The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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HOADLY'S Democracy is of a "new" enough pattern, but it isn't all wool and it won't wash.

THINK of Clara Louise Kellog going abroad to study music! The poor dear young thing must be almost thirty.

MR. OSCAR WILDE is better satisfied with his play, "Vera," than he is with the critics. Those critics rarely see a play as the author sees it.

NOW that Louisville has a Whisky Exchange it is to be hoped that the proud ambition of the Kentucky Democracy is satisfied.

HE was a summer resort landlord, and when the city papers came in with their booming thermometers he smiled and said—who can guess what that friend of suffering humanity said?

THE Columbus Tariff Club has been organized. "All are Republicans," says a carrespondent. What did you expect? Do men gather figs from thistles? The other fellows are the other way.

IN the political flora of these United States such a ticket as that made at Martin's Ferry yesterday is put down as a daisy. But the Democrats of Belmont county can't put it down.

FITCH, the defaulting cashier of the Second National Bank of Warren, Ohio, began by "borrowing" without leave to make a fortune by a grand turn. What followed was as natural as it was easy. The first step leads to the penitentiary. It doesn't pay.

THE suggestion is politely thrown out that Governor Foster should challenge Judge Hoadly to a high-joint discussion. This would be unfair to Judge Hoadly, who is at present engaged in dodging Foraker's invitation to meet him on the square. Foster will have to wait his turn.

IT must be a fact that German noblemen and Russian Princes are working as waiters in New York restaurants; for it is sworn to before the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor. The fact is further attested by the scorn with which those waiters look on a smaller fee than a half dollar. It is understood that they no longer regard the unpopular trade dollar as legal tender for services rendered.

A very pretty little story is being printed in some of the newspapers telling that General Jubal Early picked up from the field of slaughter a tiny blue-eyed girl baby, whose parents had both been killed in trying to escape from their house during the progress of the fight, and that this "waif of the battle field" is now the sole support of General Early's two aged sisters, who cared for her and brought her up. There is not a word of truth in the romantic story, General Early says.—*New York World.*

The lady who as a babe was picked up from the battle-field says there is truth in the romantic story. The recital now going the rounds first appeared in the INTELLIGENCER. The kindly act should have been credited to General Ewell instead of General Early. Is it necessary to say that the story was not intended to be a fiendish assault on the Democratic party?

THIS, among other reasons, is why the Jackson *Herald* is going to help to "turn the rascals out?"

The papers in the Abe Brook's lunacy case were forwarded by the sheriff to the Asylum authorities, at Weston, a week ago, but no word has been received from them. Another similar application was recently treated with the same neglect, and subsequently the Auditor refused to allow Jailor Horn for the care of the patient. "Turn the rascals out."

If the management can not explain it will probably hire somebody to write a gushing vindication, or it may ask to have the vindication thrown into the original bargain for good measure. The least it can do will be to brand the charge as a dastardly Republican outrage.

MR. CARLISLE, in his race for the Speakership, is running against some snags in his own section. "We of the South" are not unanimous for him. The New Orleans *Picayune* prints a lengthy article to show that Mr. Carlisle declined many good opportunities to show that he was friendly to the improvement of the Mississippi. These sins of omission are handicapping Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Randall has developed great strength in the South, and he is shrewd enough to make the most of it. He is favored by circumstances. For example, many free traders think it would be unwise at this time to put a free trader in the Speaker's chair. Their idea is that the party would do better to play 'possum on the tariff.

THE Wheeling INTELLIGENCER insists on having the love feast. We believe that such a meeting had best not be held in view of all that has been said.—*Parkersburg State Journal.*

Our good friend misapprehends the position of the INTELLIGENCER. We do not insist on having the love feast. The suggestion was made in the hope that it would be received by all Republicans as being, at least, in good faith, and with no other aim than the welfare of the party.

The INTELLIGENCER freely admits that the suggestion was looked upon with suspicion by some Republicans, as a movement to take from somebody authority delegated by the party. This erroneous view has not been generally accepted, but it was pressed by some members of the State Committee with pertinacity and not without effect. Other Republicans, noting this feature of the discussion, and fearing that those who were strongly opposed to the meeting would stand in the way of its success, have felt with our Parkersburg friend that it would be better to forego it.

The INTELLIGENCER is in receipt of many letters urging it to fix time and place and issue a call. Our suggestion did not contemplate so advanced a step. In our judgment it is unnecessary and would be unwise. Following the earlier suggestion we have submitted the matter to the State Committee, believing that it would do well to call the conference.

The information is that the Committee will not call the conference. In that event the INTELLIGENCER will be content to let the matter rest where it is, while this newspaper goes on in the even tenor of its way, doing what it can to promote the welfare of the Republican party and to contribute to a better government of the State of West Virginia.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A TRAIN BLOWN FROM A TRACK

By the Power of a Cyclone—Cars Broken into Splinters and the Passengers Crushed Under the Debris—Scene Described by an Eye-witness of the Sad Affair.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 22.—The cyclone which raged at Rochester, Minn., last night is reported to have been very severe. Twenty-four are reported killed and fifty or more injured. Vague rumors of a train disaster, by being blown from a track are also coming in, but no particulars.

Passengers from Owotonna state that twenty-five were killed in the railroad accident. Thirty-five injured were taken to the hospital at Owotonna. The Mayor of Rochester has telegraphed for assistance. He states that about twenty-five were killed and about forty were injured. One-third of the town is an entire wreck. It is believed from all reports that some other towns in the country surrounding Rochester are in ruins. The killed may reach up into the hundreds.

THE WORST CONFIRMED.

WINONA, MINN., August 22.—At seven o'clock last evening a cyclone struck the north part of the city of Rochester, Minn., making a clean sweep of elevators, residences, the railroad engine house and others. Property along the railroad was completely demolished. Mayor Whitten telegraphed that twenty-four were killed and forty wounded. The city is in need of clothing, food and assistance. Among the killed is John M. Cole, proprietor of the planing mill. Superintendent Sanborn, of the Winona & St. Paul railroad, telegraphs that the list of killed and wounded is hourly increasing. The prostration of the telegraph lines makes it difficulty to get particulars. The storm swept three towns, Utica, St. Charles and Winona. Job Thornton was killed in Winona, and several others injured. A report from Dodge county indicates much damage with loss of life. No particulars are yet obtainable. Mayor Ludwig, of Winona, with a corps of surgeons left for Rochester this morning.

OWATONNA, MINN., August 22.—Meagre telegraphic advices were received here early this morning, of a terrible accident that occurred between Rochester and Zeumbrota, Minn., on the Rochester and Northern Division of the Chicago & Northwestern road, by which about one hundred people were killed and wounded. On account of wire interruption no information could be obtained till the arrival of the train from the scene of the disaster with thirty-five people who had been wounded in the accident. Of this number many seemed to be seriously wounded and all have been taken to the hospital. The train wrecked was that which leaves Rochester about 4 P. M., arriving at Zeumbrota at 7 P. M. It was caught in a severe wind and hail storm in that vicinity between 4 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and while running at a high speed was lifted from the rails.

THE WORST WRECK EVER KNOWN.

A gentleman who had been at the scene of the disaster described it as one of the most horrifying railroad accidents he had ever seen. Every car of the train was completely wrecked and almost literally shattered to pieces by the sudden stop caused by the train leaving the rails, burying the unfortunate passengers beneath the debris and killing many and injuring nearly every person aboard. The gentleman stated that nine dead bodies have been taken from the ruins and a large number of those who were seriously injured removed to Rochester and Owatonna. At the time he left the work of extricating the unfortunate victims was still progressing and he thought the number killed would reach a score when the final summary was made.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 22.—A cyclone struck Rochester at 7 P. M., yesterday, and demolished about three hundred houses and damaged about two hundred more. The names of the killed as far as known in Rochester are John McCone, Mrs. McQuellan, Thomas Steele, Mrs. Zurrath, August Zurrath, Mr. Osborn and an infant, Mrs. Fred Clough, Mrs. Witherell, Mr. Hitzel, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Quick and child, Miss McCormick. These with four unidentified have been brought to the undertakers. Six others have been taken care of by friends. In Dodge and Olmsted counties there was terrible damages, which are impossible to estimate.

A CRY FOR HELP.

Rochester, one third of which was destroyed last night, is situated eighty-five miles south of St. Paul, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. It is a beautiful little city of eight or nine thousand inhabitants. Most of the houses are of brick and it contains many stately business blocks. Indefinite dispatches reached here early this morning of the terrific effects of the storm, but all the wires were down, so no additional news could be had directly with the ruined district. The first authentic report received here was by passengers on the incoming trains, but even they knew no particulars.

At 10 o'clock the Governor received the following:

ROCHESTER, MINN., August 22.

To Gov. Hubbard, St. Paul, Minn.:

Rochester is in ruins. Twenty-four people killed and over forty seriously injured. One-third of the city is laid to waste. We need immediate help.

[Signed] S. WHITTEN, Mayor.

THE LARD SWINDLE.

Fowler Brothers Censured but not Expelled from 'Change.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The reading of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of adulteration of lard made against Fowler Bros., on 'Change, this morning, verified the statement made in these dispatches last night. The particular charge against the firm of tendering a quantity of adulterated lard to McGeoch, Everingham & Co. were not verified, and the Commission exonerated the firm on that point. The report proceeds, however, and takes the stand that Fowler Bros. deserve unqualified disapproval and censure for the methods they have observed in manufacturing prime steam lard, the employment of secret pipes and other appliances. The report declares that it lays the firm open to suspicion of using cotton seed oil and other contraband articles in making lard, and unless this suspicion is removed the Board of Trade should be relieved from all responsibility in the matter. The report concludes by expressing gratification at the results obtained by the investigation.

Tried to Shoot His Wife.

LATROBE, PA., August 22.—Lewis Sherman, a resident of Latrobe, yesterday made two attempts to shoot his wife. He had been drinking during the day and some of his companions told him stories reflecting on the fidelity of his wife. Fired with jealousy Sherman went home and found his wife singing. He then began to abuse her, but she beat him off. He then went to another part of the house and soon returned with a revolver from which he fired two shots which Mrs. Sherman eluded. The would-be wife murderer has been arrested.

THE LABOR COMMITTEE.

Henry George's Testimony—The Condition of Workingmen.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Henry George was the first witness examined to-day by the Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education. In answer to the question whether he could present any facts on the subject of labor, Mr. George replied the facts could better be obtained from the workingmen themselves. There was one general fact, however, and that was that a feeling of extreme dissatisfaction existed among the laboring classes. Their condition has not improved with the increased prosperity of the country. There is, in his opinion, no direct conflict between labor and capital, but between labor and monopoly.

Wages in each employment is governed by certain circumstances, but they must all depend on the wages obtained in the most productive industry in the country, and here this industry is agriculture. Wages are higher in the new countries because the soil has not passed so largely into private hands and wages will not sink on an average below what a man can get by applying his labor to the soil. There is no such thing, he said, as a general overproduction, although there may be special overproduction. The secret is there is underproduction in something else, and the laborer cannot obtain work, and thus get means to pay for the articles he needs.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Carlisle Loses Ground by His Apathy on the Mississippi River Improvement.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—At the first session of the Forty-Seventh Congress a committee was designated to examine into and report upon the work of improving the Mississippi River. Two reports were made, a majority report headed by Representative Burrows, of Michigan, and a minority report headed by Representative Thomas, of Illinois. Mr. Carlisle, who was a member of the committee, signed neither report, and when the subject came up in the House he dodged the issue and was not heard to speak either pro or con on the plan of improvement. This circumstance has lately been brought up by the advocates of Randall for Speaker, who have made the most of the circumstance in the South and Southwest. The result has been that Carlisle has lost many supporters. His friends have seen this, and for some time past have been endeavoring to get him to change his tactics, and come out squarely in favor of the improvement. Carlisle, seeing how matters stand, has consented to do so, and will, so soon as his stump engagements in Iowa will let him, endeavor by active interests in the river improvements, to regain his lost ground.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Oil Works Destroyed—Loss Over Half a Million Dollars.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A fire broke out shortly after 11 o'clock this morning in the packing shop of the Empire Oil Works, at Long Island City. The shop is a brick structure 250x500 feet. Over 100 men and boys are employed in the shop, and the wildest excitement prevailed among them. The fire spread rapidly, and the shop was soon a seething mass of flames, which the local fire department was totally unable to cope with. The tin shop, a building 175 by 250 feet, next caught fire, and was followed by the barrel shop, about the same size. The flames next spread to one of the largest agitators in the yard, containing 50,000 barrels of oil.

The Brooklyn fire department was called on for aid and several engines quickly responded, but, although they worked hard, the flames spread in every direction. At this hour the lard oil works are in great danger. The damage already done is estimated at $500,000. Patrick Cooney, a workman, was severely burned, and three other workmen were also injured severely. James Clare was badly injured by a falling wall. The fire is believed to have been caused by a workman accidentally dropping hot solder iron into oil.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two Men Killed on the Memphis and Little Rock Road.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 22.—A westbound passenger train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, which left here at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, met with an accident four miles west of Forest City, Ark., while crossing a short trestle. A broken rail caused two second-class passenger coaches, one baggage and one express car to go through the trestle, killing F. B. Salinger, Harry F. Oldberg, a merchant of Cotton Plant, Ark., and John Adair, formerly foreman of the pile drivers of the Little Rock road. James White, stock claim agent of the Memphis & Charleston, has a leg broken. Several other passengers received injuries, but not of a serious nature. The east bound train was due here last night at 10 o'clock, but did not arrive until 11 this morning.

IRWIN, PA., August 22.—The Johnstown accommodation east, last night struck a Polander in the Carpenter tunnel. He was brought here and taken to the County Home this morning. His injuries consist of cuts upon the head and ankle. They are serious but not fatal. His home is in Luzerne county.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The extensive saw mill, belonging to the Rainley Lake Lumber Company, at Rat Portage, Manitoba, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $35,000.

Kirtland Fitch, defaulting cashier of the Second National Bank of Warren, Ohio, left Boston for Ohio yesterday in the custody of Sheriff Hoyt, of Trumbull county, Ohio.

Tuesday the dead body of a man, dressed in a watchman's shirt and with a life preserver on, was found at West Falmouth, Mass., and yesterday morning a second body was found near the same place. The remains were buried above high water mark, so they may be in position to be taken up for identification if necessary.

The delegates from the Eastern Glass Blowers' Unions representing the employes of New Jersey, Baltimore and Morristown, Pa., met a committee of the glass manufacturers of Philadelphia yesterday, and it was agreed that the schedule of wages next year should be the same as now. The works will open about September 1st.

Armstrong Johnson, a well known farmer living above Youngstown, Ohio, near Latrobe, Pa., was robbed yesterday forenoon of a large sum of money by an employe named Miller. A valuable watch and some jewelry were taken, besides about $700 in money. Five hundred dollars of the money was in gold double eagles; the rest was in currency. All attempts so far to catch the thief have failed.

The second night of the billiard tournament at Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, balk line game of 600 points, was for $500. Schaffer and Sexton played seven innings, and the score stood, Schaffer, 236; Sexton, 380. The highest run made by Schaffer was 128; Sexton's highest, 105. Schaffer opened the game, but failed in the score. There was a large attendance. Schaffer won the game in two hours, the score standing, Schaffer, 600, Sexton, 565.

AWAY DOWN SOUTH

IN THE FIELDS OF COTTON,

Cinnamon Seed and Sandy Bottom—A West Virginian's Observations from Wellsburg to Fair View, Louisiana—The Cotton Crop—Monopoly's Fine Hand in the Business.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

FAIR VIEW, LA., August 17.—While your columns are filled with letters from the Springs, accounts of the President's tour out among the Indians, "Uncle" Rufus Hatch's Englishman's expedition to Yellowstone Park, and many notices of the whereabouts of distinguished citizens who have left your city to cool their bodies in the sea waters or drink an occasional draught of some of the mineral springs, it might not be uninteresting to your readers to have a report from this part of the moral vineyard, this land that has occupied the attention of statesmen and carpet-baggers for the last eighteen years, but more recently of capitalists from the North and the old world.

On Saturday evening, August 4th, your correspondent left Wellsburg on the 5:30 P. M. train and arrived at Louisville, Sunday at 11 A. M. I visited the great Southern Exposition on Monday, remaining until midnight. The Exposition is well worth visiting and surpasses any that we have ever had on this continent, so far as it goes. The elegance and refinement in all its departments far exceed the centennial of 1876. The directors certainly show their appreciation of music when they pay $36,000 for it for one hundred days. They have the Seventh Regiment Band from New York for fifty days. They also have every conceivable description of light, all the improvements for the use of electric lights of all kinds, for which they pay $30,000 during the time they hold the Exposition. The expense of a trip from Wheeling to Louisville and return is almost nominal, and it would be a great advantage to all business men to spend a few days there. My trip from Louisville was through the rich lands of Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, from Bowling Green via Milan, and then on down the New Orleans & Chicago road to Jackson, Mississippi, and then on a narrow gauge road from Jackson to Natchez, built by private enterprise, of which Gen. Wm. T. Martin is President. This road is in good condition and makes twenty miles an hour from Jackson to Natchez, a distance of one hundred miles.

FROM BOWLING GREEN TO NATCHEZ.

The country over which I passed from Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Natchez, Mississippi, is suffering from drouth, and while there is apparently more corn planted than usual, the cotton crop in Tennessee and Mississippi will be cut short at least thirty per cent. Natchez is a thriving little city, and is without doubt in the best financial condition of any city in the State. The people are alive to all modern improvements, have two splendid cotton factories, street railroad, with an incline road from the river. Mr. Stephen Rumble, who was born and raised in Moundsville, is among the most enterprising citizens. He owns the wharfboat, is largely engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business and has a hand in all public improvements. After a sojourn of six hours in Natchez I took passage on the steamer Warren (the summer boat in place of the steamer Natchez) and in about two hours landed at Fair View.

On the landing I found the usual number of freedmen interspersed with sons of Erin, laborers on the levee, now being completed by Mr. Neely, the Government contractor. This levee is a great work and will protect a large and fertile portion of the State. Crops in this neighborhood are much better and more forward than last year. The corn crop is good, and now about ready to crib. It is a little over four weeks since rain has fallen here, still the cotton looks well and is holding all it makes. In ten days more picking will commence in earnest. I might here give a description of a plantation worked by a company of capitalists, some of whom live in New York and others in New Orleans. This company was formed a year or two since with the intention of manufacturing the seed into oil, and in fact utilizing every thing about the plantation. The firm is called the Excelsior Planting & Manufacturing Company, with Mr. A. G. Ober, of New Orleans, as President, and Mr. Oliver N. Wild, of Natchez, Miss., General Manager. Notwithstanding the overflows of the last two years this company have been very successful. It is a magnificent sight at this season of the year to see three thousand acres of cotton, all of which has been cultivated like a garden. This company cultivates this estate with hired labor. Very few of the laborers work on shares as, is the general rule in this country.

A LARGE COTTON PLANTATION.

On last Friday I rode over a large portion of this plantation with Mr. Ober, the President of the company, and without exception there is the finest prospect for a large yield of cotton that it has ever been my fortune to see on one plantation. The company is now constructing a narrow gauge railroad through the property to convey the cotton to the gins, and from thence to the river for shipment. Cotton seed of late years has attained a great value, and it is the opinion of many that within the next few years cotton will be cultivated for the seed alone, to say nothing of the lint. The oil is now largely used for cooking purposes, and is imported in large quantities to South America and to Spain, where it is refined and returned to this country and sold as Olive oil. There is also the oil cake, which is mostly exported to England, to feed cattle, and cotton seed meal used here as a fertilizer for sugar cane and many gardens to produce rapid growth. It is equal in fertilizing qualities to guano, and preferable for many purposes. There are large oil mills established in all parts of this great valley, at St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton Rouge and New Orleans. In New Orleans there are a number of mills, some of them having a million of capital invested. Unfortunately for the planters they have combined or pooled and all are under the control of what is called the New Orleans Cotton Seed Association. For many years past this association has arbitrarily fixed the price of seed, and have squelched out any who dared to interfere with them in the business. They have half a million dollars invested in sacks, which they distribute along the river and railroads to be filled, and when filled are shipped to the New Orleans Cotton Seed Association, they returning the weights to the planter, and the money at so much per ton—whatever they choose to pay, sometimes one price and sometimes another, say from $10 to $14 per ton on the plantation or from place of shipment.

A COTTON MONOPOLY.

They even had the impudence to have a meeting at Memphis and portion out the districts where different mills should purchase seed and fixing the price they should pay, saying one mill might purchase in the district from Memphis to Helena, Arkansas, another from Helena to Vicksburg, another from Vicksburg to Natchez, another from Natchez to the mouth of the Red River, &c., threatening death and destruction to any one who dared to raise the price of seed or interfere with prices and regulations made by them. When the magnitude of this cotton seed business is understood there is no doubt a time near at hand when this combination will be broken up, but for the present this country will have to submit to their exactions. All the business in this country is controlled by rings, steamboat rings, railroad rings, cotton seed rings, cotton press rings, drayman's rings, and commission merchants' rings, who figure how much the planter can stand to a dot. While the planter is figuring for the negro to have bread and meat, the commission merchant is figuring with more earnestness how to keep the planter in subjection. There is not a crop raised under the sun that would stand such exactness as the cotton and sugar crops of the South. My opinion is that the negro has the advantage in all the figuring, for he does the work and must not be crowded too much or business would come to a stand still.

Last winter I read some letters published in your paper from this country, making comparisons of the manner in which business was done here and at the North, and noting what large rates of interest were paid on capital to produce the cotton and sugar of the South. It is the wonder of the world that a country that underwent such a radical change in all their institutions and labor could in less than eighteen years accomplish so much, especially when we take into consideration that almost all of the capital to produce these results had to be obtained from the North, and at a much higher rate of interest than prevailed there. In round figures the Confederate States lost in capital, counting the four millions of negroes set free, loss of houses, tenements, stock and deterioration of the value of real estate caused by the war, not less than one thousand millions of dollars.

HOW THE SOUTH HAS RECUPERATED.

Now think that in less than twenty years this country has recuperated and now produces, as the figures will show on the first day of September next, (the beginning of the fiscal year for this country) that the crop of cotton alone produced for the year ending Sept. 1, 1883 will be seven millions of bales, worth say at home three hundred and fifty million dollars. Now take into account the sugar, rice, tobacco, hay and cereals produced in one dozen States of the late Confederacy, and the footing will show favorably with the product in dollars and cents, with any country in the world. Still the inhabitants of this section of our common country are frequently represented in Northern papers as wanting in energy and enterprise.

The city of New Orleans, with a population of 216,000, with a banking capital of less than twice the amount of the capital of your prosperous city of Wheeling with a population of not more than 35,000, does a commercial business, internal and external, of a value of over $500,000,000 annually. Capital comes here from the North and Europe to move the crop and for six months in the year it either remains idle or is returned to the North. This is the cause of the exorbitant rates charged by the middle men or commission merchants, who make the country pay tribute to them. Were it not for the occasional visits of "yellow Jack," New Orleans would be the largest and best business city on this continent.

Many of the business men come here from the North and remain a portion of the year. The city is not benefited a dollar; so far as its improvement is concerned. Every dollar they make instead of being invested here in enlarging and beautifying the city, is sent north, east or west for investment and the improvement of that section.

I could mention many names of merchants, cotton factors and sugar brokers, who have made large fortunes in New Orleans and sent every dollar for investment to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Baltimore, while some have invested in elegantly improved farms in Kentucky and Missouri. The city of New Orleans has not been benefited a dollar by their presence, only so far as their board is concerned, and the money expended for an occasional cigar. It might be said of New Orleans as was said of one of the old cities of the far east, that she will continue to thrive and prosper notwithstanding "lawyers, highwaymen and commission merchants."

COST OF COTTON AND SUGAR PRODUCTION.

It might be interesting to some of your agricultural readers to know the cost of the production of cotton and sugar, the yield per acre, the amount of seed per acre, &c. On the river bottoms a bale of 500 pounds is a good crop. Occasionally there is a larger yield. The proportion of seed to lint is two to one—or in other words it will require on an average fifteen hundred pounds of cotton in the seed to make a five hundred pound bale of lint, thus leaving one thousand pounds or one-half a ton of seed for each acre cultivated. The crop of seven millions of bales of cotton would produce about seventy million bushels of seed; weight of seed 28 to 30 lbs per bushel. Of course some managers will cultivate and gather a crop at less cost than others, but the average cost of production at the present rate of labor, is from 7½ to 8 cents per pound.

In short, a plantation can produce one thousand bales of cotton of an average of 400 pounds, say for from twenty-eight to thirty thousand dollars. This includes commission merchants charges, interest on investment and all cost. Cotton will more than probably start off in price this year at about ten cents per pound for low middling. Thirty years ago when the crop was only about three millions of bales the price was as low as six and seven cents. But then with negro men selling at five hundred dollars, women at three hundred, mules at from $45 to $65 per head, plows from $3 50 to $4.00, mess pork at from at $8 to $10 per hundred, the production did not cost so much. It is evident that the consumption of cotton has increased more rapidly than the production. Now with seven millions of bales produced the price is some three cents per pound better than when the crop only amounted to three millions of bales.

The sugar crop is an expensive one and only large capitalists can handle it successfully. The yield last year was from one to three hogsheads per acre. A hogshead of 1,500 pounds per acre is a moderate crop. The vacuum pans, contrifugals and in short all the machinery necessary to the production of refined sugar, is very expensive. When the crop is a success the returns are great, some sugar estates having princely incomes. For instance the "Burnside estate," now owned by Mr. Oliver Berne, of Monroe county, W. Va., produced a crop last year in value of over three-quarters of a million of dollars. A poor man has no business with a sugar plantation. A. C.

Parkersburg.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, August 21.—Hon. John A. Hutchinson and family have gone to the Boreland Springs, where they will go into camp for a couple of weeks.

The Mayor says that on Thursday the President of the company that proposes to build the water works will arrive, bringing with him his engineer, and will probably locate the place for erecting the said works, should it meet the approbation of the Council. He further stated that it was a sure thing.

The Academy of Music is being placed in readiness preparatory to the opening of the season on the first of Septemer.

Strangers are frequently surprised, on visiting our city, at the freedom given those animals which, according to the Holy Writ, ran violently down a hill side and were choked in the sea.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A BLOODIER INVASION AVERTED

Than That at Seibert's Monday—Wild Rumors Start Sheriff Brown for the Garden with a Posse "Commantakus"—A Bloodless Campaign—Work of the Water Board.

Considerable excitement was occasioned about the central portion of the city yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock by a report that another gang of East Wheeling roughs had gone out the road toward Seibert's Garden, where a private picnic was to be held, with the avowed purpose of taking the place, repeating the scenes and performances of the memorable German Labor picnic of Monday last, and winding up by capturing the Elm Grove cars. This report had hardly been told an INTELLIGENCER reporter before another man rushed in with a story to the effect that Sheriff Brown was organizing a *posse*, and that the regular county troops had already moved forward to hold the fort. The reporter made a wild dash for an Elm Grove car, and caught it before it had left the city. Among the passengers he found Constable Bill Love, with blood in his eye and tobacco in his mouth. He informed the reporter that he regretted that his dog "Pete" was not on hand for if there was anything "Pete" did delight in, it was a fight. He also said that Col. "Curley" Lauchlin and Major "Steve" Wilcox, *aide de camps*, to the Sheriff, in command of themselves, had moved as far as the toll house, and there dispatched for more troops; they then moved on Seibert's. Whether they had been massacred or not he could not tell. Major Love proposed to conduct his part of the warfare on the peace plan, if possible; if not to raise h—l before any one should handle him as poor Matt Pearl was on Monday. Sheriff Brown and Col. "Pate" St. Myers, his adjutant, were to take the overland route and join the commands of Love, Lauchlin and Wilcox on the field. As the car neared the transfer station, where one of the bloodiest encounters on Monday took place, Mrs. Otterson, the heroine of Monday's engagement, passed in a spring wagon resembling an ambulance. She was headed for Seibert's and going like the wind, and Love's forces at first looked as though they would cheer, but fearful that it would give the enemy an idea of the strength of the command should they be lurking near, refrained.

The motor went slow, fearful of burned bridges and torn up tracks, but finally pulled up at Seiberts all right. All was peaceful. Major Wilcox reported no trouble so far, and went in to get a beer. Col. Lauchlin's forces were found stretched out under an apple tree. A short conference was had and the arrival of Commander-in-Chief Brown and Adjutant St. Myers awaited. They soon arrived in a cloud of dust. The sweaty sides of Brown's horse showed that they had made all haste. The Adjutant was dressed as if for the parade ground, in a white vest and dizzy tie; he also wore some other clothes. Brown wore a long linen coat of mail and a straw hat. Every one moved on the bar and another conference was had, during which the fighting quality of the malt was tested, and Herr Seibert gave an account of the hostilities thus far.

A gang of North Wheelingites started out in a spring wagon with three Pittsburgh saloon keepers, their friends, to show them the town. They got pretty full in the city and went to Seiberts; when they arrived there they were awful full. They took some beer and gave notice that they would return in the afternoon. Fearing trouble, a hurried message was sent to Col. Lauchlin to come out, double quick. The Colonel thought he detected heavy hostilities from the tone of the dispatch, and securing the co-operation of Major Wilcox's forces, these veterans went out. From the toll house they dispatched to Brown, but the telephone didn't work right and Brown understood that there was war in dead earnest. As the explanations were finished, Mayer's orchestra struck up in the pavilion, and the sound of the flying feet of the dancers caused the forces to start for there, when a shout was heard. At the lower gate the North Wheeling crowd were endeavoring to drive in. They were terribly full. One or two were dead drunk. With a shout the troops dashed forward and a parley was had, and at last the enemy seeing the strength they had to encounter turned back, although they didn't want fight—they only wanted beer. The conciliatory address of Brown was immense and the cool bearing with which Love, Laughlin, St. Myers and Wilcox stood in front of their forces deserves commendation.

Commander Brown soon after came into town and proclaimed peace.

PURE DRINKING WATER.

Operations Commenced by the City Board to Secure It.

Yesterday Mr. Chisholm, of Wellsville, Ohio, who has been under contract with the Water Board for several months past to sink water cribs from which the city's water supply would be drawn, provided it was found practicable to do so, commenced prospecting on this side of the river and met with very poor success. To-day he will go over the large sand bar extending out from the Island, opposite the wharf.

The INTELLIGENCER at the time the contract was made with Mr. Chisholm contained quite an exhaustive interview on the subject had with Mr. Hastings, a member of the Board, in which the manner and plan in which it was proposed to sink the wells was shown. Soon after Mr. Chisholm was engaged, the material necessary for the work was all procured, so as to be ready as soon as the river should fall sufficiently to go to work. The wonderful and unprecedented stage of boating water that has existed for months past, until within the past few days, the public is well aware of. This of course retarded the work. In the meantime Mr. Chisholm, in addition to securing the material, had his engines, pumps and elevators rigged up in good shape. He is an experienced man in this line of work and a very intelligent talker. The last wells, or water cribs, he built were those for the Wellsville water works. His mode of proceeding to work is to first drive down an inch and a quarter or half iron pipe, with the end sharpened. This is a "feeler." Provided he encounters nothing for 20 feet, the depth wells of this nature are usually sunk, he drives down a four or five inch pipe with the lower end pointed and perforated in several places. The sand and gravel inside is then pumped out and if there is water it enters this pipe through these perforations and its quality can thus be judged. Mr. Chisholm first drove his "feeler" near the river's edge about 20 feet north of the works and at a depth of 5 feet struck shale and a little further hard rock. He continued to work north for 158 feet, making a number of drives, but never getting below 6 feet before he would strike the rock. He believes that the rock extends under the river in a north easterly direction, and that he will not encounter it on the Island bar.

Provided he does not he will have the well sunk and completed in one week, provided the river does not suddenly rise and engulf him and his works. The site being selected, a crib of wood is built, 23 feet in diameter, or 20 feet in the clear, the crib being three feet thick. The foot of this extends inside far enough to build an eighteen inch brick cylindrical wall. The brick used are hard. The sand is then dug out from the center, being hoisted out by an elevator, and as it is dug out the wood and brick structure sinks. As it goes down the water commences to come up in the well and then the pumps are brought into requisition. The top of the structure when down is two feet below the bed of the river and is covered over with strong boards over which a two foot layer of sand is spread. The sand purifies the water and no stone, leaves or bits of wood can get in to clog the pumps which feed from the well. If more than one well is sunk they will be connected.

A Pleasant Complimentary Hop.

A very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen spent last evening at Maennerchor Hall dancing to the music of Kramer's orchestra. The hop was complimentary to Miss Katie Kirker, of Zanesville, who is the guest of Misses Theresa and Ida Beuter, of Market street. The night was very warm, but that fact did not appear to detract from the pleasure of those there. Among those present were Misses Tillie Maas, Annie Stuppe, Theresa and Ida Benter, Katie Kirker, Jennie Stenzil, Katie Wright, Katie Ackman, Francis Schwatzbach, Annie Seber, Rose Haddlich, Annie Feinler, Cynthia Feinler, Callie and Rosa Wagner, Mary Ritter, Maggie Roth, Amelia Sanber, Katie McAndrews, Mary Schueber, Theresa Long, Sadie Hebrank, Katie Rolf and Messrs. Jno. Reister, W. H. Reed, Ed Horn, Al. Haddlich, Will Schimpf, John Roth, George and Joseph Sauers, C. A. Schaeler, Henry Striff, Tom Thoner, Lon Swartz, Ben Schuler, Frank Gruse, Louis Schnelle, George Kurtz, Wm. Memminger, Dr. Ross and E. Trimble.

The Moundsville Campmeeting.

The annual campmeeting at Moundsville closes this evening. The annual meeting of the Association rejected the proposed new constitution on account of its provision that the gates should be closed on Sunday. Evidently the majority is in favor of open gates. The old Board were nearly all re-elected. Stock is being rapidly subscribed for the new large hotel to be built on the grounds before the next annual meeting. Several hundred shade trees have been ordered which will be set out this fall. Water works will probably be constructed by next year, and the B. & O. road contemplates running a switch close to the grounds for the benefit of visitors.

The anniversary of the Wheeling District Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held on the grounds yesterday. Rev. Mr. Hearns, a returned missionary from Japan, Presiding Elder Ryan, Miss A. Taylor, President of the Wheeling Female College, and others, made addresses.

Yellow Fever in Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—A telegram to the Acting Secretary of the Navy from Pensacola, dated yesterday, says: One new case to-day; a child of Paymaster Brown. No deaths. Surgeon Owen is dying.

The result of a house to house inspection ordered by Surgeon General Hamilton at Pensacola, which commenced this morning, was the finding of two cases of yellow fever in the sailors' boarding house on Palafox street. The Surgeon General directed the patients to be removed to the quarantine hospital on Santa Rosa Island. The bedding and clothing in the house was destroyed and the house fumigated and surrounded by a guard. The cases were reported by Acting Assistant Surgeon White to-day.

Missionaries to Sail.

WASHINGTON, D. C. August 22.—Rev. Dr Butler, pastor of the Memorial Lutheran Church, presided at a large meeting last evening, called to bid farewell to the following missionaries, who are soon to sail for India: Dr. E. Unangst, who has been for twenty-five years missionary in India, and who returns with his wife and daughter; Rev. Luther B. Wolf and wife, Gettysburg, Pa.; Miss Fannie M. Dryden, Carthage College, Illinois, and Miss Annie S. Kugler, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon of the State Asylum at Norristown, Pa. Addresses were made by all these and by others interested in missionary work.

A Missing Yacht.

BOSTON, August 22.—The yacht Mystery, which sailed from New London for Nantucket August 11, and has not since been heard from had on board Leicester Sargent, of New Haven; Rupert Sargent, of New York; Mr. Bartlett, of New York; and Mr. Hawkins, of New Haven. Leicester Sargent is a son-in-law of Mr. Glenn, who belongs in Cincinnati. Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Leicester and Sargent's wife are spending the summer at Nantucket. Sargent left home with the party above mentioned to join them. Mrs. Glenn thinks possibly the yacht has been blown off the coast and the passengers picked up by an out bound vessel.

A German Opinion.

BERLIN, August 22.—The *North German Gazette*, Bismarck's organ, in replying to the attacks of French journals on Germany, and their cry for revenge, declares that France alone threatens the peace of Europe. It says such a state of affairs cannot continue without serious danger, and that passions fomented by agitation may burst the bonds of peace.

A Mexican Outrage.

MATAMORAS, MEX., August 22.—Recently a woman near Nevada killed her four-year-old son and stewed his flesh and gave it to her husband to eat. When the latter discovered the fact he became insane. The woman was placed in jail.

The French in Tonquin.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Hong Kong, to-day, says Haidnong, Tonquin, has been taken by the French. They also captured 150 cannon and $50,000 Annamite cash. The Annamites fled into the interior.

CABLE CLICKS.

Thirty-seven deaths from cholera occurred at Alexandria yesterday. One of the victims was a British soldier.

The foot and mouth disease has appeared among cattle at Spalding, County of Lincoln, England, and is spreading.