The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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FORAKER seems to be the coming man. But it may take the Columbus Convention two days to decide.

HENRY WARD BEECHER will be seventy years old this month. His wife is nearly a year older, but she isn't so fine a preacher.

SENATOR THURMAN is not a candidate for Governor, but that doesn't keep him from making a very sensible speech on State issues.

HAMILTON county Republicans being divided, the *Commercial Gazette* expects to see the candidate for Governor taken from some other county.

IT is said that ex Governor Cornell and ex-Senator Platt of New York, are in training for the United States Senate. Mr. Platt thinks he will like it better than he did before.

THE Buckhanon *Banner* speaks of the opinion of Attorney General Watts in the reassessment matter as a "late decision." Yes, it was a little late, but it was the first train that came along.

TO MORROW the Republicans of Ohio meet in convention at Columbus. From all the indications they are going to adopt a straightforward platform, put good men on it, and force the fighting.

HENDRICKS could be induced to look kindly on "the old ticket," cipher record and all. Three years ago he preferred a new ticket with Hendricks for a head piece. The older he gets the less it requires to satisfy him.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa decides that the word "debt" means a subsisting debt; "a debt which has to originate can not properly be said to be a debt which is to become due." Then we don't owe anything to the Democratic party.

GOVERNOR JACKSON has appointed a Republican on the Tax Commission. But there need be no apprehension for the Governor's safety. He is not backsliding. The act, as amended at the instance of Republicans, required him to do it.

THE Philippi *Republican* insists that at least one of the Barbour county Assessors, Mr. Harrison Stalnaker, declared that he wouldn't carry out the orders from Wheeling to include prying into smoke-houses and chicken-coops, "and he didn't do it." Why, this is rank rebellion! What is the State administration going to do about it?

HON. DANIEL MANNING, chairman of the New York delegation at the Cincinnati Democratic Convention of 1880, has been accused of working up a Tilden boom for 1884. Mr. Manning declares that there is no truth in the statement—"that Mr. Tilden's desire and purpose to remain in private life is known to all his friends, and deplored by them." We join the deploration party. Next to Ben Butler Tilden is our man. He would run well for us and we want him.

A PLEASING rumor comes over the wave about the contemplated movements of Mr. Davitt. He is going to be released from imprisonment, and will come at once to the United States to raise funds to establish a newspaper to present his views simultaneously in London and Dublin. If Mr. Davitt wants a little thing of this kind, of course we shall have to give it to him; or perhaps, instead of the money, he would commute the sentence and accept one of the ready made newspapers for which we have no particular use on this side.

THE Attorney General has spoken and in his opinion the Governor's assessment order is null. The Republican procession will now put out their spluttering torches and crawfish homeward.—*Wetzel Democrat.*

No, esteemed cotemporary, the burden of crawfishing is not on us. If you remember, it was not Republicans who "marched up the hill and then marched down again." Democratic officials hatched out a scheme to increase taxation, and the resulting trouble in the Democratic party induced them to hatch another scheme to get out of the fix. His Bourbon Excellency and and their Bourbon sub-Excellencies won't feel flattered by this reference to crawfishing.

IN a highly commendable spasm of virtue the *Register* has dismissed or suspended that "staff correspondent" who wrote special New York letters out of the *Police Gazette* with his able scissors. And now we have the less pretentious "special correspondence" made up with the scissors from the New York papers taken at random. A half-column story of "Diamond Thieves' Games," in yesterday's *Register*, bundled up with the "special correspondence" came word for word, except the omission of two paragraphs and a typographical error, from the New York *Star*. Now, we trust it will not occur to our enterprising neighbor to suggest to its readers that the antiquated concern on Fourteenth street is envious of the *Register's* marvelous success in Jumbo journalism.

ON the whole Governor Jackson's choice of Tax Commissioners can not be called happy. Mr. Joseph Bell, of Wheeling, the Republican member of the Commission, is a citizen of good standing and a business man of long experience. But the majority will run the Commission, and here we shall see the one hand of Mr. James M. Mason. After the passage of the act to create the Commission Mr. Mason boasted that he had made an arragement with the Governor by which he was to be placed on the Commission; that he was to be allowed to name the other Democrat, and he thought he would select ex-Auditor Bennett. He said further that he was "going to run that Commission," and would report from time to time as it might suit himself and his New York friends of the West Virginia certificate syndicate. Mr. Mason has certainly made a good beginning, thanks to the obliging disposition of the Governor. It may be, however, that since the Supreme Court of the United States has knocked the bottom out of his scheme to settle the claim of Virginia against West Virginia he will not take so much interest in his Commission.

THE LIVING ISSUES

IN THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Senator Sherman Sets Them Forth in a Speech. Foreshadowing the Platform—Protective Tariff—The Scott Liquor Law and Its Justice—Constitutional Amendments.

MANSFIELD, O., June 2.—Senator Sherman, at the Richland county Republican Convention to-day, being called on for a speech, responded as follows. After sketching the history of the Republican party Mr. Sherman spoke in the following strain regarding the issues of the coming campaign in Ohio:

What now are the questions upon which the contest this fall will depend? Are we right on these? If so, we can win the victory if we will. These questions no doubt will be formulated by the State Convention. But one or two of them have been made so prominent by recent events that we can anticipate the resolutions of the Convention. Shall our tariff laws be framed with a view to protect labor as well as to levy taxes? Upon that question we are united and incontestibly right. It is the fundamental National question of the time which will engross the attention of the next Congress, and be the pivotal issue upon which the Presidential election will turn. We, as a party, maintain that while the main object of taxes on imported goods is to furnish revenue for the support of the Government, yet that in levying them special care should be taken to foster, build up and protect such manufactures, agriculture, or production, as are suited to our climate and the habits of our people, with a view to secure to our artizans fair wages for a good day's labor, for our farmers a home market for their productions, and to our country strength, wealth and independence. This is the chosen position of the Republican party, and upon it we invite a contest with our Democratic friends, whenever, if ever they make up their minds upon the subject.

The other question is: Shall the sale of spirituous and malt liquors be free and untaxed in Ohio? Or shall it pay in taxes some portion of the expenses caused by the traffic for the maintenance of our courts, poor houses and local police, and for the loss it entails upon the victims of a diseased appetite and upon their wives and children? The Republican Legislature has embodied their views of what is right and just in what is called "the Scott law."

WE MUST STAND OR FALL BY THAT LAW. Not by its defects or imperfections, if any, for they can easily be corrected, but upon the principles contained in it—upon the justice of the taxes it imposes. It declares that an annual tax of two hundred dollars shall be imposed upon all persons who sell spirituous liquors in Ohio and one hundred dollars on all who sell malt liquors. Is this a wise and just measure? I believe it is. A tax on the sale of liquors now exists in nearly every State of the Union, and in some States at a rate far higher than the rate proposed. There is not a country in Europe, or in regions anywhere called civilized, where some form of taxation is not levied upon the sale of liquors. In London, Paris and Berlin, and in most of the cities of the so-called centers of civilization the chief sources of revenue for local purposes is the tax on the sale of spirits, wine and beer. In Ohio, almost alone of the States of the Union, owing to the faulty provisions of our State Constitution, the sale of liquor is untaxed, and is as free as the sale of bread. Is it so that the people of Ohio are less careful of good order and temperance than the people of sister States or the great cities of Europe? We would all resent such an accusation if made. The truth is, that the anomalous position of this question in Ohio grows out of the fact that a large proportion of the people of Ohio are so much opposed to liquor selling that they won't recognize the traffic by taxing it. But experience shows that a wise tax law will restrain, to a certain extent, the evils of indiscrimination and universal traffic in spirits, will yield also a fruitful revenue, and not prevent the passage of any other wise temperance law which, in public opinion, is consistent with the personal liberty of the citizen. Therefore, Republicans favor the Scott Law.

They mean to enforce it. They are opposed to its repeal. They invite our Democratic friends to meet us manfully on this issue, and take the judgment of the people upon it. We may lose some votes, but the Republican party, in all its brilliant history, was never more clearly right than when it demands of those who sell liquor as a beverage to pay to the public a tax to meet the expenses caused by their traffic, and being right, we are certain to win it we have the courage to fight and the wisdom to unite with all those who agree with us.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

There are other questions relating to temperance submitted to the people upon which the General Assembly invite your discussion, opinion and vote. How best to deal with the temperance question, whether by prohibition, local option, or legislative control, are fair subjects of discussion and decision. I have opinions upon these subjects and am willing to state them, but this is not an opportune time. It is sufficient to say that the present constitution limits and controls the action of the General Assembly, and that this constitution must be changed to make legislation effective. You have now an opportunity of making such a change by voting for an amendment to the constitution. If you think the evil is so great that prohibition is the only remedy, you can say so. If you think the matter can fairly be remitted to the General Assembly to provide such measures from time to time, as public opinion will enforce, you can say so. These are matters upon which substantial differences of opinion do and will exist, and therefore they are properly left to the vote of the people. If these fail and you by your success establish in permanence the existence and enforcement of a good tax law, you will have the wisest temperance measure that can be framed under the existing constitution.

And so, my Republican friends of Richland county, I close as I commenced, that, though we are in a minority in this county we are contending for what we believe to be right, and for the best interests of all, and will still appeal to the majority of our neighbors, in kindness and charity, to help us fight the cause of labor and temperance, as in former times we appealed to them for freedom and the Union.

A JUST MEASURE.

We neither intend to shirk this issue nor allow our Democratic friends to do so. If they beat us this time we will try it again. We will do no injustice to any trade or vocation, but we say it is not unjust to impose an annual tax of $200 upon those who sell spirituous liquors and $100 on those who sell malt liquors. Indeed, it is a marvel that such a tax is resisted by the Democratic party in Ohio, when a much larger tax is levied in other States.

Let us then nominate our county ticket, and send our delegates to the State Convention, and there boldly take our ground in favor of the time-honored principles of the Republican party, and especially in favor of the law by which the traffic in liquor shall bear its just burden of taxation. What we want is the courage of our convictions; to attempt only what we think is right, and never to yield until we are convinced we are wrong.

Our country is indeed fortunate when our party differences are reduced to these. Men of all parties may take pride in the great success of our system of government, which within a century has developed on this continent—a nation of sixty millions of people, possessing all the blessings that God has ever permitted to man, with liberty, equality and abundant resources; strengthened by war, but loving peace; united in one for national purposes, but divided into many for local purposes; each citizen enjoying a larger degree of liberty and power than is conferred upon any citizen in any other land. Surely with all these advantages we may aim at higher excellencies of government. We can command the reform of old abuses; we can improve the civil service, we can advance the education of the rising generation.

MORMONS IN THE SOUTH.

Operations of Missionaries in North Carolina—Trouble Ahead.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 2.—The progress of Mormonism in North Carolina is causing much alarm. In the rural districts remote from the towns, wily missionaries are at work seducing the ignorant into their meshes; in Gaston and Rutherford counties especially is the work being carried on. There is a band of seventeen Mormon missionaries scattered around this section, who keep up no public intercourse, but meet quietly and compare notes of progress, and give each other points. Their principal method *is to tramp through the country;* and call at the houses for a drink of water. If they find at home a woman whose weakness they think they can impose on, they strike up a conversation, and gradually turn it into a channel they want, and appoint a meeting in the neighborhood, inviting only those who they think will be easy subjects of conversion. Once at the meetings morbid feelings and curiosity lead them on, until the work is done. Before being admitted they are baptized by immersion, and this fact finds success with votaries of Baptist tendencies. Their baptisms are in the night time, and their dupes are required to be in a state of nudity.

Half a dozen counties adjoining Rutherford are special fields of these impostors. Among the more prominent of these preachers are William Dorland and Jabez Brentwell. They have converted thirty-seven, fifteen of whom they have already sent to Utah. Not long since two apostles, passing a field in which were two white women plowing, hailed them, had a short conversation, and within half an hour took them to a pond near by and baptized them, when they returned to their plowing, and next day were on their way to Utah. This but shows how easily these creatures are duped, and as the field of operations is being continually enlarged, a great proportion of the people being of the poorer class, the question is becoming one of grave interest, which the Legislature will be called upon to settle. The immigration to Utah does not represent the full extent of the evil done. Whole communities give up other Church religions, and become what may be called semi Mormon, laying the ground work for more pronounced Mormonism hereafter. It is this demoralized element which remains at home, from whom the trouble will come. The *Journal* and *Observer*, the leading paper of the State, says on this subject this morning:

"It is a shame to our civilization that such things are permitted in our midst, and missionaries are needed. The sort of missionary, however, and one to suit the case best, is in the household of nearly every man in the country, or it can be procured at any hardware store. It is a shot gun. Introduce a few of these priests to this missionary, and our country will soon be effectually rid of them."

CIVIL SERVICE BLANKS.

Curious Blunders in Grammar and Composition in the Commission's Work.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Blanks of the Civil Service Commission, for the use of applicants, have been prepared and printed. This application paper, as it is called, is very far from being a model of anything which applicants could safely follow, if it had eminated from any other source than the Commission. It would be very interesting to know which one of the members prepared it. After a large edition had been printed, attention was called to several blunders. An examination was then made for the purpose of correction. Ten clear errors were found on the first page. The fourth paragraph cautions applicants against using figures, except in giving dates, and the third paragraph after that contains a sentence, which in two lines has five violations of this very direction. It even makes a misquotation from the Civil Service act. The directions do not follow the same rules throughout the report as to the use of capital letters. As an illustration of the style of these directions, the following may be taken as a sample:

ARTICLE 9. If ever before examined for or in the civil service, state when and where examined, how long and where that service, and why the applicant left it.

No. 11, which opens on the subject "His or her education," closes with a request to know what "He thinks about it." In the next blank "the applicant may state what has been his or her education, when and where and in what school, academy or college the same was received, and also what special experience or capacity the applicant has which he thinks may be useful in any part of the public service."

The paper from the beginning to the end is clumsy and bungling. It is an open secret here, among correspondents, that the copy furnished by one of the members of the Commission needs very careful editing before it is given to the public. In the case of the present paper, the Commission has evidently been thrown upon its own resources

A Big Swindler Caught.

BOSTON, June 3.—James H. Langley, alias Dr. Langley, alias J. Henry Langley, and known throughout the country as the king of Peter Funks, was arrested on the arrival of the Fall River boat train to-day. For years he has been operating in leading cities east and west as a promoter of stock-jobbing corporations, organized on paper for swindling purposes. One corporation is the United States Construction and Investment Company, and another is the Limited Live Stock Express Company. His headquarters were fitted up with great elegance and occupied by a great army of clerks, mostly Langley's victims, who were induced to invest their savings to obtain situations and who received neither salary, dividend or principal.

The Czar's Gratitude.

Moscow, June 3.—After the fete at Petrovsky Park yesterday, the Emperor invited the village Elders, Marshals and Provincial nobility to dinner. Addressing the Elders he said that he was glad to see them, and thanked them for entering so heartily into the festivities of the coronation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The graves of the Federal dead, at the National Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., were decorated yesterday afternoon.

Paddy Hannois and his brother James, living in the Cherokee Indian Nation, and married to Indian women, while drunk last Friday got into a quarrel and Paddy shot and killed his brother, also an Indian named Tom Scraper, who interfered.

THE COUNTRY OF COAL.

HILLS FILLED WITH BLACK DIAMONDS.

Coal Valley and Vicinity—The Quality of the Coal—The Kanawha and Union Company's Mines—The Demand for the Fuel—Extensive Improvements Going on.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

COAL VALLEY, W. VA., May 30.—A gentleman put it in rather a homely way, the other day, when he said that down here they used to sell the bottom lands and throw in the hills. Just turn this around and you have what it is to-day. The name of the place should be changed, and it ought to be known as Coal Hills. In fact, as Mr. Love, the mine boss of the Kanawha Mining Company said, the hills are nothing but solid coal. The C. & O. Railway keeps two engines busy running cars to the various mines around here and the "shifters," as they are called, at their best can't keep up with the demand. The output therefore, has to be regulated by the means of transportation, and not by the demand. The demand for this coal is daily growing. I find a good number of Pennsylvanians down here, and this afternoon I asked one, who formerly lived in the heart of the coal region in that State, his opinion as to the quality of the two coals; his answer was characteristic: "They think they have the best; we think we are ahead. It is only a question of time, *though, till the superiority* of ours is acknowledged."

THE KANAWHA MINING CO.

This morning I visited the mine of the Kanawha Mining Co. and found what is claimed to be the cleanest and best coal shipped from this valley. The company bases its claim to this prominence on the fact that its coal brings the highest price of any Kanawha coal in the market. Mr. W. A. Truslow, of Charleston, is the President of the company and Mr. G. L. Drouillard the General Superintendent. The mine is a young one, having shipped the first coal only fourteen months ago. They have four feet of clean coal, free from sulphur, slate or other impurities, and nowhere through the mine could I see the least trace of any. In appearance and properties it very closely approaches the Youghiogheny coal. Their incline is about 900 feet long, and one of the steepest on the river. With an output, all kinds told, of 7,000 bushels a day, they are not able to supply the demand. Their market is East and West, by river or rail. The C. & O. engines all coal here, the engineers stating that the coal is the best for steam purposes they have ever used. The vein seems to be local, and at present is only worked by one opening. Mr. Love, though, is pushing another entry to daylight, and expects soon to build a tramway around the side of the mountain. He thinks the company has one of the finest properties on the river.

QUALITY OF THE COAL

Mr. Drouillard in answer to questions, stated that their coking vein was good, but it may be years before it is worked. All up the mountain below the "Flint Ledge" and above, they have fine seams of coal—one of twelve to fourteen feet in thickness. Of course there are layers of slate and nigger-head, but he thinks there are from nine to ten feet of clean coal. Another seam of cannel coal has been found but not developed. In all they have 800 acres of surface, and under it lie all kinds of gas and splint. The spirit of improvement has struck here too. The store is being painted and new houses are being built, but it is in reality a city on a hill. A quarter of a mile above here, and about one mile below Coal Valley, is the Old Kanawha Mining Company's plant, now operated by the Union Coal Company, a company made up of home folks.

A HOME COMPANY.

Mr. F. J. Matts is the superintendent, and Mr. James Gardner the mine boss. Under Mr. Gardner's care I tramped around over their property the other day. Their plane is only 625 feet long and possesses no hair raising properties. Introduced as a "drum-runner", to the young man who was temporarily filling that position, I declined his kind offer to take charge of the "brakes". Gas coal is mined here and consigned to the C & O for their own use, and the use of the Virginia Midland. The seam averages 5 feet 6 inches, with 6 inches of a splint coal on top. When mixed this furnishes a fine steam coal, and is earning quite a reputation. The company is building a tipple to the river at a cost of about $5,000, taking into account the new entry made necessary by this. They expect to make a river shipment in 60 days, and will run their steam, or mixed coal exclusively by this transportation, at least till the demand for their gas coal justifies them in shipping that. The land is leased from the Keystone Coal Company, a Pennsylvania Company owning a large tract is this immediate neighborhood. The output is 225 tons a day, and when running full they work about seventy-five men. Sixty-two cents a ton is paid for coal here, and at the Kanawha below. In the last named bank I met several miners who month's run would bring them over $100, it is a fair showing they said. All do not do this, but this shows what can be done.

J. L. S.

PARKERSBURG POINTS.

School Commencement—Two Important Establishments—Political Notes.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., June 1.—The good people of this goodly town of Parkersburg are now in the annual excitement attendant upon the commencement of the public schools, in which they take great pride. "We have the best schools in the State," said an enthusiastic citizen to the INTELLIGENCER man this morning. And the appearances are that if the assertion of the gentleman is not exactly a fact, it is so near it that to dispute it without figures to back you, would be decidedly risky. Twenty-seven teachers, including the Superintendent, act as the guides for the rising generation. And the rising generation pays a compliment to the worth of these instructors by remaining in the schools and graduating in large classes, that of this year numbering sixteen, of whom thirteen are girls. The inevitable Ohio man is found in the schools in the person of Prof. W. M. Straus, of Wilmington, Ohio. He is Principal of the High School.

The graduation exercises will occur on Monday night next in the Academy of Music. The Academy seats 800, and 1,500 anxious friends of the class are even now pushing and struggling for tickets of admission. Your correspondent has a seat reserved, however, through the courtesy of Prof Straus.

TWO IMPORTANT MILLS.

I had the pleasure this morning of a trip through the premises of the Novelty Mill Company and the Parkersburg Mill Company, two of the enterprising firms of the city. The former makes flour, meal and feed, and exclusively for merchant trade, selling the bulk of its product East. It is equipped with the roller process and makes first-class goods. The officers of the company, which is incoporated, are W. N. Chanceller, President; A. B. Graham, Secretary; and A. Smith, Treasurer. The mill employs twenty men and has a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day. The latter company is one of the largest milling firms in the State, employing at all seasons of the year nearly 100 men, and at times many more. The company operates a flouring, saw, sash and door and planing mill. Their products find a ready sale in all parts of the State and in Eastern Ohio. The capacity of the flouring mill is seventy-five barrels per day, most of which goes East. The sawmill cuts from 25,000 to 35,000 feet of lumber per day. Much of the timber used comes down the Little Kanawha.

POINTS POLITICAL.

Talking with an observant Republican to-day, he told me that there was an unmistakable advance in the Republican party of West Virginia. "I have noticed it coming for several years" said he "but within the past few months the advance has been so decided, has exhibited such elements of power, that the weak members of the party are growing strong, and the Democratic leaders, anxious for the result, I am looking forward to 1884 with a firm belief that we shall carry it."

I find that this sentiment is prevalent among all ranks of the party and a victory in 1884 is confidently predicted.

NOTES.

Last night incendiaries attempted to fire a block of frame buildings on Ann street occupied by two groceries and a shop or two. The building is owned by George Goss. A can which had contained coal oil was found, and the side walls were saturated with the fluid.

The *State Journal* will launch its new daily in a few days. It will be a six or seven column *folio and have* Associated Press dispatches. Parkersburg should support it handsomely.

Public entertainments are in progress in a number of grades of the public schools to-day.

Miss Effie Heathstone, of Pomeroy, O., is visiting friends in the city.

Farmers who are in town report that the growth of corn is greatly retarded by the heavy cold rains of the past week or ten days.

QUILP.

SHE WOULDN'T MARRY HIM.

A Crazed Lover's Desperate Deed—Death by a Sword Cane.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The *Press* has the following: One of the most sensational attempts at suicide that has occurred in this city for a long time happened up town last night. Jacob Knopfelt, a Swiss about twenty-seven years old, is employed in a silk mill at Randolph street and Columbia Avenue, and has always been sober and industrious. He has for the last three years been visiting Miss Mary Ripp, seventeen years of age, of 1703 North Seventh street, with matrimonial intentions. According to his own story, he has spent several hundred dollars on the young lady for presents. She never gave him any particular encouragement, and when he asked the momentous question he was refused.

For some time past he has been very gloomy and low-spirited, but never ceased his frequent visits to the young lady. All day yesterday he was particularly morose, but refused to give any reason for his behavior to his fellow workmen in the mill where he was employed. Last evening he left his boarding house at 1544 North Sixth street and walked to Delaware avenue. When he arrived at the river near Shackamaxon street wharf he attempted to kill himself with a revolver, but only inflicted a slight wound in his left hand. He returned to his home, and after attending to his wounded hand he called on Miss Ripp. He again asked her to marry him, and was again gently but firmly refused. After vehemently upbraiding her for her cruelty, he partly drew the blade of a sword cane he carried, and threatened to take her life. He then thrust the blade back in its sheath, and suddenly turning on his heel left the house.

A LAST APPEAL.

After wandering about the streets for a half hour he returned to the house. Mrs. Ripp noticed that he looked and acted in a very wild manner. He had a dangerous gleam in his eye, his hair was disheveled, and his apparel very much disordered.

"Is Mary in?" he asked in a strange tone of voice, his teeth being clinched.

"She has gone to bed," replied her mother, who was alarmed and anxious to get rid of the man. He pushed rudely past her, however, and entered the hallway. Violently opening the parlor door, he discovered Miss Ripp in company with another young lady and two gentlemen.

"I now ask you for the last time, will you marry me," he said. She arose and attempted to leave the room. He intercepted her, however, and again asked her the question.

"No," she said, "I cannot marry you."

Again did he threaten to take her life, but suddenly drawing the blade of his sword-cane from its sheath, and grasping it with both hands, he plunged it in his left breast. The party rushed out of the parlor, the ladies almost fainting with fear. Officer Foulkrod, of the Twelfth District, was called in, and discovered Knopfelt lying on the floor, apparently in the agonies of death. An ambulance was called, and he was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. While waiting for the conveyance, he told the policemen, several of whom had arrived by this time, that he was determined to die. The wound in his breast is about one inch below the heart, and bled inwardly. At the hospital he refused to let the doctors dress his wound. It is thought that there is little chance of his surviving.

A Faith and Prayer Cure.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., June 2.—The wife of James L. Paull, a prominent citizen of this place, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, is the latest subject in the faith cure. For four long years Mrs. Paull has been an invalid. Eminent physicians have been called upon, and the local doctors have done everything in their power to relieve her, but it was of no avail. Some time ago a friend in Philadelphia sent her a book on the subject of faith cures. Her eyes had been so weak for several years that she was unable to read, but when she looked at the book she saw at once that she would be able to read it. For one whole day she read the volume, and then, becoming convinced that her prayers would be answered, she threw the medicine in her room away and trusted in God for her recovery. This was several weeks ago, and now she is in a better state of health than she has been since the time of her first sickness, and there is every indication of her complete recovery.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—The following programme for the Republican State Convention has been issued:

The Congressional delegations will meet at 2 o'clock P. M., June 5, in rooms assigned each in the State House. The delegates thus assembled will proceed to select a Vice President for each district and a member to serve on the following committees: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules, Order of Business, Resolutions and members of State Central Committee.

The convention will be temporarily organized at 4 o'clock P. M., June 5, when the general committees of the convention will be announced by the Chairmen of the several delegations.

After this work is completed the convention will take a recess until 10 o'clock A. M., June 6, at which time the permanent organization will be reported.

Delegates will be admitted on their badges, alternates on their tickets; the Committee on Reception will see that they are conducted to their proper seats.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS.

The Effect of the Bad Weather and the Expected Strike of the Iron Workers—No Change in the Iron Market—Furnaces Blown Out—No New Features in the Wool Trade.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Special telegrams from the principal business centers of the United States to *Bradstreet's* reveal no material improvement in the business situation since last week. The distributive movement has been retarded by wet and cold weather in the lower lake regions and in States west and northwest. The expectation of an iron mill strike also exerted an unfavorable effect on trade, and, to judge from special telegrams received from western iron centres, the news of the abandonment of their position by the Pittsburgh mill owners, is not looked upon further west as favorably as might be expected. The May cotton report to *Bradstreet's* shows that up to May 18th the weather for the season had been only fair. Dispatches to date do not show a general improvement. The acreage for 1883, as indicated by the reports, is 16,126,000 acres. The stand of cotton is reported fair to good. Cotton at New York has declined to 10¾ cents. Wheat has been higher, has declined and latterly has risen again. The last move was caused by the Chicago bull clique and their New York and St. Louis backers, who were assisted by the doubts existing as to the extent of damage done by the cold and wet weather at the West. Corn has been higher, and is firmly held. Reports are current of some that has been planted having rotted, owing to the prolonged wet weather. Provisions have been in no special demand for legitimate uses. The market has fluctuated daily during the week, with a net decline to date. A few large speculators have control of stocks, and transactions are therefore restricted.

IRON.

There is no special change in the pig iron market. About 35 furnaces have blown out along the line of the Reading railroad, and within the next ten days some 15 or 18 in the Lehigh valley will do likewise. These comprise all that are now known to have had an intention to close out within the immediate future. There are no signs of an improvement in American pig at an early day, and the trade now looks ahead to a hoped-for revival in general trade in the late summer or early fall which shall make its influence felt on the iron trade as well as other lines of industry. Prices remain unchanged. Arrivals of Scotch pig during the week have been very light, in part on account of a steamer from Glasgow being past due. The total will not be over 600 or 700 tons, and the sales to arrive have been rather under than over those figures. Prices for Scotch are also unchanged, on the basis of Eglinton at $20 50a21. This shows that prices of the better grades of Scotch iron still continue relatively higher than those of corresponding American brands. Bar iron has been firmer at 2 20a2 30c. This has been in part on account of the expected strike of Western iron mills, which it is now learned is not to take place. Steel rails continue firm at $38a40 at the mill for standard weight rails. Nails are firm and in fair demand at unchanged rates. Most of the varieties of manufactured iron are dull and not in special request.

WOOL.

BOSTON, June 2.—The *Advertiser* in its weekly review of the wool market says: There is an absence of any new and important feature to the situation, woolen goods evidently going very slowly and holding the key to the same. In the interior, as a rule, wools are arriving more freely, accumulations are larger than a week ago, and farmers and others are holding above the views of buyers. It has happened very generally thus far this season that the opening prices have been the highest; hence some of the holders are holding for the high prices.

In Texas, at Waco, the farmers are holding for 25c., and a few small lots could be bought for less, but there is very little doing in any section. Most of those out there are after consignments, and some Philadelphia houses have been advancing freely. In Montana the business is very light, and most of the wool will have to be consigned unless the farmers are willing to drop prices. In Michigan the season is so backward that shearing has not yet begun. The California market remains very dull, but prices are firmly held. In Los Angelos the country is gradually going from sheep raising into vineyards, and many of the sheep there have been sold to go to Texas. Shearing in the North has hardly commenced, and only a few new Northern wools have yet arrived in San Francisco.

In Ohio some of the early-sheared wool has been sold in small lots at 30c., but not enough to make a market. There is talk that some of the growers will stand out for 40 cents for their wool, but others report that farmers are talking not over 30 cents, and there will be competition to sell at that. Washing has commenced. In Virginia some of the coarser wool sheep have been sheared, but the finer wools have not been. Buyers out there have been paying 26a27c. for good clips, and 25c. for some of the low clips. In Kansas there has been nothing doing. In Colorado growers are offering their wools at 18c., but that is above the views of buyers.

THE HARDING TRAGEDY.

Near Oakland, Md.—Measures Taken to Prevent the Lynching of Smith.

OAKLAND, MD., June 2.—The papers necessary for the extradition from Virginia of John Smith, colored, who killed Josiah Harding, have been made out, and Sheriff Jamison will himself bring the prisoner on here. Precautions have been taken against lynching. In the centre of the jail is an iron cage, the door of which fastens by a combination lock, as well as by an ordinary padlock. The Sheriff says he will put Smith in his cage, and if necessary will, in case of attack, turn the combination lock. The threats of lynching are said to have been made principally by the colored railroad laborers near the scene of the murder.

The antecedents of the parties to the tragedy have removed some of the interest which would otherwise have been taken in the affair. Josiah Harding, the murdered man was about 50 years of age, a shoemaker by trade, and lived about 18 miles from here, on the line of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railroad. Something over a year ago he, while living near this place, was charged with the forgery of a check in the name of Henry G. Davis. He had a preliminary hearing and was committed for his appearance at court. He tunneled his way out of jail with a shovel and poker, taking another prisoner with him. From that time nothing was ever heard of him until the news of the murder reached here. He was a native of this county and belonged near Accident. He was at one time, it is said, confined in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., and escaped before his sentence was out. His wife is a somewhat older woman, being formerly a Miss Harriet Wilburn, though a widow when Harding married her. They had two sons and two daughters. A son of 16 years and the little girl, with the mother, and another woman witness, are held as witnesses in the jail here. Mrs Harding is small, with gray hair and not at all attractive in appearance. The little girl is the most important witness, having seen the whole tragedy. Mrs. Harding was at first arrested on a dim suspicion of being accessory to the act, but this charge was dropped.

Smith, the murderer, is about 38 or 40 years old, about five feet ten inches high and weighs 180 pounds. He is copper colored, and altogether a fine looking man. He is from Washington, and though he has boasted of the number of times he was wounded during the war and of having killed a policeman in Washington, it is looked upon as mere braggadocio. He was foreman of a gang of laborers on the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad.

M'CORMICK'S ATTACK

On Deputy Collector Jeffreys at Grafton. Feeling Aroused.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., June 3.—Deputy Collector E. G. Jeffreys stopped off here last evening from the seven o'clock train on his way to Washington until the 9:30 train. He met with S. P. McCormick on the platform, and they walked together some distance, discussing the collectorship question in this district. McCormick told Jeffreys that he had been scheming for Brown's place when Brown held the office, and had since been operating against Governor Pierpont. Jeffreys denied the charge, and said that whoever made it lied. At this McCormick struck him a severe blow in the face, causing the blood to flow freely. Jeffreys declined to follow up the attack, and they separated. Jeffreys had his wound dressed at the nearest drug store and soon after pursued his journey to Washington. McCormick went to the Mayor's office and confessed to an assault. Considerable feeling on the part of Jeffreys' friends was aroused by McCormick's attack.

BEN BUTLER'S METHODS.

He Refuses to Sign Pay Warrants for Officers of State Institutions.

BOSTON, MASS., June 2.—Governor Butler having refused to sign the warrants for the payment of the monthly pay roll of the various State institutions under the charge of the State Board of Health, ex-Governor Talbott, of the board, has addressed a long letter to the Governor, reinforced by the opinion of ex Governor Gaston, to the effect that the officers appointed by the board are not required to take the oath of office, as claimed by the Governor. Talbott's letter is a very strong one, and calls the Governor's attention to the fact that large numbers of dependent employes, some of them women, have their pay withheld, and are needy creditors of the Commonwealth, whose claims the State is bound by law to respect. The Board is unable to say if the Governor's action is based on the advice of his counsel, or is the result of his own judgment, and also wishes to ascertain whether his action is based on the form or the substance of the claims in question. The Board holds that the Governor has no right to withhold his approval of the claim due an appointee of the Board, and the letter hints that legal prosecution may be necessary to enforce these claims. The letter says the authority and discretion of the Executive is a proper and wholesome subject for every citizen to discuss, and the allusion to it in the letter must not be taken as discourteous. The letter adds that the legality of Sanborn's appointment as Inspector is not dependent upon Butler's sanction, and the Board must treat such officers as duly appointed and qualified, and entitled to compensation.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

A U. S. Marshal and Posse Kill Three Children for Desperadoes.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 3.—The following story comes from Indian Territory: A terrible piece of criminal recklessness on the part of a United States Marshal which resulted in the killing of three children has just come to light. Some three weeks since Deputy Marshal Meershon with a posse were looking for a couple of Indian murderers in the Chickasaw Nation near Red River. They were supposed to be at a certain house, and just before daylight the officers surrounded the place. The woman of the house with two children aged 12 and 16 were sleeping out under the trees on account of the heat and the third child, 9 years old was sleeping in the house. The Marshal on riding up woke them and they, supposing some drunken Indians were carousing near, ran for the house to barricade the door. The Marshal, without waiting for a closer investigation to see whether they were the parties wanted, opened fire, killing both children and wounding the woman. They then rushed into the house and seeing the other boy lying there in the dim light shot and killed him also. On discovering their mistake they left and reported that they had killed three desperadoes, but these facts have just come out. The Chickasaws are greatly excited over it and are determined to sift the matter to the bottom.

Tobacco Rebate Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Thirteen rebate schedules, containing 1,351 claims, and aggregating $162,000, have been received at the Treasury Department to date. As there are 126 districts, each of which will have at least two schedules—one for dealers and one for manufacturers—there will be 251 schedules in all. Those received so far show an average of $100 to each claimant, which if followed out in all that are yet to come, will make the total rebate claim amount to two millions and a half. More than half of this, however, will be manufacturers' claims, which is to be paid in stamps, leaving about $1,000,000 in dealers' claims, for the payment of which Congress will be asked to provide.

Decline in Iron Ore.

READING, PA., June 3.—The price of iron ore at a number of mines has fallen, in sympathy with the decline in pig. Along the East Pennsylvania road ore warranted to yield thirty per cent. was offered to-day at $2 25 and $2. Ore which sold sometime ago at $4 is now selling at $3, with very little demand. At several places wages have been reduced to seventy-five cents for ten hours' work and some operatives will hereafter require the men to work eleven hours underground. There is no sign of a difficulty yet.

Mr. Sherman Not a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A special from Columbus to the New York *Times*, which announces a strong movement to nominate Senator Sherman for Governor has created considerable talk here. Before Mr. Sherman left for Ohio, it was well understood among his friends here, that he did not desire to run, and that he did not regard it as wise to peril a Republican seat in the Senate. So far as they know, he has not changed his position since he reached home.

Irish Affairs.

DUBLIN, June 3.—Five members of the Republican Brotherhood have been arrested at Waterford on a charge of being connected with conspiracy to murder.

Archbishop Croke to-day visited Tipperary, one of the parishes in his diocese. The town was gaily decorated in honor of his visit, and an address was presented to him to which he replied from the altar of the parish church.

SIGNING THE SCALE.

REV. MULFORD'S SERMON LAST NIGHT

At the Baptist Church—Jacob's Contract With Laban—How Jacob's Amalgamation Association Worked—Antiquity of the Labor Problem—The Lessons Drawn.

Yesterday morning Rev. J. B. Mulford, pastor of the Baptist Church, preached a sermon commemorative of the second anniversary of his connection with the church. There was a good attendance.

Last evening the reverend gentleman took for his theme "