# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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## The Intelligencer.

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COUNCIL meets to-morrow night, and it is understood that the Natural Gas Heating Company will appear with its proposition. If that proposition be fair and reasonable it should be considered without prejudice. It ought to be clearly for the public benefit or it ought not to be granted. But it ought not to be rejected, because if all goes well the company may find it profitable. It is very doubtful whether it is advisable for the city to take the risk of such a business when the gas supply may fail at any time. Of course the company would run the same risk, but if it should come to a sudden stop the great body of tax-payers would lose nothing What we should aim at now is to make the best bargain that we can make, it being understood that we will make a good one or none at all. Council, with the advice of the city Solicitor, can procure such an ordinance as will amply protect the public interests.

DORSEY and the New York *Sun* make a point of the appointment of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Bench, which they allege was *the price paid for a subscription* by Jay Gould to the campaign fund. There was no vacancy at the time, and the President could not create one. When Judge Swayne resigned President Hayes nominated Matthews, but he was not confirmed. Later, President Garfield sent in his name; there was so much Republican opposition that it required Democratic votes to confirm. That is the way Stanley Matthews became a Justice of the Supreme Court. The implication is that Jay Gould wanted Matthews on the Bench because he knew him to be against the Pacific railroad acts, in which Gould had a deep interest, and which he desired to have declared unconstitutional. It is true that as a Senator, Stanley Matthews had opposed the legislation in a strong constitutional argument, which did not convince those who found in the constitution ample power to protect the Government against what appears to be a scheme to defraud it. But how could Justice Matthews help the railroads, if he desired to help them? The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* puts the answer promptly: "the acts in question had been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States *two years before the Garfield campaign*, to-wit, the October term, 1878, and the acts in question declared constitutional. This was a final adjudication. It was not possible at any time later than that date for any Court to change that decision, which will be found on page 700 of the 99th Vol. United States Supreme Court Reports, Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. the United States, and Central Pacific Company vs. Gallatin." Dorsey and the *Sun* are very unfortunate in their selection and invention of slander.

As is pretty generally known—especially by the unfortunate stockholders of the corporation lately known as the C. T. V. & W. R. R.—there is a well grounded suspicion that the process by which the railroad running from the mouth of Black River on Lake Erie, to Bridgeport on the Ohio, was scooped by the President—(Mr. Selah Chamberlain)—and a few of his financial colleagues at Cleveland, will not begin to bear the light of day. The report of the Master Commissioner at Cleveland, to whom was referred the petition of a second mortgage bondholder for a redress of grievances in the matter of foreclosure (so far as said mortgages were scaled down by it) throws a strong light on the discreditable motive of the whole business, and certainly puts Mr. Chamberlain in an attitude that no honest man would care to occupy. As a matter of news to many of our readers—although it is not very late news—we make the following extract from the commissioner's report.

It is conceded that two days before the above note was made and delivered, Selah Chamberlain, the President of the company, made to Robert L. Chamberlain, the payee of said note, who was his nephew, a gift of the exact amount expressed therein, and for the very purpose of loaning the sum to said company. While it appears from the evidence that other bona fide gifts of large sums had previously passed between the parties, the significance of this special gift appears from the conceded fact that it was made for the express purpose of enabling the donee to make this loan upon the remarkably favorable terms for him, expressed in said note, and upon the equally favorable terms to the corporation, of which the donor of the gift was President, and which were presumably made with his knowledge and approval. It does not appear in evidence what efforts were made by the officers of the company to pay said note and save a large amount of securities pledged for its payment. But from the time the defendant road passed into the custody of the Receiver of this Court its receipts and expenditures are matters of record, and from these it appears that the receipts were about $300,000 in excess of the disbursements during the eleven months of the Receivership and that at the time a demand was made upon the maker for payment there were funds in the hands of said Receiver which, upon proper application and representation of the facts to the court, might have been applied, by its orders, to the payment of said note in part at least, so as to save to the company and its creditors the valuable securities pledged and then liable to immediate sale and sacrifice under the sweeping powers conferred upon the trustee by the terms of said note.

A representative of the INTELLIGENCER meeting Mr. W. W. Holloway, of Bridgeport, last week—who was a director in the old corporation—asked him for some particulars in regard to it. Mr. Holloway freely expressed the opinion that the above transaction was but a specimen brick of the whole cunningly devised plan by which the stockholders were virtually robbed of their property. As proof of it he referred to the fact that the financial report of the Company for the year 1881 (issued as late as March, 1882) showed that there was on hands in the treasury of the Company an unexpended balance, applicable to the payment of interest on the debt, sufficient to pay nearly 7 per cent. on the entire mortgage indebtedness of the road. More than this. Mr. H. had conversations time and again with Mr. Oscar Townsend, receiver of the road, in which the latter expressed the belief that if he was let alone he could bring the road out all right and save the magnificent property to the stockholders. But it seems that the policy was not to let the road have a show, but to squeeze it by such sharp and unscrupulous practices as the one exposed above by the Commissioner.

## THE KEY-NOTE SPEECH

### OF JUDGE FORAKER AT HAMILTON.

**A Clear and Well Defined Presentation of the Issues of the Campaign—Merits of the Tariff Plank in the Platform—The Justice of the Scott Liquor Law.**

HAMILTON, O., July 21.—Judge Foraker, Republican candidate for Governor, spoke in this city to-night on the issues of the campaign. After some preliminary remarks he touched upon the importance of the coming contest in Ohio. He said: The whole Nation is watching the fight in which we are engaged, and this outside interest is due to the fact that the whole Nation is to be affected by the result. The next house of Representatives is already Democratic; the Senate is almost equally divided. If Ohio goes against us in October, the future administrative policy of the country is unsettled for a year to come, with a dangerous menace hanging over us of an absolute change to follow.

Referring to the tariff principles of the party, he remarked that no one needs to be told where the Republican party stands. The declarations of its platforms from the first moment of its existence are all consistent, clear, plain and explicit. Every man who reads them can understand what they mean. There has never yet been any occasion for any candidate of the party in his "key-note" speech to interpret or explain them. All who read may understand, but there is no necessity to read party declarations to understand where the Republican party stands on the tariff question. The party has made a record in this respect, and notwithstanding the objections of Judge Hoadly, we take the liberty of pointing to it with pride.

THE LABORERS' CONDITION.

Labor is better off in most of the other countries in Europe than it is in Spain, but is everywhere from one and a half to three times cheaper than here. The consequence is that we can not compete with that kind of labor unless we reduce our labor to the same level. The Republicen party is not willing to do that. The laborer in this country is a part of the governing power. He is a voter. He has a voice in the Government. Aside, therefore, from all humanitarian reasons we want him to have a chance for self-elevation. We want him to eat meat and be comfortable. We want him to be able to take care of his family and educate his children. We want him to gather knowledge and be a good citizen, love his country and be able and willing to take care of it. And for this season it is that we say if we cannot go into the markets of the world without being subjected to an unjust and degrading competition, we will make ourselves independent of those markets by making markets of our own. Instead of sending our raw cotton across the ocean to be there manufactured and sent back to us, we will have cotton mills here. We will mine our own coal, develop our own minerals, manufacture our own iron and steel, build our own railroads, with our own products, and thus have division of labor, diversity of employment, home markets and domestic commerce.

This has been the policy of the Republican party in the past; we intend to continue it in the future. The wisdom of it is best shown by its results. Under its influence the material prosperity of this country has been such that it is absolutely without a parallel except in the political growth we have enjoyed during the same period.

When the Democratic party went out of power, the credit of this Nation had been so impaired that six per cent Government securities could be sold in the markets of the world only with difficulty, even at ruinous rates of discount; but to-day our securities stand more than three per cent. higher in the same markets than those of England.

OPPOSED TO MONOPOLIES.

But we hear the objection that this policy creates and fosters monopolies. The tariff laws may not be perfect. There may be some abuses, but, if so, they affect the details of legislation, and not the principle. So far as the principle is concerned, it is based on opposition to monopolies instead of favor to them, and especially those monopolies which exist on the other side of the water, and which, by reason of their large accumulation of capital, could and would crush out all competition here if allowed the opportunity, as they always have done in like instances in the past.

The claim is equally untenable that the duty is a tax on the consumer.

How is it that the carriage manufacturer in Cincinnati can sell his goods abroad? Because there are a half dozen other such establishments in that city, and hundreds of them in the country, all in competition with each other, and because every article used in the construction of their vehicles is the product of other industries in which there is like competition. The result shows that by means of protection we have built up the industries of the country, multiplied their numbers and brought about home competition to the extent of cheapening these products below what they could be bought for from other Nations—and all this without cheapening labor, and with increased prosperity for the whole country.

THE SCOTT LAW.

Coming back now to the Scott Law, it is not my purpose to discuss it at length at this time. I want, however, to say this much: The Republican party enacted it, and we are standing squarely upon it. For doing so we have no apologies, explanations or excuses to offer. We do not claim that it is perfect; legislation seldom is. We do not claim either that it will give entire satisfaction to every man and every class of men in the State; there are very few laws that do. But we do claim that it is better than anything we have had in this State since the adoption of the pre ent Constitution. For thirty years the traffic has had free trade and been practically free from all taxation. During all this time it has been growing in strength, multiplying its evils and increasing the costs of government. This has been profitable to the dealers, but unjustly expensive to the people who have had to foot the bills.

It is strange that such a condition of things should have been so long tolerated, but we have been hailing between supposed constitutional restrictions and diversity of opinion as to how this question should be handled. It has been a troublesome question. It belongs to that class with respect to which men's convictions are stubborn and unyielding. But at last in this measure we have something that takes hold of the question in a practical way, and while, as I have said, it may not entirely suit every man, yet it is unquestionably the wisest and the most just and equitable solution of this question that has ever yet been enacted.

LIGHTENS THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

It not only affords authority to regulate the traffic and repress its evils, but it also compels it to share the burdens of taxation which it so largely helps to create. Its contribution in Cincinnati this year is more than $400,000; in Cleveland more than $200,000, and in other cities in like proportion, aggregating for the whole State almost $2,000,000. As a result the property owners of the State will not be called on to pay any taxes this year for poor house purposes—the tax from this source being sufficient in almost all, if not quite all, the counties of the State to meet the requirements of that fund.

So far we are well satisfied with the law, and we intend to enforce it and give it a fair trial.

In the meanwhile our Democratic friends are attacking this measure. They are opposed to the taxation of the liquor traffic, unless it be in the impossible name of license. When they talk to the liquor interests they denounce the law as sumptuary legislation, and an interference with personal liberty, and when they talk to others they brand it—at least Judge Hoadly does—as a scheme to authorize saloonkeepers, for $200 a head, to make as many drunkards as they please. He wants the law repealed and a judiciously graded license system substituted.

GOVERNOR FOSTER

**On the Ohio Campaign—A Republican Victory Assured.**

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Previous to his departure for the West, last night, Governor Foster was subjected to an interview by a reporter on Ohio politics.

"The prospects are most encouraging for Republican success in Ohio this fall," he said. "The Republicans are in splendid fighting trim, and were never so free from internal dissensions as they are this year. As to the German vote, a German Catholic Republican is a great rarity. I do not know that I ever saw one. The saloon-keeping Germans have been against us for years, and I believe we will get as many votes of Germans who are not in the liquor business as we have in previous years. The importance of the German defection by which term it is described in Democratic papers, is greatly exaggerated and over estimated. The defection is imaginary in great part. There are twenty-five thousand more Republicans than Democrats in Ohio. This has been proved whenever there has been full of the people. Last year 75,000 Republicans stayed away from the polls. They will vote this fall. Judge Foraker and the Republican ticket will poll the full party strength, and that will elect. It has been said that the Republicans were defeated last fall on the liquor issue. That is not true. If this issue had not been before the people we would have been beaten worse than we were. Ohio did better than any other State last fall excepting Maine. The Republicans were mad last year, from one end of the country to the other. In Ohio they have recovered their temper.

"Why, talking of the German vote, we lost more votes in the Western Reserve than we did in Cincinnati."

"That was Garfield sentiment or sentimentality, I suppose?"

"Possibly. And right here I want to say that the ill-feeling which has sometimes manifested itself among Ohio Republicans against President Arthur has entirely disappeared. There has been a complete revulsion of sentiment throughout the State, and to-day President Arthur has the esteem and respect of every Republican in Ohio. That is one great element of strength."

FORAKER AND HOADLY.

"How does Judge Foraker take?"

"Splendidly. He was a private soldier, and is recognized as a man of sterling worth. He is a broad gauge man, and people like him. He is unobjectionable to any faction, and will have the united support of all."

"What about Hoadly?"

"He is peculiarly situated. He is not the choice of twenty per cent. of the Democrats of the State, and he obtained his nomination by the profuse expenditure of money. By his own admission his nomination cost him $50,000. He says Johnny McLean cost $25,000 of this sum. Hoadly's methods before and since the convention have been decidedly Tildenish, if I may be allowed the expression. He worked up the convention for months. Aleck Sands, a notorious lobbyist, was in his employ all last winter. Sands was in Columbus through the session of the Legislature, fixing things for Hoadly. It is now pretty generally understood that Dave Paige fixed the northern part, and Aleck Sands the southern part of the State for the Judge. Hoadly's methods were offensive to the Democrats and the man is offensive to them. He has been a victim of an unfortunate combination of circumstances. He made a wrong start, and in his attempts to get squarely on the track, he has floundered around and made a terrible mess of it. Every time he has opened his mouth he has put his foot in it, and his mouth has been open most of the time since the Columbus convention, where votes were bought for him in the open market, and with shameless effrontery. His unlucky remarks about a New Democracy only intensified the rancor of the old Democrats, and made them hate him worse. He is trying to mend his record, and people are beginning to discover that he is a coward. People will overlook mistakes, but they will not forgive cowardice.

MR. LANGTRY.

**Sensation Manufacturers Pretend He Is Watching for Freddy and Lily.**

NEW YORK, July 21.—Excitement over the threatened departure of Mrs. Langtry has reached fever heat in Dudedom, and it is rumored that efforts will be made to delay as long as possible the hour of her sailing. Preparation aboard the steamship Alaska are being pushed with great energy so that everything may be in readiness Tuesday morning. The latest rumor afloat is that Mr. Freddie Gebhard has sold his running horse Eole to the Dwyer Brothers, and has intrusted his brokers to convert $47,000 of his money into English sovereigns. It is further said that his valet has been busily employed of late removing small articles of baggage from the Fifth avenue residence to the steamship Alaska. The all-absorbing question at the clubs is, "will he go with her?" "He dare not!" exclaimed Mr. Hubert Chambort yesterday. "But he will, and you may bet all you are worth upon it," said his friend. A report which could not be traced to any reliable source, but which found many believers, said that Mr. Langtry was now in New York City, and that he was patiently awaiting the arrival of that parlor car. There is no doubt of this much, that a gloomy-looking man, wearing a bad hat, and wrapped in a faded cloak of English pattern, has been observed hanging around the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for some days, and many are of the opinion that it is Mr. Langtry. What he carries under the cloak is a mystery. Some think it is a shotgun; others say it is a box of dynamite. The man drinks deep draughts of English ale at intervals of fifteen minutes, and keeps his weather eye in the direction of the Grand Central depot.

"There is going to be music over this matter yet," said an elderly dude in a confidential tone last evening. One young gentleman, who professes an intimate acquaintance with the movements of the Lily, says that Alaska business is only a ruse to throw people off the scent, and that Freddie and the Lily will take their departure from the port of Boston. The man with the bad hat is, evidently, of this opinion, for his conduct yesterday was unusually nervous, and his demands for "more hale" were alarmingly frequent.

**The Americans Defeated.**

WIMBLEDON, July 21.—The International rifle match was resumed to-day, the firing being at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Americans won at the first range, but were defeated at the other two. The grand total for the entire match is: British, 1,951; Americans, 1,906. The British thus win by 45 points.

## LAST OF THE 'FEST.

### THE WHEELINGITES RETURN HOME

**With Flying Colors and Bands Playing—Last Days at Buffalo—The Biggest Picnic the Queen City of the Lakes Ever Saw—Possibility of a Little 'Fest in Wheeling.**

*Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—The success of the Sangerfest, and the honorable part Wheeling singers took in it, has revived talk among them of a Bezirk Sangerfest at Wheeling. I asked Prof. Herman Schockey, Director of the Arion Gesang Verein, some days ago what the prospect for such an event was, and he said that although there were some serious drawbacks, the prospect was that such a move would be organized under auspices which would insure its success, after the Wheeling societies returned from Buffalo. Another gentleman told me to day that he believed the project would succeed if started while the spirit of the 'fest is active. The plan is to organize a Bezirk (District) Sangerbund composed of the German singing societies of Wheeling and convenient cities, and give a Sangerfest. One rash member of one of the societies thought Wheeling could take care of the big 'fest in 1885, but the singers alone would fill Washington Hall up stairs and down, and then some. But a "little one for a cent" could be given in Wheeling with credit to the societies, pleasure to the public and much benefit to the business men. By all means let us have a Bezirk 'fest.

The hunger for Wheeling papers about the headquarters of the societies amounts almost to a craze. When the package of papers a day old arrive they are snatched up like hot cakes.

THURSDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.

The ardor of the societies was somewhat damped this morning by a slight rain while the procession was forming. The work of preparation proceeded, however, as rapidly as the vast number of organizations to be formed permitted. The Wheeling delegation was assigned to a place in the fourth division, the Opera House band leading, followed in the order named by the Arion, Beethoven, Germania, Kramer's band, Maennerchor. The Arion carried Japanese sun umbrellas. Kramer's boys' uniform was pronounced the neatest of the eleven bands in the procession.

The procession was headed by a squad of mounted police—all the police in the outlying wards here are mounted. Another pointer for Capt. Bennett, Mr. Clator and the Committee on Police of the Wheeling Council. A squad of uniformed Knights of Pythias also marched near the head of the line, but these were the only organizations except singing societies and bands; yet the procession was twenty-five minutes in passing Music Hall.

Speaking of the parade, one of the leading papers here says: The Helvetia society, in white straw hats with red and white ribbons, presented a fine appearance, as did the Orpheus in light high hats. The Schweitzer Maennerchor of Chicago were all dressed in blue with white vests and white hats, and looked very fine. The Germania Maennerchor of Chicago occupied carriages for the line of march. The Apollo Gesangverein of St. Louis paraded in good style, each member having a button-hole bouquet and one on the end of his cane. The Wheeling Maennerchor, in their white hats and with their canes crossed over their shoulders, made an excellent showing. The Rochester Liedertafel was one of the best looking bodies in the line. Their handsome badges, were probably the best used in the fest. They wore white hats and linen dusters. The Philadelphia Sangerbund and the Maennerchor wore white hats. The Wheeling Maennerchor used white hats, the New York Schillerbund and Jung Maennerchor of Philadelphia white felt hats, and the Erie Maennerchor white straw hats. The Buffalo Liedertafel, Buffalo Sangerbund, Cincinnati Jung Maennerchor, Arion of Wheeling, New York Schillerbund, Socialen Sangerchor of St. Louis, Rock Spring Sangerbund, and Harmonie of Dayton, carried Chinese parasols, while the Aurora of Newark varied the monotony with small American flags carried by each of the members. The Germania, of Dunkirk were unable to have their band present during the week, but had it in time for the procession of yesterday. The drum major of the band is a man of enormous proportions, while one of the members is a fit companion for him. The members take considerable pride in what they call their babies. The society itself looked splendid, the members all being dressed in dark clothes. The marshals and their aides all wore white helmets, similar to those in use by the national guard, while in addition to these the aides to the chief of staff wore an undress military uniform.

THE PICNIC.

The gathering at the park after the parade was simply indescribable. The grounds were crowded, large as they are, with singing societies, bands and the public. Hundreds of vehicles stood outside. The lake was so crowded with row boats that it was impossible to row with comfort. It was estimated that 30,000 people were on the grounds, and the estimate is a fair one. The members of the press formed a little party of their own. They witnessed the parade from Music Hall, which was closed to the public, only accredited representatives of newspapers and their lady friends being admitted. Afterward twelve hack loads and an omnibus full drove through the principal streets, including Delaware avenue, which almost equals Euclid avenue in Cleveland; visited the Canisius College of the Jesuit Fathers, where a light lunch was set; thence through other leading streets past the Circle, Prospect Reservoir and Prospect Park, to Forest Lawn cemetery, justly rated one of the finest in the country; thence to Jaeger's summer garden, where another lunch was served. A drive through the beautiful park called the Front, lying on Lake Erie, brought the calvacade to Fort Perry, an United States military station, which was duly inspected; thence to the Parade Park, with more lunch, and then to city park, a magnificent stretch of smooth lawn, as level as a floor, with trees as thick as a forest; and around the miniature lake to the picnic ground. The more fortunate Wheeling visitors had already inspected all these attractions. Many of them, including Mr. John Butterfield and wife, went to Toronto Tuesday, and were at Hanlan's hotel on the Island when the news first came of the champion's victory. It was first reported there, Mr. Butterfield says, that Hanlan was beaten, and things were very gloomy. But when the truth was told the whole Island blazed with light as if by magic.

SOME PLEASANT PEOPLE.

I met to-day Alderman Wm. Franklin, Chairman of the Committee on Police. He has made himself specially agreeable to several Wheeling people, and they owe him much pleasure they could not otherwise have enjoyed.

Mr. Ellison, the Chairman of the Press Committee, was the right man in the right place. He was courteous and polite to all, and the thoroughness of his arrangements for the press left nothing to be desired. A cheap evening paper here attacked him bitterly this evening. The cheap evening paper wanted eighteen season tickets to the 'fest and got three. Its attack, which grew out of this disappointment, reacted in Mr. Ellison's favor, for every other paper here will rally to his defense, and resolutions of thanks were adopted by the press in a body.

Among the "press gang" is a young lady, Miss Lydia Freeze, who represents the Chicago Saturday Evening *Herald*, a weekly society and musical paper. She accompanies her sister and brother-in-law, the latter also a Chicago newspaper man. The young lady is independent and able to take care of herself, though—and does it.

ONE DAY MORE.

To-morrow ends the week's round, and most of the strangers are glad of it. Many of the Wheeling people left for home today, and many more will leave to-night. The Germania and Maennerchor societies having remained faithfully here through all the work, will enjoy the Niagara excursion to-morrow in a body. Many members of the other two societies also remain for it. The press on this occasion will be tendered a banquent at the International Hotel, at the Falls.

Many of the Wheeling excursionists who came by the C. & P. route have exchanged tickets with others who came by the C., L. & W., and will take in the two routes. The last of the party are due in Wheeling at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, no preventing providence. W. S. P.

HOME FROM BUFFALO.

**Return of the Wheeling Singing Societies and Bands.**

The four Wheeling singing societies and most of the excursionists who accompanied them to Buffalo returned Saturday. They all left on the Lake Shore train Saturday morning at 1 o'clock, the Maennerchor going to Cleveland, and there taking the C. L., & W. road, and the other three societies coming from Erie to Rochester. The Maennerchor got in about 3 P. M., marching from Bridgeport with colors flying and Kramer's band in the lead. The Arion and Beethoven societies got to Bridgeport at 5 o'clock, but the Germania remained at Rochester until the later train, and got home about 8:30. The lady friends and families of the members had prepared for their reception, and as they marched down Market street with their elegant new silk United States flag and society banner floating on the breeze, and the Opera House band playing a lively march, cheers greeted them at every square and red fire was burned at several points. At the hall a bounteous supper was set, and here the members were warmly welcomed by their families and friends. The band discoursed some sweet strains, and President Schnepf, of the society, made a little speech congratulating and thanking the band for their faithful services.

Taken as a whole the trip was one of the pleasantest so large a number of Wheeling people ever participated in. The immense crowds of people in Buffalo and the large traffic on the railroads entailed some inconveniences on the people, such as delay and miscarriage of mails. The letter which appears in this morning's paper should have reached the office Friday evening, and many of the Wheeling visitors mailed letters home in the middle of the week which did not get here till Saturday, the immense amount of work to be done exceeding the capacity of the service. Still, allowances must be made for many inconveniences, and no doubt many Wheeling singers will be in for the Milwaukee 'Fest in 1885.

HECHMER'S DEFALCATION.

**A Circular to the Members of the Catholic Knights Association.**

LEBANON, KY., July 21.—William E. Russell, S. P. C. K. of A., has issued the following circular to Catholic Knights of America:

LEBANON, KY., July 20, 1883.

*To the Officers and Members of the C. K. of A:*

I see daily paper reports concerning the default of the late Treasurer, J. S. Hechmer, which I deem extravagant and exaggerated to a degree that might produce alarm. I therefore address you. I have just returned from Grafton having gone there at the request of the newly-elected Treasurer, O'Brien. I found the office and books of Hechmer in bad condition, and detected him in prevarication and deceit. The amount of the default is not definitely known, but if it be considerable he has amassed it through his entire timeof office by book-keeping, defying paid experts. The new Treasurer now has the books and record's of the office. Of about $15,000 which was in Hecmer's hands, there is left in the bank at Grafton by O'Brien $2,000 to be paid Mary Donnelly. This sum was drawn by Hechmer without authority, and the bank is liable to order therefor. I have Hechmer's bond before me, and the concurrent opinion of the best lawyers of the Lebanon Bar is that the same is valid and binding upon the securities of Hechmer, and I am reliably informed said bondsmen are worth $200,000, which secures our Order against the default of Hechmer to the extent of $30,000. I do not think there need be the least apprehension of any serious results to the Order from this unfortunate affair. I think we have sufficient money on hand and called to pay all outstanding death losses without any additional assessment. I leave at once for Chattanooga, and will immediately on my return fully inform members of the entire Order in this regard. Cruel as this action of our unworthy Treasurer is, with your co-operation, which I earnestly request, we can safely make our noble institution one against which the hand of no one man can ever prevail.

Fraternally yours,

WM. E. RUSSELL.

**Destructive Fire.**

NEW YORK, July 22.—The five upper floors of the Munroe building, 17 to 27 Vandewater street, were gutted by fire this afternoon. The floors below were flooded with water and every tenant suffered more or less. Total loss about $300,000. There were many narrow escapes but no lives were lost, and no one was seriously injured. James M. McCann, Wm. Tutte, Stephen Kent, Assistant Fireman McCarthy and six other men of a Hook and Ladder truck were cut off by fire and smoke in the eighth floor. They were rescued by means of a rope. Nine other firemen imprisoned on the same floor were also rescued in a similar way.

**Judge Waite at Home.**

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—Chief Justice Waite arrived here last night from his western trip and spent Sunday with relatives and friends in the city. He is suffering some from injuries received in his recent accident, but it is not yet decided whether his rib is fractured or not. He goes hence to Connecticut.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

In a drunken brawl, at Braddocks, Pa., Michael McFee, an old man, was kicked to death by John McGraw and Mike Murray.

At Elizabeth, N. J., twenty-four loaded coal cars were pushed off a high trestle at the Elizabeth port docks into Staten Island Sound, and totally wrecked.

Geo. Villmer, of Allentown, Pa., German baker, robbed his room-mate and in making his escape from the city last night, was run over by a train and horribly mangled.

James Tagnett, at New Haven, Conn., fatally shot John Rizzo during a quarrel about a woman to whom Tagnett is engaged. He also shot down the officer who endeavored to arrest him and escaped. The officer will die.

During a dispute at Mayberry Springs, Arkansas, between two farmers, James Golden and Charles Posey, over cattle, Posey threatened to whip Golden, who then struck him on the head with a hoe, causing instant death.

A special to the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* last night tells of the killing of Adrian Underwood by Dr. E. G. Scruggs, at Scruggsville, Glascock county. A family feud was the cause. Scruggs represented the county in the State Legislature for a number of years.

## THE STRIKE STILL ON.

### NO RADICAL CHANGE TAKES PLACE.

**The Telegraph Officials Claim that They are Getting Along Much Better Than They Expected—The Strikers on the Other Hand Allege They Will Succeed.**

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Central Labor Union voted the telegraphers financial aid. The strikers continue to stick. The Plymouth Rock was crowded with striking telegraphers on an excursion to Long Branch to-day. A force of fifty operators was on duty at the Western Union office to-day, and it was reported that all business to important points was clear, and that no delays were now necessary. The company claims to be able to carry on its business and no compromise will be proposed.

**Unfounded Report.**

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—A report having been published that General Superintendent P. H. Wright, of the Lake Shore Railroad, has directed his telegraph superintendent not to compel any of his operators to take the places of striking operators in any Western Union office, that all men discharged for refusing to perform such service shall be reinstated, and that any willing to do so may be allowed to take strikers' places, but none of their own offices shall be crippled by so doing, General Superintendent Wright informed the Associated Press correspondent that such a report is untrue. He has issued no such order or direction.

**Situation at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, O., July 22.—The telegraph situation has not materially changed. The Western Union had to-day all the operators necessary for Sunday business, and it is expected to-morrow some members of the Brotherhood will go to work. The strikers appear confident and claim to have initiated half a dozen to-day, two of them outsiders who had filled vacancies at the Western Union. They are encouraged by a report received here that the Baltimore & Ohio will concede what the Executive Committee demanded and by a statement of further secessions at Detroit and elsewhere.

**At Indianapolis**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 22.—The telegraph situation continues unchanged. The striking operators are confident, and express the belief that the company will ultimately be compelled to yield to their demands. On Saturday Manager Butler reported he had thirty-seven operators on his pay roll, and no dummies, fifteen or eighteen of whom were first-class, and the balance medium. The strikers are diligent in capturing operators who come to the city for employment, and inducing them to join the Brotherhood. A number were enrolled yesterday and to-day.

**Operators Want to Return.**

SAVANAH, July 21.—The operators at Brunswick, Waycross and Quitman have made application to the Western Union Company for reinstatement to-day, claiming to have been led into the movement by misrepresentations. There is now practically no interruption to business in this office.

**Memphis Crippled**

MEMPHIS, July 22.—There is no change to report in the situation at the telegraph office to-night. Manager Howard has nine men on duty in the operating room and business is being moved more rapidly than heretofore. The service, however, is not satisfactory to either the newspapers or business interests of the city.

**Striking Linemen.**

ALLENTOWN, PA., July 22.—All Western Union linemen in this district, except the foreman, have gone out.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

**The Evidence in the Scioto-Lomas Case. Witnesses for the Defense.**

*Correspondence of the Intelligencer.*

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 21.—In the Scioto-Lomas case to day J. H. Burgess testified as follows: Was on Scioto; a few minutes before accident was standing on forecastle near stairway; Scioto was running up pretty close to the Ohio shore; Lomas was rounding the point at Mingo island; we were nearest Ohio shore; Lomas blew one whistle about 500 yards from us; she had run quite a while before she blew; when first seen she was about 1100 yards away. Scioto answered right away; saw the danger of collision and started back to stern of boat; heard bells ring on Scioto; I ran about 50 feet till I heard the bells; got to my family; I felt the jar; it was not over a minute until Scioto sank; the water was to my waist in the stern of the boat. The Lomas was coming towards us again after landing her passengers as I got on hurricane deck; most of the passengers were over skylights, packed together; Lomas struck the wheel-house and mashed it in—(this last answer was objected to by counsel for the Government, sustained, and excepted to.) I saw two persons jump overboard toward Lomas; one sank; the other was saved.

KELLAR'S CONDITION.

Saw Kellar frequently in pilot house; he was sober that day. Scioto was one-half mile or more below the foot of the island when I first saw Lomas. The Lomas was between 400 and 500 yards below foot of Mingo Island when she blew her first whistle. Scioto answered right away. I had not been on cabin deck but a few seconds when I sighted the Lomas. The Lomas was a long time before whistling, it getting dark. The Scioto, when Lomas was first seen, was about 100 yards out, coming from foot of the island quartering for the West Virgina shore; she then commenced skirting or swinging in towards Ohio shore; she was 100 yards below foot of the island before she swung. The Scioto was running directly up stream. Then they seemed to be coming at each other; Scioto may have run fifteen or twenty yards before she answered Lomas.

I heard bells ring on the Scioto—don't know what one; from the time the bells rang to the time of the collision, was not over a half minute; our boat was running about 6 or 6½ miles an hour; we timed her; the near approach of the boats coming together and the Lomas being so long in whistling alarmed me, and I went back to my family.

CRITES' TESTIMONY.

F. M. Crites—Was on the Scioto; heard the whistle of the Lomas; heard the Scioto answer; I went out on the forecastle; the Scioto was running parallel with the Ohio shore, 75 or 100 yards from that shore; the Lomas the same distance, probably nearer, quartering in towards the Ohio shore; then she ran out towards us; I ran through the cabin and then saw the Lomas had backed down stream and then run towards the Ohio shore; saw nothing at all in Kellar's condition indicating intoxication; the Lomas blew one blast and the Scioto two; the Lomas blew two blasts at the same time she was quartering towards the Ohio shore, when the Scioto was blowing; they were not over 200 yards apart at that time; our boat commenced blowing as soon as the Lomas quit; not over one-quarter of a minute, less than half a minute.

WHAT M'LEAN SAW.

Wm. H. McLean—Was on Scioto; saw Kellar frequently; before and after collision; saw him for half an hour before; was with him; Kellar had no appearance of being intoxicated, nor of having taken any. I was near capstan; we passed Cross Creek, and were running nearer Ohio shore; Scioto came to middle of river there, and then quartered in for Ohio shore; we went on up the river on Ohio side about 100 yards from shore. Saw Lomas coming broadside to us; the windows showed; she was coming across, about the bend towards West Virginia shore, and then came to Ohio side; she had not whistled yet; she was from 300 to 500 yards off before she whistled one blast, it was answered by Scioto a very few seconds afterwards.

POSITION OF THE LOMAS.

The Lomas answered that; as she answered, the Lomas pulled towards the Ohio shore; the wheel of the Lomas was sliding in the water, and just before she struck, her engine was reversed; the pitman was down, and it came to the top backwards, making one-half revolution, and the boat struck;—I was appointed Marshal to keep order; was going almost constantly over the boat; about six or seven persons were intoxicated; no liquor was sold on the boat to my knowledge; the officers tried to keep the people from getting to shore that they might not get whisky.

Adjourned until Monday.

WEST VIRGINIA EDUCATORS.

**Third Day's Proceedings of the State Educational Association.**

*Correspondence of the Intelligencer.*

BUCKHANNON, July 20.—The Association was called to order promptly at the appointed hour. Singing, "The Earth is the Lord's," by the choir, in a very acceptable manner. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. D. Carlysle, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The choir then sang "We Come with Song to Greet You." This was the finest selection of the occasion, judging from its reception by the audience.

Superintendent Butcher called the attention of the Association to the publications sent by Mr. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, and placed upon the reading table.

Prof. Wade also called attention to the many books and flowers sent to the tables by the citizens of Buckhannon.

F. H. Crago, of Webster school, Wheeling, read a practical paper on "The Personality of the Teacher," which caused quite a discussion, though all the speakers agreed with the paper in the main.

Prof. Little followed with instructions on the blackboard. As on last evening he charmed the audience.

After recess Hon. George H. Moffett delivered a very fine and forcible address on the subject: "Defects in our system of popular education." As the paper will be published with the proceedings of the Association, I will not attempt to give a synopsis even, but suffice to say it showed thoughtful preparation and was well received by the large audience who heard it. At its close a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Honorable gentleman for his excellent address.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was spent in the routine business of the Institute.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. B. L. Butcher; First Vice President, Miss S. J. Meholin, of Wheeling; Second Vice President, W. D. Zinn, of Barbour; Third Vice President, M. R. Henderson; Fourth Vice President, A. L. Purinton, of Wood; Recording Secretary, F. H. Crago, of Wheeling; Corresponding Secretary, U. S. Fleming, of Fairmont; Treasurer, T. C. Miller, of Fairmont.

The place of next meeting was left to the officers of the Association.

J. C. Devine, of Wheeling, recited "Shamus O'Brien" to the great delight of the audience. Being loudly encored, he recited "Somebody's Mother."

Prof. Little gave another of his interesting blackboard exercises.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

I.—That the thanks of this Assoication are due and are hereby extended

First—To the people of Buckhannon for the courteous welcome and generous hospitality shown to the members of this organization; and also for their earnest efforts to render our sojourn in their beautiful town so uniformly pleasant.

Second—To Messrs. P. M. Boggess, E. J. Hail, A. B. Clark and J. C. Stevens, and Miss Sallie Fogg and Mrs. A. E. Bunten, members of the local Committee on Arrangements, for their untiring and devoted attention to the duties assigned them.

Third—To the choir who have furnished us the excellent music which has done so much to enliven the meetings of the association.

Fourth—To our worthy State Superintendent for his zealous efforts, which have so largely contributed toward making the sessions of the association such a decided success.

II.—That we hereby extend to the National Educational Association an earnest invitation to hold its next meeting at the White Sulphur Springs, in this State.

III—That the County Superintendent's be urged to organize county teachers associations in their respective counties, and that these associations be asked to elect delegates to the State association to the number of one-tenth of the teachers of the county from which these delegates come.

IV—That our Congressmen be requested to use their influence and votes to have a law passed granting aid to the common schools of the States, to be distributed in proportion to the illiteracy therein.

After a few minutes of pleasant talk by several, adjourned.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

But few of the people of Buckhannon attended to any business during the meetings of the Association; all attended the meetings.

Jay F. Ogden, of Bridgeport, was the heaviest weight of the Association by nearly one hundred pounds. J. H. Hawthorne bids fair to compete with him in a few years.

The Oscar Wilde of the convention was A. S. Wade. He was very æsthetic in the matter of flowers.

The resolution requesting National Aid created qu