The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It came high, but I thought I had to have it.—*George Hoadly.*

FORAKER smiles sweetly on all this. He is knocking the most persimmons.

PEOPLE who don't gamble in stocks are not caught in a crash. The burnt child gathers no moss.

GOVERNOR JACKSON, Governor Hamilton is a model letter-writer can't you take a delicate hint?

SUPPOSE it to be true that Hoadly and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* have made up—the two can't make up a majority for Hoadly.

HOLD on there, gentlemen. "One word before we part." Don't unload Hoadly at this stage of the proceedings. In fairness you can't do it. He bought it with a price, and it is his.

DR. BLAND acts like a man who has something to conceal. It is to be hoped that the Directors duly appreciate the moral effect of his example in a hospital for the insane.

"WE are waiting by the river, we are watching by the shore," to see where the West Virginia Bourbons will land on the tariff question. They have convictions, but they want votes.

THE South is in position to dictate terms to the Democratic party, and it begins to look as though she will be there at roll call. There will be a great deal of sport of one kind and another in the Convention of 1884.

DEMOCRATIC tax-payers across the river are gently jingling the ducats they haven't had to pay out this year. They know it came from the Scott law, and they know the Scott law came from the Republican party.

RECENTLY Thomas Hamilton, of South Carolina, described as one of the most prominent colored men in the State, turned himself loose in a letter bitterly attacking the Republican party. Now it comes out that Mr. Hamilton has for a number of years been acting with the Democratic party. The surest way for a colored man to make himself prominent is to become a Democratic—there are so few of them.

ONE of Judge Hoadly's friends touches it off in this way:

The Republicans are crowing a good deal now, but you will find out Hoadly's a hustler; he'll have the Dutch vote and all the saloon vote. It's not going to be a lot of hard work for patriotism this year—every worker will be worthy of his hire. In other words, we will have the mony to run a campaign and make things hum.

Yes, he will work the "bar'l," run out the spelter, put up the boodle, and generally deport himself as a man worthy of a $50,000 nomination.

IN the opinion of Congressman Holman, of Indiana, a remotely possible presidential nominee, "the tariff plank in the platform of the Ohio Democracy covers the whole ground pretty well by declaring for a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection." There is no doubt about its covering all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, but it is too thin to be spread out so far. What the people of this country want is a tariff for business. In their own home market they want the advantage over all other people, and they don't mean to make any mistake about it. They know which party is for that kind of a tariff, and they know which party isn't.

FOR the moment Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, poet and banker is down. His partner and son, a very young man, made use of the firm money in speculations, and went the way of the inexperienced speculator. Mr. Stedman met all his obligations at the Stock Exchange and suspended further payment until he could see where he stood. In order to square up at the Stock Exchange he sacrificed from $40,000 to $50,000 in securities. Friends come forward to help him—offered him half a million to keep him afloat, but he would not accept their aid. Now we read in more than one newspaper that Stedman wasn't much of a poet, and as a banker he was a dead failure. Being down it is thought necessary to kick him, and kick him hard. Well, never mind his poetry and never mind his banking. He has shown himself an honest man. That is better than to be a Byron or a Rothschild.

THE letter of Master Workman Campbell admits, what has for sometime been plain, that the bottom is out of the strike. The men, from being on the offensive, have been reduced to submission. They must ask to be restored or seek other employment. The triumph of the companies is to be regretted in this, that they have shown themselves able to get on after a fashion without the best men, and they are not likely soon to listen to requests, however reasonable, for better pay and better hours. They will continue to treat the public as a goose to be plucked.

The strike did not promise well at the beginning. The general belief was that the supply of operators was greater than the demand. The Brotherhood ought to have counted noses and places. The strike was badly timed. It came at a season when the heaviest demands are not made upon the facilities of the companies. The companies have lost business, and that means a loss of money. Their arrogance has arrayed public opinion against them and built up a strong sentiment in favor of a postal telegraph. The men have gained nothing but loss and the respect of the public for the gentlemanly bearing which in the main has characterized their conduct. They stood out long enough to show that they are not lacking in courage. They yield in time to show that they have also the courage to confess themselves beaten. Their defeat does not prove that they made unreasonable demands, as their success would not have proved their demands to have been reasonable. The one sided conclusion of a strike, however it may be, proves only that one side is stronger than another.

BOISTEROUS BLAND

AND HIS MILD (?) TREATMENT

Of the Intelligencer Correspondent, Who was Refused Access to the Records—The Gentlemanly Language Used by the Bland Superintendent of the Asylum.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WESTON, August 17.—Some weeks ago in a letter from this place in a burst of confidence, announced a picnic for the Weston Asylum. By some oversight, perhaps, the exact date was not given, but the idea was that it would occur at the meeting of the Directory. I confess that it was with a sadness of heart unspeakable, that I observed the skepticism of a few of my Democratic friends who had not caught the odors from Weston nor heard the nightly prayer offered at that peculiarly happy shrine of harmony and good will. But I trusted that time and Dr. Bland, "one of the most celebrated physicians our State has ever produced," would come to my rescue. It may be that I am wrong, but at the present writing, I think they have. Some two weeks ago I became possessed of facts, which I thought the public should know. Without consulting any one the article was prepared, and with it I went to Weston on the night of August 3d, I think, and stopped at the Bailey House. Was assigned to room 7, which I occupied with Prof. Kidd. No Democrats called to see me, either by invitation or of their own volition. I did not look up the facts contained in the letter of the following Monday, for they had been already investigated. Rather unexpectedly the picnic materialized; the band struck up and the family reluctantly attended. Naturally one is interested in a picnic. It always occasions queer situations and strange antics. The old become children, and children emphasize their estate. It was to see the picnic in all its intensity that I came to Weston. I arrived last night at 6 o'clock, and received earnest and somewhat marked attention from the "distinguished" head of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Alighting from the coach I met first Mr. O'Hara, the clerk and steward of the Asylum. To Mr. O'Hara I communicated my desire to see the books of his office. To this request he returned a cordial and gentlemanly invitation to accompany him to his office. Mr. O'Hara's office is in the extreme rear of the building, at least 200 feet from that of Dr. Bland. It was while in this office, the guest of Mr. O'Hara, that Dr. William Bland intruded and placed himself on a level with the most profane. I was busy transcribing some figures when Dr. Bland entered. To my "Good evening" he replied, regarding me fixedly, "What are you doing here?" I stated my mission. Conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a physician from Ritchie county, who called for an expense account due him. I returned to my work and finished it. As I turned to go, Dr. Bland said, "Well, have you got all you want here?" I said, "Yes sir, all here but—"

At this point Dr. Bland stepped toward me and raising his right hand as if to strike, exclaimed "you G—d d—d dog, you infernal liar, you G—d d—d fool get out of here; leave at once; go, or I'll kick you out." I attempted to interrupt his torrent of abuse and oaths but, for some time to no avail. At last he stopped long enough to hear me say "I was not ready to go," when with a face purple with anger he burst forth into a volley of the most brutal oaths, calling me repeatedly a "d—d dog a G—d d—d spy," and such other pure and Christian like epithets. By this time the hall adjoining the office, the door being open, was full of men and women, patients and attendants, who looked on in wonder. I requested permission to see the evidence in the case of Dr. Gettings, recently tried for adultery, documents which, it is asserted have been destroyed. My request was most emphatically refused, and oaths and vicious language followed. Again and again I repeated my request to see them and statistical papers, but each time was met with refusals and oaths. Seeing I would be refused and fearing physical violence I quietly walked down the hall to the main entrance, Dr. Bland following at my heels. I again at the door preferred by request, saying I had a right to see them. Standing in the front door, in the presence of Dr. Lewis, he once more gave way to oaths and abuse and followed me with it fifty feet down the yard. To these proceedings, either in whole or part, Dr. Lewis, Mr. O'Hara, John Berry and many others are witnesses. I went to my hotel, and the matter soon spread abroad. The streets were quickly filled with people, who excitedly discussed the "outrage" as it was termed. Prominent Democrats called to offer their regrets. Not a few were outspoken in their denunciation of Bland.

SOME OPINIONS.

"Bland has confessed his guilt," was the common remark.

Judge Edmiston is quoted as saying, "Bland should not have answered 'Quilp'. There was too much truth in his letter."

Mr. Arbaugh, telegraph superintendent, Democrat, said: "Bland has made a fatal mistake. Go ahead!"

S. L. Roger, attorney, of Phillipi, life long Democrat: "The thing is rotten. Bland confesses his guilt in refusing to show the books."

W. Brannon, attorney at law, Democrat; "Quilp had a right to see the books. The refusal was a mistake."

Professor Kidd, Democrat: "It was a foolish act. Bland let his temper get away with him. 'Quilp' has the best of it."

It is not necessary to quote more. I brand Dr. Bland as a violator of the rules of the Asylum; as utterly incompetent to fill his position, from the standpoint of a gentleman or a physician. His administration is costly to the State, detrimental to the institution, is selfish and partial. I charge him with cowardice in refusing to show his books and the testimony in the case of his pet Gettings, who is charged with adultery and drunkenness, and with having but recently been under the care of a physician for gastritis, a disease arising from continued debauchery.

He was acquitted on the first charge on his own testimony, against that of a man universally acknowledged to be reliable. Both Gettings and the woman are yet in the employ of the asylum. I charge Dr. Bland with bitter hostility toward Dr. Edmiston, ungentlemanly treatment of him, and connivance at a plan to remove him at the fall meeting of the Board. It was to Dr. Edmiston, Bland is said to have remarked in the words of a Christian and a gentleman "I give play to hell." During the last year of Dr. Cameron's administration, with an average of 300 patients eight gallons of whisky were used. Last year Dr. Bland and his asylum, which he assumes to own, consumed 320½ gallons. The average number of patients was 600. Increase of patients 20 per cent; increase of whisky 300 per cent!

These figures may be too small but Dr. Bland was afraid to have the facts come out, and refused access to his books.

AND AGAIN

Dr. Bland is too incompetent to fill his position because he cannot control his temper. Yesterday he violated a rule of the asylum in swearing and using violent language in the presence of patients, attendants and a physician. The attention of the Board is called to this. He is incompetent because he does not realize his position. He attempts to eject, without warrant, a citizen from a public building, open to the public, and that citizen a visitor of a second party.

He is incompetent because he is too ignorant to know the documents of the asylum are public property.

He is incompetent because he in his private office in the presence of a visitor violated an asylum rule cursing absent parties, and repeating language he had used toward this absent party, to a third person, as he did when he talked to Prof. Kidd last night.

He is incompetent because he does not and cannot maintain harmony among the physicians of the asylum.

He is incompetent because he cannot control those under his care without calling in the local board. Not long since an attendant named Sawyer was accused by a lady employe of indecent conduct in that he called her attention to a nude man behind the bars of a window, and asked her to look at "his bird in the cage." The lady complained and Bland called in the board. The girl testified point blank to the man's conduct. The board directed Bland to act. He did—the man went to work next day.

(To be continued.)

QUILP.

"Republican's" Defense of Dr. Bland.

Weston Republican.

Now if "Republican" had meant honesty he would have taken Mr. Zane's statement of the facts as they were, which we believe would have been cheerfully given if they had been called for. We believe Mr. Zane was imposed upon in this matter. He told on the street that Charles Lee did actually whip said patient, and while he was whipping him he interfered and stopped it, and the matter was really brought to the notice of the Executive Committee for investigation.

In regard to harmony: It is known by almost every citizen in Weston that a feeling of harmony among the officials has not existed One member of the Board of Directors spoke publicly about the matter on several occasions. Yet "Republican" claims to be honest, and says that the whole of "Quilp's" statement is a tissue of lies. To the dogs with such honesty.

We acknowledge that it is a waste of words and time to attempt to refute anything said by the correspondent of the *Register*. And we are quite sure that it is useless so far as Lewis county people are concerned, for they know "that he is as variable as the shade by the trembling aspen made." But for the purpose of apprising people elsewhere of the authorship of the *Register's* articles we have written on this subject.

In behalf of Wofflindin we will express our sympathy for him in saying that we are sorry so good a writer should be so unreliable.

TALKING ABOUT THE JAMES BOYS.

Evidence Which Mrs. Sarah Hite Will Give at the Coming Trial.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 17.—To-day Mr. Wallace, an attorney for the State of Missouri, in the case of Frank James, the noted outlaw, called upon Mrs. Sarah Hite and had a long interview with her in regard to the accused man. Mrs. Hite, and Clarence and Wood Hite, two members of the James gang, reside at Hendersonville, about thirty miles from Nashville, and will testify at the approaching trial. Mrs. Hite stated that she and her family lived at Adairville, Ky., two years ago, and although she often saw Jesse James she never saw Frank until March 2, 1881, when he came to her house, accompanied by Jesse James and Wood Hite. On Sunday morning, April 19, 1881, Frank and Jesse James and Wood Hite left her house, and after an absence of two days Hite returned, and she never saw Jesse James until after his arrest. Wood Hite told her that he thought the James boys went to Missouri, but he did not know. Mrs. Hite stated that on no occasion did she ever hear Clarence or Wood Hite say anything about Frank James having committed any unlawful act or his intention to do so. Neither did she ever hear Frank or any one else say in his (Frank's) presence that he was otherwise than a law-abiding citizen. She had heard a rumor that Clarence and Wood Hite belonged to the James gang, and were implicated in several robberies, from her own personal knowledge she knew nothing of the truthfulness of this statement. Nor did either of them ever intimate or acknowledge that they were guilty of the crime laid at their door in her presence. Mrs. Hite was asked if the Hite boys ever brought home, when they returned from one of their trips, any property that they kept concealed, or requested not to let it be seen by anybody. She replied she never remembered any property they brought home except a fine gold watch. She did not know that they kept this concealed, but she was never allowed to take it in her hands.

A number of Nashville people have been summoned as witnesses in the case, and will leave here Saturday for Gallatin, Mo.

The "Fourth" Abroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—William Williams, Charge de Affairs at Montevideo, lately informed the Department of State of the notable and distinguished courtesies of the Uruguayan government which marked the celebration of the Fourth of July at the American Legation at 11 o'clock this morning. A fine band of music of 31 pieces was sent to the legation by President Santos, which remained and played during the day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Eight men have been arrested in connection with the recent outrages in Banks county, Ga.

Hanlan won his race in the regatta at Lake Washakum yesterday. Time 13:40; Hosmer, second, 13:43; Lee, third, 13:45½.

Henry L. Evans, in the Philadelphia Postoffice, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling a letter containing a check.

Reuben Robinson, the last of the trio engaged in the Falford tragedy, in Miller county, Ga., was lynched. The woman under arrest was discharged for lack of evidence.

Frank Neddo, a member of the notorious Neddo family, of Indiana, who recently broke jail in Berrian county, Mich., passed through Troy, N. Y., yesterday, in charge of a Michigan Sheriff.

The Second National Bank of Warren, Ohio, closed its doors yesterday evening, the cashier, Kirtland M. Fitch, confessing that he had lost about $80,000 in stock speculations in New York.

There is a large exodus of lumbermen to the United States from Canada. Two hundred mill hands will leave in a day or two for Potsdam, N. Y. Over 100 shantymen have already left for Michigan.

Joseph Schroeder and John Farrell had a hotly contested battle yesterday morning at Woodside, Long Island. Farrell was knocked out in the fifteenth round. Possession of a young woman was the prize.

J. E. Morse, Manager in Philadelphia of the Tidewater Pipe Company, states there is no truth in the report that the Standard Oil Company has obtained control of the Tidewater line, and that there is not the slightest prospect of a change in the management of the Tidewater line.

In the British House of Commons Dodson, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, stated that it was an undoubted fact that the foot and mouth disease had been carried from England to America. He said the Canadian cattle were now suffering with the disease at Bristol, being in contact in Liverpool with infected animals from Ireland.

Bargains

in walking shoes and slippers at

L. V. BLOND'S.

THE PROPHETIC SOUL

OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

The Factions that are Alleged to Have Shaken Hands Over the Sanguinary Chasm—A Guess on the Next President—The Contingencies of the Ohio Campaign.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A well known Tammany Democrat, who is usually a spectator at and sometimes assistant manager of the Democratic State Conventions of this State, said to-day that the Democratic State Committee ought now to call the Convention at Saratoga.

"The Republicans," said he, "have proclaimed to the world that they want to get out of sight as completely as possible. If the Smyth Committee had decided to disband their party, it could not have made known its purpose better then to call a Convention where it has called this one. Our folks will have a walk-over. We shall go into the canvass with ranks closed up. Next winter we'll have all the State offices. We couldn't nominate a ticket that the Republicans can beat. They'll make their great push for the Senate, and will trade the State ticket right and left for Senators. They think if they can gain about three districts and hold what they have, they can bother Governor Cleveland as much as they have a mind to. But I'll tell you what our folks ought to do, if the Republicans gain the Senate Governor Cleveland ought to call the present Senate together soon after the election, and send to it nominations for the offices that were left in Republican hands when the Legislature adjourned. That movement would head off the Republicans if they get the next Senate. Of course it wouldn't do to call an extra session before the election, but if I were Governor I would have an extra session in time to secure the Immigration Commissioners, the Harbor Masters and the rest of these offices."

"But how could an extra session help matters for the Democrats? Tammany might again refuse to confirm Governor Cleveland's nomination?" the reporter suggested.

"Not a bit of it," said this shrewd Democrat. "Tammany is not going to disturb the harmony of the party in any respect till after the next Presidential election. If an extra session would be called, the Tammany Senators should vote straight out for the Governor's nominations."

"What do you, as a Tammany man, think of the old ticket for 1884?"

"I know that Tammany, as an organization, will support the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, whether he be Mr. Tilden or any other man. I have spent years in fighting Tilden, and I don't like him any more now than ever; but if he should be a candidate again, I would vote for him, and work for him as hard as I have heretofore worked against him. Mr. Kelley would undoubtedly support Mr. Tilden; but whether he would or not, the Tammany Hall organization would. But let me tell you, Mr. Tilden will not be the candidate."

Then drawing up closer, as if to get more of the shelter of the umbrella, the reporter's Democratic storm companion imparted the secret of who is to be the next Democratic candidate for President, and, more important still, the next President. "The coming man," said he, in an undertone, "is Hugh J. Jewett."

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN

Across the River—Congressman Taylor's Views.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* writes as follows: Cambridge's most prominent citizen, politically, is the Hon. J. D. Taylor, member of Congress from the Seventeenth District of Ohio. Tuesday night he formally opened the campaign in the eastern portion of the State by a speech made in the City Hall at Bellaire to the Garfield Club, an organization of young Republicans. A large audience was present, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. The speaker carefully defined the position of the two parties upon all the leading questions of the past twenty years, and showed the fallacy and instability of the Democratic doctrines. In regard to the wool question he said that the Democratic howl that the Republican Congress had lowered the tariff on the wool, at the same time raising the duty on woolen goods, thus apparently favoring monopoly, was utterly false. True the tariff on wool had been reduced, but in no case had the duty on manufactured goods been raised. He read the custom house schedule to prove his words. The Democratic party, he said, had ever been on the side of free trade, and to show the party position on the question when Senator Sherman moved to restore the law of '67, which taxed wool twelve and fourteen cents—it is now taxed ten and twelve—twenty-six out of the twenty-nine Democrats in the Senate voted against the measure.

That shows the position of the Democracy on the subject, and to make the testimony more complete, the members from Texas, which is a wool-growing State, firm in their party allegiance, refused to vote for the retention of the law of '67. Congressman Taylor's speech was an exhaustive effort, and while it was bristling with facts and figures, yet all through it ran a vein of wit and fancy that kept his hearers in a continual good humor.

He was asked what he thought about the Senatorial struggle in case the Legislature was Republican.

"Foster has the inside track," he remarked, "not that he is really so strong and popular, but there is no one else."

"There's Noyes," suggested the correspondent.

"Yes, but Noyes is too far removed from Ohio politics. He has been abroad several years, and little by little his old connections have been severed and his acquaintances forgotten. Now he is a comparative stranger."

"Well, they are talking about Hayes."

"Hayes does not wish to retrograde. He has reached the top of the ladder, borne himself with grace and dignity, and now his business interests are too great to allow him to re-enter the political arena. Foster is the only man. Then he has done so much, and stood by the party through thick and thin, that now he ought to be recognized."

"And if the Legislature is Democratic?"

"I suppose in that case that Pendleton will be returned. Durbin Ward has announced himself as a candidate, but the same influence that operated against him in the Convention will defeat him in the Legislature. To my mind Hoadly wants to step from the Governorship to the National Senate, and that in the first place he and Ward will come before the Legislature. While they are fighting between themselves Pendleton will swoop down with his money bags and carry off the prize."

"Do you think this question of the reduction of the tariff on wool is going to injure the Republicans."

"Not a bit of it. The situation of the two parties on the question is too clearly understood. I myself think that the reduction was a blunder, but I do not imagine that it will cost a dozen votes."

A Misplaced Switch.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 17.—A locomotive, tender and four freight cars of a freight train of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad were badly wrecked near Franklinton station. The engineer and firemen were caught under the debris and narrowly escaped death. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

THE CONFERENCE THOUGHT.

Why Such a Meeting Should Not be Held—Everybody Go to Work.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR: I have read your editorial proposing a conference of the Republicans of this State, and also the correspondence from differerent parts thereof relative to said conference, and seeing that you invite an expression of opinion from all who feel themselves interested in the welfare of the party, I venture to express mine. If such conference could be made up of the true representatives of the masses of the party, the real toilers in our political battles to the exclusion of dead beats, bummers and all those who have axes to grind; then it might be made a success. But it is my opinion that such could not be the case, owing to several reasons; prominent among which we include the scarcity of money prevailing at this time throughout the rural sections of the State; and also for the next three months the farming population will be busily engaged in gathering in their harvests, seeding, &c., and it would therefore be impossible for them to attend in any considerable number. And, further, within the next twelve months we will be called upon to hold two political conventions, one to select delegates to the National Convention and one to nominate a State ticket, besides Congressional Conventions, State Senatorial Conventions and County Conventions; taken altogether, there will be ample opportunities for forming acquaintances and consultations upon *the best modes of procedure.*

Such a conference held at this time would likely be attended only by politicians, camp-followers and persons seeking political preferment, and would most likely develop a great deal of factional strife without accomplishing any real good. It is therefore my opinion that such a meeting would be unwise, impolitic and fraught with much risk to the party in this State. I would recommend that each individual Republican spend all his spare time from now on until the meeting of the State Convention in the laying aside of all malice (if he has any) and in cultivating a spirit of forgiveness, forbearance and enthusiasm that will enable that Convention to place before the people of the State a ticket clean in all its parts with each individual upon it a character above reproach, and it will be worth more to the party than a dozen conferences. Very respectfully,

E. S. HYER.

Braxton C. H., August 14.

The Masses Favor It.

Fairmont West Virginian.

There is some little opposition to the proposed Republican conference, but it is all, or nearly all, confined to a few politicians. The people, that is the Republican masses, favor it. The feeling is ripe in this county for such a gathering, and we believe the same can be said of all the other counties. For some reason the State Executive Committee cannot see the importance of holding it, and it is claimed that this body should call it if one be held. If no particular business is to be transacted—if the coming together is simply for the purpose of having a good time and getting acquainted with each other (and there seems to be no other object)—if it is only to be a kind of "love feast"—why we can't see that the committee has or should have anything to do with it. We can meet by agreement, and thereby save the committee the trouble of issuing a call and assuming any responsibility. Let the editor of the INTELLIGENCER or some other Republican suggest a time and place. The papers that are and have been friendly to it will give due notice, and the result will be all that is desired. We promise to attend the meeting, and we know we will have the pleasure of accompanying a large and enthusiastic delegation from old Marion.

Should Drop.

Ravenswood News.

For the Republicans to hold a conference, at this time, is in our judgment wholly out of place, and likely to result in more harm than good. The matter should drop before it gets in a more tangible shape.

WESTON.

Nearly a Serious Accident—News Notes and Gossip.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., August 17.—Almost a serious accident occurred on Main street Tuesday, in which Jack Bird rode over a little girl of Sergeant Lister's, who fortunately was but slightly injured. In the hearing before Mayor Hayden Bird was fined $10 and costs. He says he did not see the child.

Since the widow of Walter DeVinney, who died here last winter, has received the sum of two thousand dollars on the policy held by her husband in the A. C. U. W. Society, that order has been adding largely to its number in this place.

Universalism seems to be gaining ground here. Dr. McWhorter is announced to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall here on Sunday next, on the subject: "War in Heaven." It is apparent from present indications that a lecturer who would treat on the "War at the Asylum" would just now receive the largest audience.

The lately appointed Principal of the Weston Academy declined the position, making the second, and J. E. Conelly, of Wheeling, has been appointed to preside at the coming session. The school seems to have gone begging for a principal, and it is now possible that Mr. C. will not accept.

A broom factory is the latest industry. James B. Finster and F. C. Gaylord are the principals, and will make it a success if any persons in these parts will.

James Bohan, "Jack" Crogan and J. B. Finster, the postmaster, are off on a trip to the Louisville Exposition. Mr. Finster will continue his trip to St. Louis and other points of interest.

R. J. Simpson, Esq., is back from Huntington, attending to his professional duties.

The asylum is safe during the night at least, as Mr. J. S. Mitchell is now the inside nightwatchman.

Rev. D. S. Hammond, pastor of the M. E. Church, is visiting at Moundsville, his former home.

G. F. Osborne and wife, of Clarksburg, are here.

PARKERSBURG.

The River Railroad—The Natural Gas Company's Privileges.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, August 16,—The Monitor Towboat Company has deposited a large number of rails at this point for the Ohio River Railroad. There are six large piles containing about 1,200 rails each which is equivalent to about twenty miles of road. To-day the piling was driven across the at draw the foot of Court street. Nearly everybody in town during the past few days has visited that part of the town to see the work.

This afternoon the City Council held an extra meeting to consider the proposition to furnish the city with natural gas for heating and lighting purposes.

Rev. S. H. Young, late missionary to Alaska, will deliver a lecture to-night upon that portion of the United States. It will no doubt prove very interesting.

C. C. Martin, Esq., has recently purchased the McMillan property.

I understand that the parties asked for the extensive right to lay pipes and furnish natural gas for the period of fifty years. The Council granted the privilege, but not exclusively, for the period of thirty years.

THE CIRCUIT OPENED.

THE TELEGRAPH STRIKE ENDED.

The Master Workman Issues an Order Acknowledging that the Strike is a Failure and Advising all who Can to Get Their Old Situations as Soon Possible.

PITTSBURGH, August 17.—Thomas H. Hughes, Secretary of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, received the following from New York this afternoon. Send the following to all the Assemblyes: The Executive Board of the Brotherhood regrets to say that the strike is a failure. All members who can may return to work immediately. A circular follows by mail.

(Signed.) JOHN CAMPBELL.

The order was received with surprise by the strikers and in many instances with undisguised satisfaction. Manager Lloyd states that most of them will be reinstated to-morrow morning, but that places will be provided for loyal men first.

AT NEW YORK.

A Virtual Collapse of the Strike—Operators Flocking Back.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A statement is made on the best authority that Master Workman Campbell, of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, to-day informed the members of the organization to look out for themselves and make as good terms with the Western Union Telegraph Company as they could secure. Each man looked out for himself. The female operators came in a body, thirty in all. Twelve were accepted and the rest were rejected, their positions having been filled. Forty-five male operators were accepted out of sixty-two who applied.

The order to the assemblies in other cities does not appear to have reached them until this evening. It is learned from Pittsburgh, Boston and Chicago that the operators are coming back on the run.

The *Evening Post* says: There was a good deal of popular sympathy at the beginning with the strikers as an oppressed class, but it rapidly subsided when it was discovered the strikers were, as one of their spokesmen described them before the Senate Committee, "Mostly young unmarried men living in comfortable boarding houses." The woes of young unmarried men who persist in striking against sedentary occupations in which they say they are insufficiently paid do not touch the American imagination very long. Popular sympathy for the underpaid is reserved for men with families in callings laboriously acquired through long training, and which cannot be readily changed. Telegraphy does not belong to this class. The truth is the business of telegraphy properly belongs to women and any sympathy the public has to spare in the matter is due to the women whom these young fellows keep out of it, or to women now in it whose wages their competition keeps down.

ACTION OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

At a meeting of the Assembly of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers to-day there were some expressions of dissatisfaction at any further continuation of the struggle, and there were also some manifestations of disapproval with the management of the strike. A disruption seemed imminent, yet the majority still determined to abide by their obligation when becoming members of the Brotherhood. The order of Master Workman Campbell was about this time issued declaring the strike ended and authorizing the members to resume work. It was then decided by those present that the young women engaged in the strike be given the first opportunity to regain employment, the men not to apply for reinstatement before Saturday. The women immediately came trooping down town to the main office of the W. U. telegraph company and tripped into the elevators to be taken to the rooms of Superintendent Humstone. Some masculines had anticipated them. These had taken the rapid elevated railroads, and the meeting of the members of the fraternity informed them of the "break." These did not hesitate upon the order of their going, but went at once for the office. Mr. Humstone, however, anticipating the girls, the fourth floor was quickly taken possession of and held firmly until Mr. Humstone, late in the evening announced that he could not receive more to-night, but would be entirely free to give further audience to-morrow. Each person as a preliminary of re-employment signs a paper agreeing to abandon the present Brotherhood of Telegraphers and not again become members of a similar brotherhood while in the employ of the Western Union Company.

EXPENSES OF THE STRIKE.

A leader of the strikers says: "We have made a good fight, but have been beaten because the force of the enemy was stronger than ours, and because allies who had promised to aid us failed to do so."

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood is preparing a statement which will be published in a short time showing the amount of money received and expended. We have receipts for every cent that has been paid out, and when the full history of the movement is known it will be seen that the Brotherhood has waged a conflict which, though disastrous, is not discreditable. We have received in all less than $10,000. Out of this the rent of Clarendon hall had to be paid and the hotel bill of the Executive Committee at Manhattan Hotel. Skirmishers who were on watch to keep the weak-knees from returning to work required considerable money, so there was only $6,000 or $7,000 to divide among nine hundred operators and two hundred linemen, and of this sum the linemen got the larger share. The average amount paid to operators on the strike was four dollars for the entire four weeks that the men have been out."

The Bottom Falling Out.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The following was received here to-night:

NEW YORK, August 17.

R. C. Clowry, General Superintendent:

The strike of the operators in New York is at an end. Fifty-seven have been accepted here to-day. They report that Mr. Campbell directs the members to go to work on the best terms they can obtain from the company, and it is understood that like orders have gone to other assemblies.

CHAS. A. TINKER,
Gen'l Supt.

Also the following:

NEW YORK, August 17.

R. C. Clowry, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago:

Twenty-three Albany strikers applied for work and eighteen were accepted. The first floor here is now crowded with seekers. The end has evidently come.

THOS. T. ECKERT, Acting Pres't.

Will Only Return in a Body.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 17.—The striking telegraphers here have asked of Manager Howard if they could return to work in a body. The Manager replied that each individual must make application, and further stated that all important positions of the office here are already filled. The strikers are not disposed to return except in a body.

Want to go Back.

OIL CITY, August 17.—Applications were received at the Western Union Telegraph office from twenty of the strikers for reinstatement.

HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

How it Was Inaugerated—The Demand of the Strikers.

Early in July mutterings began to be heard of an impending strike of the telegraph operators all over the United States. It was said that the brotherhood of operators had become so strong an organization that they felt able to cope with the Western Union and less powerful corporations. It was reported on what seemed to be good authority that on a certain day, variously stated, but somewhere in the early part of July, a demand would be made on the different companies for certain concessions and modifications of the wages and hours of labor, and if these were not granted a general strike would follow. On July 11 it was officially announced that the Western Union Company had adopted the following new rule in relation to hours of service.

"At all independent Western Union offices which may be required to keep open all day Sunday, nine hours actual service in the day, six days in the week and seven hours actual hours service at night. Seven nights in a week will constitute a day's work. All service in excess of above named hours, including Sunday, will be regarded extra and be paid for at the regular salary on a basis of seven hours to a day."

This was supposed to be a concession in compliance with the demand of the Brotherhood, but the Company denied that it was so. On July 16th formal demands were made by a committee of the Brotherhood upon the officials of the Western Union, Baltimore & Ohio and American Rapid Telegraph Companies, that the rules be so modified as to reduce a day's work from nine to eight hours and a night's from eight to seven, with an increase in all wages of 15 per cent, irrespective of age, skill or position of operator, besides extra compensation for Sunday work. These demands were denied by the companies, and on Thursday, July 19th, at noon, by previous arrangement with the executive officers of the Brotherhood, a gong was sounded or a whistle blown in all the offices in which members of the Brotherhood worked, and they at once left their keys and ceased work. Messages were taken by the companies subject to delay and mailing en route, the few operators who remained at work being supplemented by others not members of the Brotherhood as they could be picked up. On July 25 the American Rapid Transit Company accepted the terms of the strikers, and many members of the union went to work in their offices. Both sides claimed to be confident of a victory, and conflicting reports were daily circulated. July 27 trouble was experienced by the Western Union Company from cut wires, and this continued at intervals of a few days until the end of the strike. The company accused the strikers of doing the mischief, while the latter claimed it was done by the company to win public sympathy, which was all with the strikers. Day by day the companies became stronger and better able to handle their business. On August 10 the money order department of the Western Union, which had been abandoned at the beginning of the strike, was resumed, and this was taken as a sign that the strike would eventually prove a failure, a presumption which has now been justified.

A BAD BLOW UP.

A Kentucky Town that Thought an Earthquake had Struck It.

LEXINGTON, KY., August 17.—The *Daily Press* reporter just back from Winchester, eighteen miles from here, says: "A disastrous accident occurred at 6:30 this morning at Winchester. The Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio roads cross at the hour named. A freight train of the Kentucky Central stood directly across the Chesapeake & Ohio track there, and a car with four hundred kegs of blasting powder being immediately upon the crossing, the Chesapeake & Ohio train ran into this, breaking the car and rupturing several kegs of the powder, which were ignited by sparks from the engine, and perhaps the most terrific explosion ever known in America followed. The debris was thrown so high that it did not come down for fully ten minutes, and the people from five miles in the country rushed in as if Winchester had suddenly become an Ischia.

Conductors McMichael and Martin were injured so seriously that they died soon afterwards and five other persons were so badly hurt that they may not live. The depot building, eating station, a Chesapeake & Ohio engine and three Kentucky Central cars were completely wrecked. This is about the most serious railroad accident that ever occurred in Kentucky.

Without an Official Head.

The Fairmont *Index* says: "We have information to the effect that Mr. Tomlinson, who was recently tendered the Principalship of our Normal School, has declined the offer, which leaves the school still without an official head. What action the Board of Regents will now take we have no means of knowing. Certainly the vacant place should be filled at once, if possible. The school will suffer by further delay in the matter. Perhaps the Board at their late meeting did wrong in not tendering the place to some one whom they knew positively would accept it, but we presume they were actuated only by a desire to get the very best man possibly available, and we will not therefore criticise their action. We hope, however, that if they meet again it may be to finally settle the matter in some way, and it will give us great pleasure if this is done by the appointment of an educator of high character and attainments."

Prof. Tomlinson is from North Carolina, and was offered the place after Prof. John M. Birch, of this city, declined.

The B., Z. & C. Railroad.

The B., Z. & C. Narrow Gauge road will be completed to Freedom this week. The engine and construction train have been placed upon the track at Belle Valley, the two bridges across Duck creek built, and the track laying commenced toward Hiramsburg, to which point there is nothing to stop them. After passing the town, a trestel containing 75,000 feet of lumber is to be built. Workmen have already commenced on this. At Belle Valley Malcom has a large force of workmen who will in a few days have the grade finished to Caldwell. Major McCann has a large force of workmen on the St. Clair tunnel and is running night and day shifts, and already has passed the halfway point. The Perryopolis tunnel is pretty well cleaned out, and the approaches thereto graded down. Engineers Torner and Walker have their estimates for the month completed, and the contractors were in Caldwell this week to get their pay. A gang of Italians will bivouac at Caldwell to finish the shovel work. Brown's contract through town forges slowly ahead. Seybold, at Olive, has his work about finished.

The Churches To-morrow.

Services will be held at St. Mathews P. E. church on Sunday morning at 10:30. Rev. D. H. Greer, D. D., of Providence, R. I., will officiate. At the Fourth Street church there will be no services except Sunday School at 9 A. M. and Classes at 6:30 P. M. As the church is being cleaned there will be no services during the week. There will be service in the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. E. H. Dornblaser, pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 2:15. At the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bridgeport, there will be preaching at 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Services will be held in the Third Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. Preaching by Judge G. L. Cranmer.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT

TO