was over one of the wire workers was spoken to, and from him it was learned that the session was an exceedingly animated one, a minority of the assembly being in favor of accepting the reduction, which they claimed would only be temporary. Besides they said, nothing was to be gained by a strike at present. The conservative disposed brethren were peremptorily squelched, and it was decided to appoint a committee to convey to the managers of the mill the intelligence that they (the wire drawers) would not submit to the proposed reduction, and see what arrangements could be made. One of the managers of the mill was spoken to this afternoon, and he stated that no concessions would be made, and a strike lasting through the summer months would no doubt be the outcome of the matter, unless the workmen reconsider and conclude to go to work. The number of men thrown out of employment by the strike will reach 275. The wire-drawers at the Cambria Iron and Steel Works, at Johnstown, are also out without any prospect of getting in again for some months.

A later dispatch says: The strike of the wire drawers a Oliver's wire mill was settled to night by the proprietors withdrawing the order for a ten per cent reduction.

A dispatch from Johnstown, Pa., to-night says: "The report that there was a strike at the wire mill of the Cambria iron company is unfounded; there is no strike of any kind there."

Situation at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The acceptance of the scale for puddling by the iron masters at Pittsburgh yesterday does not affect the steel mills, but has merely to do with those working merchant iron. There are only two of the latter class of mills in this vicinity, the Bayview Mills, near Milwaukee, owned by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, and the mills of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company, South Chicago. Both shut down last night, throwing an aggregate of 2,000 men out of work. Both probably will resume work in a few days.

Effect of the Settlement.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—Business men report that the effect of the settlement of the iron difficulty is already noticeable in increased orders. Manufacturers do not seem to be very hopeful for the future. A. M. Byers, one of the most prominent, said this evening that he did not consider the prospects for summer trade even fair; that the mills would only run enough to fill orders, and that he did not think that many days in each month would be required to do this. Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, is of the same opinion. Workmen are not worried for the future; they consider the manufacturers' gloomy forebodings as uncalled for, and regard the outlook as quite rosy.

Affairs at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1—There will be no strike by iron workers here, as a satisfactory agreement between employers and employes was reached a week since. Everything is going on as usual. Early in the week the men in the Ohio Falls Iron Works, about one hundred in number, gave notice that they would work until Thursday night under the old scale, after which they would demand an increase of fifty cents. The demand was not acceded to, and this morning they went out. It is thought the matter will be arranged in a few days and the men will return to work.

Falling in Line.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—A Warren special says the Westlante Iron Company signed the scale to-day. The Ward Iron Company, at New Philadelphia, signed the scale last night.

PUDDLERS' PREFERENCES.

The Difference Between the Wages in This District and Cincinnati.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—The difference of half a dollar in the scale of prices existing between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati is easily explained when applied to these places. A reporter called upon a well known puddler who has worked in all the principal manufacturing cities in the country, and who is in consequence well posted in matters pertaining to rolling mills. He was asked why it was that a roller in Cincinnati received $6 per ton, while in this city the wages paid are only $5 50. In reply the son of toil stated that there are various reasons for the difference, as any one who has worked at both points can testify. In the first place, the furnaces in Cincinnati are not as well kept up as in this city, and the "fix" with which they are supplied is of a very inferior quality.

"Are the furnaces in the Western mills kept in as good repair as in the East?" asked the writer.

"No, not generally, although at some places we cannot complain. The furnaces are very similar to the ones used in the Smoky City, but at some of the Cincinnati mills the "double furnace," is used, which makes the work a great deal harder on the puddlers. The fact is," said he, "I would sooner work eight heats in Pittsburgh than five in Cincinnati."

Continuing, the speaker said: "Another great drawback in Porkopolis is the very soft coal, or rather slack, which they use in their mills; it is really nothing more than dirt, a lump of coal the size of an egg being a rare luxury to the average puddler. The uncertainty of steady employment in the Western cities is also a great disadvantage to a man."

Said he. "The workmen who goes to Cincinnati thinking he will have a soft thing of it there, is bound to be mistaken. He will come out at the small end of the horn. You will learn that much from any puddler who ever worked in Cincinnati, and who knows the difference between good and bad coal, or lump coal and soft coal or between good and bad metal. No more Cincinnati for me, if I can help it."

"In this city if a man quits or is discharged from one position, he can at once go to work for a different firm; but there it is vastly different. If you are in any way thrown out of work, ten chances to one you will be compelled to leave the city in search of employment."

"Then you think more money can be made in Pittsburgh at $5 50 than for $6 in Cincinnati?" asked the reporter.

"Decidedly," replied he.

Hangman's Day South.

MACON, GA., June 1.—John Bailey and Henry Winbush, both colored, were hanged in this city to-day, the former for the murder of Paris Tapman, and the latter for the murder of Morgan Washington. Both became Catholics, Bishop Gross, of Savannah, confirming them. Father Calbert administered the sacrament in the cell this morning. Both sang and prayed. They slept well till 4 A. M. They were conveyed from the jail to Camp Oglethrope, a mile from town, at noon. The scaffold was erected on an open spot on the old drill ground. Fifteen thousand spectators were present. The Sixth Georgia battalion escorted the condemned men to the gallows. The day was clear and hot. The drop fell about one foot.

OXFORD, N. C., June 1.—Bob Henderson (colored), was hanged at noon to-day for the murder of his young wife last fall. The execution was private in the jail yard, only forty witnesses being present. A great crowd was in town. The prisoner was indifferent and made no confession.

A Lively Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—To-day was one of the liveliest in the experience of the oil trade in this city. Great excitement prevailed during the session, and the fluctuations were rapid and large. The market opened strong at $1.22¼, advanced to 125, when heavy selling and pounding, together with the report of a new well in the Balltown district, broke the market to $1.18, but at noon there was a better feeling and a restoration of confidence, the final sales being made at $1.21. The estimated sales at the morning session were 2,000,000 barrels.

Star Route Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—One year ago to-day the first star route trial began, and this morning Merrick entered upon the fifth day of his argument in the present case. He again accused John Dorsey of perjury and said his affidavits had been accepted when he was neither a contractor nor sub-contractor. He made them in blank to be filled up by another conspirator, and charged as the circumstances might demand.

A Terrible Fate.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 1.—The *Gazette's* Hot Springs special says: The body of Wm. Landers, a rich Philadelphian, who disappeared a few days ago, was found yesterday in Guelph Creek, six miles from the city, and his head had been almost entirely eaten by buzzards. His person contained $3 cash and $800 worth of diamonds. He had evidently wandered away, temporarily deranged, and fallen into the creek.

A Young Man Gone Wrong.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—A special reports that Noah R. Stiner, Postmaster at Sterling, O., and Secretary of the Russell Wrench Company, is missing, and it has been discovered that he forged his father's name to his bond for $5,000 as Secretary of the Wrench Company. He held other positions of trust and was looked upon as a young man of unusual promise. Other crookedness is being developed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Witchita, Kansas, authorities yesterday raided six gambling houses and captured twenty-one gamblers.

The one hundredth anniversary of the disbanding of the Revolutionary Army will be celebrated at Fishkill, N. Y., to-day.

Wm. King was fatally stabbed by Martin Casey, at Chicago, late last night, in a saloon row, growing out of alleged cheating in throwing dice for drinks.

The official ceremonies of the opening of the annual examinations of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, were observed yesterday morning with the usual eclat.

Maud S. at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., yesterday, made the first trial to wagon she ever made. The first mile was made in 2:23½, the second mile in 2:18 and the last half mile in 1:06.

Joe Seward, of Boston, and Tommy Marr, of New York, of the school ship New Hampshire, fought a prize fight yesterday near Providence, R. I. At the seventh round Seward knocked Marr out of time.

An enormous quantity of lumber is being shipped from Ottawa, Canada, and American boats can only be loaded at advanced rates. Many English buyers are on the ground, and heavy foreign shipments are expected.

Hon. W. L. Scott has given ten thousand dollars each to the Hamot and St. Vincent Hospitals of Erie, Pa. He had previously given large sums to the Home for the Friendless and the Catholic Orphan Asylum of the same city.

In the Pennsylvania State Senate yesterday a petition was read from Franklin B. Gowen, counselling against the adoption of the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the legal relations of the Standard Oil Co. to the State.

Amasa Stone by his will leaves $100,000 to Adelbert College, making his contribution to that institution $600,000. He leaves property valued at $1,000,000 to his widow, and the remainder of his fortune, variously estimated from $6,000,000 to $12,000,000, to his two daughters.

Last night Glenroy Henson, colored, keeper of the city hay scales of Petersburg, Va., was murdered by his step-son, Joseph Henson, a lunatic, who killed his victim by striking him on the head with a fence paling. Several nails penetrated the skull. Death was almost instantaneous. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail.

Great numbers of people flocked to Kansas City, yesterday, from the country districts to see and hear Roscoe Conkling, who is there arguing in the United States Circuit Court against the constitutionality of forbidding the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine butter in the State. The court room could not contain one-tenth of those seeking admission.

At the meeting of the Universal Peace Union at New York, yesterday, Sarah Igers said the committee sent from the Peace Union to confer with the Irish Land League Convention in Philadelphia recently exerted great influence over that assembly, and persuaded them to cast aside their war-like intentions and endeavor to amicably arrange their difficulties by peaceful arbitration.

The first permanent settlement in Iowa was made at Dubuque, June 1, 1833, and the event was yesterday celebrated with banquets and orations on the development of the State during the first fifty years of its settlement. The day was also celebrated in Burlington, which also lays claim to the honor of being an early settlement. The territory which is embraced within the limits of the State of Iowa was part of the Louisiana purchase consummated in 1803. It was not, however, until after the close of the Black Hawk war that the country was opened to settlement by the whites.

BUCKEYE POLITICS.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN'S VIEWS

On the Political Situation in Ohio—The Prospect of a Full Republican Vote—Judge Foraker's Chances for the Nomination—The Liquor Question—Other Issues.

MANSFIELD, O., June 1.—A correspondent interviewed Senator John Sherman on the political situation in Ohio to-day:

"Does your information lead you to look for Judge Foraker's nomination?" asked the correspondent.

"That seems to be the drift of feeling."

"Speaker Hodge says they talk in Cleveland of urging the candidacy of State Treasurer Turney for the second place on the ticket."

"The two names would be very strong, with either one in either place. Mr. Turney could not take the stump, but he could bring to the ticket support from a populous and influential class; a class whose votes either party would be proud to have—the workingmen. That will be our aim: to nominate a strong ticket, and having a good cause there need be no fear of the result."

"How do you suppose the operation of the Scott law will affect the canvass should the Supreme Court sustain it?"

"Its operation must be beneficial. It will close two-thirds of the saloons in the State. We must expect dissatisfaction in the cities, but the great body of the people favor temperance measures. They know that this law must conduce to moral good. Then the interests which were antagonistic to the Republican position last year can not summon their former strength. They have no cause now except a selfish one, while our position can not be assailed on any such ground. The winter's legislation was intended for the moral welfare of the State, and will be so recognized. I feel very sure that the majority of voters will not hesitate between a side whose victory would encourage and give free rein to those engaged in this traffic and our side, which aims at restriction and temperance. The issue, I have no doubt, will draw out a full Republican vote. The vote last year was very light."

"Had you noticed that it was heavier by 8,000 than the poll of 1881?"

"Yes; but in 1881 there was no canvass worth speaking of. The Democrats were hampered by a weak candidate, and Garfield's sickness and death added to the disinclination to make a fight. Not more than three or four important speeches were made in the campaign. The first one, I think, was made by me, and by an unfortunate coincidence, on the very night that Garfield died."

"Do you think the vote will equal that of of the Foster-Ewing campaign of 1879, when it was over 670,000?"

"Perhaps so. That was a very full vote for the State election, although at the general election in 1880 there were 655,000 votes. But party zeal ran high in the election of 1879 and both sides brought out unusual strength for a State election."

"Have you tried to analyze last year's vote with a view of locating Republican defection and apathy?"

ANALYSIS OF FORMER VOTES.

"That would be difficult, although to the 19,000 Democratic majority Cincinnati contributed 10,000 and Cleveland 6,000. Both were reversals. It doesn't require much figuring to locate or analyze that. Leaving out Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus, the Republican majority elsewhere throughout the State was about as usual for an off year. The Democratic following this year in those cities will be much reduced, we think, because of the nature of the issues. Last fall's vote indicated simply a transfer of public sympathy in certain localities upon a certain issue. It was a spasmodic change, but the situation having again become normal, or rather having shifted in our favor, because of the position and motives of the two parties to which I referred, I think we may reasonably look, if not for a reversal of last year's results in the cities, at least for such modification as with an assured heavy country vote will bring us success."

"Do you think that the liquor tax law as a purely legal or constitutional proposition will withstand assault?"

"It will, of course, be assailed on that ground. I think it will be difficult to separate its moral and legal bearings in the minds of the people. A tax is not necessarily a license. A law that imposes a tax upon a certain business and permits a person paying the tax to enter the business is perhaps susceptible of the construction that the tax is in the nature of a license. But fairly it seems to me that tax and license are not inseparable. Here is a traffic that people think ought to be taxed. We cannot authorize any one to enter into it, but under this law we can prevent any one going into it unless upon payment of the tax. Hence we cannot license, but we can tax. The distinction is one that must appeal to public sentiment. The mass of the people recognize the importance of a restrictive law, and if the constitutionality of this law, framed with the view of restriction by means of a tax, should be affirmed, I am satisfied that voters will sustain the party that passes the law."

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Is there likelihood that national issues will enter prominently into the canvass?"

"Certainly. We shall not only make strong declarations in the platform, but follow them up. The Democrats may try to depreciate them, but we shall force their discussion."

"Will not the Democrats do what they can to make the liquor question the conspicuous issue, and does not public feeling now fall in with that project?"

"That may be; but when the campaign gets under way people will not be thinking only of a State law as between the two parties. We shall have audiences for broader questions. There may be Democratic divisions on the tariff, for instance, at Cleveland, and in other manufacturing quarters, but throughout the interior the Democrats are outspoken for low tariff or free trade, and are eager for that issue. So are the Republicans, and it will be a mistake to suppose that this wish will be put aside or disregarded during the campaign. It will be forced into prominence if it doesn't go there readily. We can't afford, and the body of Democrats independent of platform makers don't wish, to evade it."

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Commander Jones, of Holliday Post, G. A. R., Has His Say.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR: As your editorial on the morning following Decoration Day has opened a controversy, I would like to say a word or two on the subject. When the idea of decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers was first mentioned it was objected to by some of the members, myself among the number. Being commander of the Post, I felt unwilling to detail members to decorate the graves of men who had tried to destroy our republic. We honor the cause in which we were engaged by our ceremonies as much as we honor the graves of those who died in the great battle for the Union, freedom and equal rights.

When the members of Holliday Post were detailed to mark the graves, they were not instructed to mark only the graves of Federal soldiers, but I suppose they felt a little delicacy about putting the stars and stripes over the men who had tried to destroy the Union; but they left small flags at the different cemeteries, and we had a notice in the papers stating that they were there, and for the friends of all soldiers to see that their graves were marked. If the friends of the Confederate soldiers had marked theirs, they would have been decorated by Holliday Post and no questions asked.

As for the Confederate soldiers, I have nothing to say against them. As for the men who died that this country might live, I think their place is on the Nation's roll of honor.

Hoping that this will end the controversy, I remain

The friend of the Boys in Blue,

G. B. JONES,
Commander of Holliday Post.

Wheeling, June 1.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Close of the Five Days' Session—The Resolutions, etc.

The opening exercises of the fifth day of the Institute at Fulton consisted of singing, which was unusually good; prayer by Prof. Miller, and singing again. Gems of literature from different authors were recited by the teachers; the effect was fine, much *interest* and *enjoyment being manifested*. Grammar was next discussed and some good ideas were presented. Intermission was followed by some queries read by Mr. Maxwell and submitted to the teachers. The discussion of these queries continued until 12 o'clock.

At 1 P. M. Mr. Maxwell discussed the subject of "Amendments to the School Law." He spoke also of text books, certificates, etc., showing a wide experience and good common sense in the opinions which he advanced.

Prof. Miller then led the Institute in a discussion upon zones, boundaries and climate and declination and inclination of the earth's axis. After intermission arithmetic and music were discussed.

The following report of the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The School Law of West Virginia requires all applicants for teachers' certificates to present to the Board of Examiners a certificate of attendance at some of the Institutes held within the State, and as some of the teachers of Ohio county have not been in attendance at the Institute at Fulton; therefore,

Resolved, That we the teachers of Ohio county who have attended the Institute, request the Board of Examiners to grant no certificates to teachers of Ohio county who have not complied with the law in this respect, except only such as can present a satisfactory and lawful excuse.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Institute that the School law should be so amended that teachers may be examined in one or two branches each day of the Institute, and certificates granted at the end of the Institute week, and that teachers be allowed their time for attending Institutes.

Resolved, That it should be the duty of the Board of Education to furnish the necessary text books to children of indigent parents; also to provide for the starting of a suitable library in each school.

Resolved, That we appreciate the value of school blank No. 25, and will do all we can to make it efficient in the grading of schools; but believe its usefulness would be further enhanced by having it retained in the school house for the benefit of the incoming teacher.

Resolved, That we heartily approve Supt. Butcher's efforts in awaking an interest in the subject of forestry in our public schools, and will co-operate with him in trying to beautify the school grounds of our State.

Resolved, That we extend to Prof. Miller and Supt. Maxwell our sincere thanks for the able, efficient and pleasant manner in which they conducted this Institute; also to Supt. Butcher and Prof. Crago for their presence and interesting remarks; also to Messrs. Stout, Young, Hervey, and others, for their kind assistance in furnishing music for the sessions of the Institute.

W. C. Weidman, Miss Jennie M. McClurkins, Mary L. English, Sallie W. Curtis, Charles Kyle, Jr., Committee.

The exercises at 7:30 P. M. commenced with music. Prof. Miller then addressed the Institute upon the subject "Our Own State." He spoke of the early history. During the address, which proved both instructive and entertaining, Mrs. Eckhardt, by request, gave an interesting account of the manner in which Virginia got the name "The Old Dominion." The rivers, soil, climate, counties, trees, minerals, clays, agriculture, live stock, manufactories, population, cities, state institutions, schools and railroads of West Virginia were then discussed in the manner of a class drill. Music enlivened the exercises. Prof. Miller introduced the subject of graduation. Prof. Crago spoke in an earnest manner upon the subject. Superintendent Butcher addressed the Institute in a most energetic, stirring way, and urged that ever teacher should secure the advantages of the graduating system. Miss Young and Mr. Weidman entertained the Institute with an organ and violin duet. Prof. E. V. DeGraff, of New Jersey, was introduced and addressed the Institute in his usual pleasing and elequent style. Prof. Miller followed with a retrospective view of the week's work. Mr. Clemmens made a few remarks upon the good work done by the Fulton school.

NO MUSIC IN HIS SOUL.

A Policeman Runs in an Italian Organ Grinder Gang.

Wheeling claims to be a musical city; she is acknowledged to have talent—musical talent, and is proud of it. She has never yet been honored by Mapleson and his troupe of Italian brigands, but she has been visited by sons of sunny Italy in whose souls the fire of music has been lighted, and who, although dirty and smelling strongly of garlic, were bound to furnish music to a new and benighted country like ours, even if it was ground out of an organ. Even an organ may have some good points about it. Having thus been honored by these strolling musicians—these romantic and dirty villians—will the people thus honored allow the blue coated minions of the law to suppress the divine strains from Operas, such as "Widow Nolan's Goat," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," etc., as was done yesterday? It is thought not. The fact that these wild and weird and yet sweet strains were suppressed is doubtless news to many.

A *gendarme* of the First Precinct, known to his fellow men as Ben Dunlap, and who wears a club and thirty-seven brass buttons—he who arresed the performing bear last month, yesterday arrested an organ, the man who made its melodies to issue forth and the solicitor of the combination. Dunlap says they were raising a disturbance about a house and that the motive power had a big revolver (which he shows) and that the other had no visible means of support (except his cane). The truth of the matter is, Dunlap has no music in his soul.

Wholesale Drowning of Workmen.

MILAN, ITALY, June 1.—By the upsetting of a crowded ferryboat on the Villorrai canal, near this city, last evening, twenty-two workingmen, who were on their way home to supper, were drowned. Some of the bodies have been recovered.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE ...PLE ALLIANCE. THE AIM OF THE TRI...

A Sensation that is Exciting France—Hemmed in on All Sides by Bismarck's Bayonets—What the Man of Iron and Blood Contemplates—The Tonquin Affair.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A *Herald* cable from Paris says: Three salient facts are now exciting the hopes or the fears of every thinking man in Europe:

First—The triple alliance now constitutes a sort of supreme tribunal of Europe, which is capable of enforcing its will or caprice upon any or all other European Powers, and without the consent of which no European question can be decided.

Second—That in the event of war the vast armies of Germany, Austria and Italy would constitute so many parts of one gigantic and perfectly elaborated machine, every minute movement of which would be directed by the German general staff, just as the armies of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden were in 1870 guided by the Prussian general staff.

Third—That just as Prussia welded together the North German Confederation in 1866 and the German Empire in 1871, so is the German Chancellor now welding together a still greater military and political unit, equal in extent to the empire of Charlemagne, and intended eventually to embrace the whole of Central Europe, Italy and the countries contiguous to the Danube and the Balkans.

LE SECRET DE BISMARCK.

Under the heading "Le Secret de Bismarck," the *Figaro* yesterday sounded the trumpet note of alarm, which excites general attention.

"Germany's *politique pour boire* commences with herself. She will first annex what is left of Lorraine and Nancy, which already appears on German staff maps in Teutonic guise as Nanzig, and then she will take the Granche-Comte. This vivisection of our country, still bleeding from her wounds, will be continued *ad infinitum*. Belgium will get French Flanders. England, for her neutrality, will obtain a port at our side of the channel, already suggested by Lord Seymour in 1870, as official documents prove. Switzerland will take Chablais and Faucogney, two inviting morsels that Bismarck tempted her with twelve years ago. Spain will be promised Roussillon and, perhaps, a strip of Gascony."

If this version of the *Figaro* is correct it would seem that the Man of Blood and Iron has at last encircled France with an irresistible girdle of bayonets until her position is analogous to the prisoners of mediæval days, the walls of whose cell slowly but surely closed in on every side until the victim was crushed out of existence by the overwhelming weight of masonry.

The Tonquin War.

HONG KONG, June 1.—Tricon, the newly appointed French Minister to China, passed through on his way to Shanghai, where he will confer with Li Hung Chang, who takes command of the Chinese troops in the provinces adjacent to Tonquin.

PARIS, June 1.—The *Gaulois*, in its account of the attack of the Annamites on the French force, near Hansi, says: Capt. Riviere, on leaving the fort, advanced with 150 marines, leaving a reserve of 250 men. These, however, remained too far in the rear to be of service to Capt. Riviere's advanced guard, which were surprised by a large force of Annamites and almost annihilated. On the rear guard arriving at the scene, the Annamites fled, carrying off Capt. Riviere and fifteen marines, all of whom were impaled the next day.

An Appeal for Kelly and Caffrey.

DUBLIN, June 1.—The Ladies' Committee to aid political prisoners sent the following telegram to Gladstone: "We appeal to you on the ground of humanity for the commutation of the sentences of Thomas Caffrey and Timothy Kelly, the two condemned Phœnix Park murderers. Three lives have already been taken in atonement for the two. We ask for mercy."

Caffrey was sentenced to be hanged June 2 and Kelly June 9. No reply to the communication has been received from Mr. Gladstone.

CABLE CLICKS.

The Vatican has abandoned for the present the hope of establishing diplomatic relations with England.

The Duc de Chartres sent a telegram to the Duc de Montpensier, representative of the Spanish Court at the coronation of the Czar of Russia, stating that he had been wrecked in the Caspian Sea and barely escaped with his life.

Edward Harrington, editor of the Kerry *Sentinel*, and the printers of that paper have been summoned to answer a charge of printing the poster which appeared on the 19th ult. inviting persons who desired to join the Invincibles to attend a meeting to be held the following night.

The dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburgh, Curtin, Whitehead and Wilson, against whom true bills were found day before yesterday, were arraigned in the Old Bailey yesterday morning before Justice Hawkins. They pleaded not guilty, and the trial was fixed for the 11th inst.

A Horrible Accident.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 1.—A frightful runaway accident, resulting in the death of Mrs. Schnitger and child, occurred at Seventh street bridge. The woman and child were seated in a wagon, to which was attached a double team. Crossing the bridge the animals became frightened, and ran away, dashing along at a terrible gallop on the bridge and swaying over against the light wooden railing broke it down and plunged off with the wagon and occupants, falling a distance of thirty-five feet, and striking on the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad track. The unfortunate mother and her little one, the horses, wagon and all were piled in a confused heap on the track. Mrs. Schnitger and her child were killed outright.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Philadelphia—Chicago, 10; Philadelphia, 1.

At East Saginaw—Bay City, 9; East Saginaw, 3.

At Ft. Wayne—Quincy, 1; Ft. Wayne, 3.

At Richmond—St. Louis, 7; Richmond, 4.

At New York—Detroit, 7; New York, 13.

At New York—Columbus, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

At Detroit—Grand Rapids, 6, Toledo, 12.

At Providence—Cleveland, 3; Providence, 7.

At Boston—Buffalo, 7; Boston, 5.

At Wash'ton—Nationals, 10; Eclipse, 9.

THE almanac says that Venus now rises before daylight. Venus has evidently married a man who refuses to get up in the morning to make the fires.—*Norristown Herald.*

AN exchange says: "For good board go to a saw mill; for plane board go to a carpenter shop." In Lowell we say for cheap board "go on to the corporation."—*Lowell Courier.*

Special Announcement.

I will offer this week some real bargains in ladies shoes, walking shoes and slippers. Call early while we have a full assortment.

L. V. BLOND.