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The Intelligencer.

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WEST VIRGINIA will shine as a jewel in the Republican crown.

THE Democratic party hasn't anything to say against Mormonism. It is an interesting fact that Mormons are Democrats.

How long O, University Regents, will you abuse the patience of the people? The people pay to support the University and you vote to kill it.

LATHAM'S case will give the University of West Virginia great celebrity. The institution may begin now to fulfill the darling dream of its conductors—attract the sons of Southern gentlemen.

THE day of reckoning is coming. The people of West Virginia have an account to settle with the Bourbon Executive, the Bourbon Legislature, *the Bourbon judiciary.* "There is no health in them"—they must go. They are a generation of vipers, copperheads, rattlesnakes and boa constrictors.

THE following note appeared in the *Register* yesterday:

We would like to know whether Governor *Cleveland signed or vetoed* the act of the New York Legislature prohibiting the manufacture of cigars in tenement house. A large number of cigarmakers are interested in the matter, and want to know, as both have been claimed. We would also like to know Gov. *Cleveland's general attitude* toward labor. CIGARMAKERS.

The *Register* undertook to answer this. Of course its answer was favorable to Cleveland. We will not undertake to answer it differently, but in the article quoted below will be found an answer which must be of interest to every workingman. We find it with the accompanying comments in an exchange, and it is so germane to the note quoted above that we transfer it to our columns:

While the Democratic National Convention was in session and the delegates were cauing about in some confusion for a candidate for the Presidency, with Cleveland in the lead, a circular, signed by the representatives of the labor sentiment of New York City, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo—every one of the representives being an actual laboring man, and not a politician—was printed and circulated for the information of those who were charged with the responsibility of naming the candidate for the Democratic party.

These laboring men—box makers, machinists and engineers, shoemakers, printers, tailors, masons, stone-cutters, and other trades and callings—were not members of Tammany, Irving Hall, or County Democracy. They were simply what they stated themselves to be, representatives of the trade and labor sentiment of their respective cities. And in this circular, which was printed and submitted to every delegate, the convention was petitioned not to nominate Grover Cleveland for the Presidency, not because John Kelly, or ex Senator *Grady*, or Burke Cochrane opposed his nomination, or for any other political reason, but because he did not represent the labor interest of his State. They asked the nomination of some one "whom labor can upport with enthusiasm."

The grounds of their opposition to the nomination of Cleveland were most clearly and expressly set forth. They were not willing to appear to oppose him on vague and hearsay charges, but they came with the specific facts, and asked of the convention a considerate hearing. They assigned as reasons why Cleveland should not be nominated the following:

"1. He vetoed the bill abolishing contract child labor in the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State.

"2. He signed the bill reducing pilotage fees twenty percent; a bill in the interest of foreign corporations.

"3. He approved the law compelling working engineers to pay a tax of $2 a year for the enrichment of a pension fund of a liberally compensated body of public servants.

"4. He vetoed the five-cent fare bill, a measure calculated to enable workingmen and their families to reach the suburbs away from the tenement districts at all hours.

"5. He signed the civil service bill, a measure calculated to encourage only college educated citizens to reach the public service, thereby creating an aristocracy of office-holders.

"6. He appointed a man to administer the *Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of* New York who was an opponent to the reforms which the labor interests (whose influence had created the bureau) had desired and formulated. A man wholly unacquainted with its wants and indifferent to its welfare, and in this connection we cite as a contrast the fact that President Arthur has selected a laboring man for the position of Chief of the National Labor Bureau, thus recognizing the interests which are to be benefited, and to whose efforts the creation of these bureaus is due.

"7. He vetoed the bill limiting car drivers' hours of labor to twelve hours per day, thus confessing himself ignorant of the grave National question underlying the labor movement.

"8. He vetoed the mechanics' lien law, a bill designed to give labor the first lien on a building in course of erection.

"9. He failed to advocate in his message to the Legislature urging prompt and practical legislation to meet the wish of the people expressed at the polls last election against the system of convict contract labor which was declared 'shall go' by a vote of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand majority brought out by the State Executive Committee *of the labor organizations, and the success* of which was largely contributed by the members of this delegation.

"10. His appointment of a majority of the members of the Railroad Commission of New York, who were hostile to the interests which created that Board, thus defeating the object for which the Commission was established, and making it a tender to the corporate monopolies of the State."

There was no denial or attempt at denial of those charges in the convention. There were some feeble attempts at explanation, but the facts were substantially admitted, and the only response was a hypocritical resolution in the platform affirming that the Democratic party is the particular friend of the laboring man and the champion of his interests. What mockery and insult is such a profession, when the convention straightway proceeds to nominate the most objectionable man to the laboring interests that could have been named for the Presidency.

Total Abstinence Catholics.

CHICAGO, August 7.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America at its session this forenoon reconsidered their resolution to hold the next convention at Notre Dame, Indiana, and it was decided to hold it at New Haven, Connecticut on the first Wednesday in August, 1885. A number of amendments to the constitution was acted upon, after which addresses were made by Bishops Spaulding and Ireland.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

THE TRUE THEATER OF OPERATIONS

In the Coming Campaign in the North and Three Southern States—The Ribboniana for Blaine. The Pacific Coast Safe for the Republican Ticket—General Logan in New York.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Hon. Thos. J. Mackey, the well-known lawyer of South Carolina, who served in the Confederate army, but who, since the war, has been a staunch Republican, thus gives his views in regard to certain features of the present political situation in the South:

"*The true theater of political operations* in the coming campaign must be in States of the North and in West Virginia, Virginia and Florida alone of the Southern States. In these three last-named States the election machinery is not of such a character as to prevent Republicans from securing a fair count, and the race issue does not enter distinctively into the campaign.

"In South Carolina, which is the dead line of American politics, the Republicans, according to the last census, which gives an excess of 213,000 colored over the white inhabitants, have a majority of at least forty thousand. That majority, however, is voiceless. Under recent acts of the General Assembly there are eight boxes at each poll, and if a ballot is placed in a box not labeled for it, it is not counted. That provision disables at least fifty percent of the colored voters from ascertaining where to place their ballots. To insure this result the law provides that no voter at the polls shall receive any information as to the boxes in which he shall place his ballot. While frauds have been practiced by all parties at elections, this is the first instance in which a solemn statute has been enacted which on its face is intended to defeat the exercise of the elective *franchise.* The wrong is more flagrant from the fact that the Constitution of the State prohibits the Legislature from prescribing any educational qualification for a voter. All the managers, of whom three thousand are provided for by law, and all other election officers are Democrats. The only method by which the Electoral vote of the State can be secured for the Republican candidates, or at least prevented from being counted for the Democratic candidates, is for the Republicans to run a full State ticket for the Legislature and executive offices, and if by legal proof it appears that they are elected, have the question submitted to the *President* to determine which of the two governments is the legal one in South Carolina. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in the Rhode Island case of Luther against Borden that where a dual government exists in a State the decision of the President as to which is the lawful government binds both the courts and all departments of the Government of the United States.

THE TARIFF.

"I think it vital to Republican success in the present campaign that the issue of a protective tariff should be asserted as a paramount party issue. I do not mean to say that this is the only vital issue, for the result involves the security of the elective franchise in the States of the South, by the suppression of which the National Democratic party now holds the unbroken lines of the Solid South within its columns. But the tariff issue is one that most directly comes home to the business and bosoms of Americans.

"It is a mistake to assume that our present protective tariff is sectional in its operation and that the manufacturers and workingmen of the North are its only or chief beneficiaries. The largest protective duty now levied is in the *interest of the rice culture in the Southern* States. It is two and a half cents per pound on foreign rice, and taking the average price of rice in the Southern market at six cents per pound, this is equivalent to a duty of about 105 *per cent* ad valorem, or nearly three times the protection received by any product of Northern manufactures. This duty was imposed about eight years ago on the petitions of the Chambers of Commerce of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi. As instancing the errors of the statement that the protected article comes higher to the American consumer, I instance the fact that, before the war, when plowshares came in duty free, the planters of the South thought it economical to have their plowpoints faced when they became badly worn, but since they have been protected by a comparative *high rate of duty*, the consequent competition in their manufacture has so reduced the price that now, when a plow-point is badly worn, it can be replaced at such a cheap rate that it is thrown away. So in the matter of saws. Prior to 1845 hand-saws came in duty free, and the price in the Southern market was $36 per dozen, but in that year a duty of eighty percent ad valorem was imposed, and thereupon Disston & Co., of Philadelphia, established a saw manufactory, the first known in the United States, which was speedily followed by other factories of the same class, and now a saw equal to the English of 1845 is purchased at $12 per dozen, while American saws are used in London and Sheffield and have driven the British saw out of the market both in Canada and Australia. It is a noteworthy fact that up to 1871 every *yard of bunting that entered into a United* States flag that floated by land or sea was of British manufacture, but in that year General B. F. Butler, then a member of the House, acting on his avowed maxim that the true object of government is the greatest good to the greatest number, though sometimes with him the greatest number is No. 1, had bunting placed on the protected list, and thereupon he and others established bunting factories, and these have reduced the price of bunting at least 50 percent.

GENERAL LOGAN IN NEW YORK.

What the Next Vice President Had to Say—The Situation in Vermont.

NEW YORK, August 7.—General Logan is devoting the time of his short stay in New York to recreation, rather than politics. Tuesday night, accompanied by General Jardine, Major Levy, and several other personal friends, he attended the performance of "May Blossom," at the Madison Square Theatre. The first act was almost over when the party entered their boxes and what is somewhat unusual in this exceedingly well conducted theater, his recognition was followed by a very signal ovation.

Yesterday morning General Logan breakfasted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then sauntured leisurely up Fifth avenue to the National Committee rooms. He wore a long, black Prince Albert coat over a white waistcoat and a broad-brimmed Panama hat. At the headquarters Chairman Jones, Secretary Feesenden and Colonel Hooker, of Vermont, were patiently awaiting the Vice Presidential nominee, and an hour and a half was passed in discussing the outlook of the campaign.

"I have paid so little attention to the political outlook, and have been so occupied with personal affairs since the nomination," said Senator Logan to-night, "that the only glimpses I have had of the outside world have been gained during the two days which I have spent here."

"Has there been any change in your plans for the future, Senator?" queried the reporter.

"No, nothing so far. I shall go down the river for the day with Mr. Jones and a few friends to-day, and on Friday go up to West Point, where my wife and son now are. I expect after that to spend a few days with Senator Miller at Herkimer, and go from there to Chicago."

Col. Hooker, of Vermont, Secretary of the National Committee, said to your correspondent this evening.

Everything is all one way in Vermont, and we shall have a very easy time of it in that State. Blaine always was a *favorite* there, and every soldier is for Logan. There is always some disaffection in Presidential years, however, and the present campaign is no exception to the rule, but there is less disaffection in Vermont than there was in 1880, and in 1876 for that matter."

"What do you think of the general outlook?"

"It couldn't be better. The labor movement and the protective plank are good things in our favor. We shall carry every doubtful State and some of the heretofore Solid South. The workingmen appreciate that protection is what they most need, and they always vote as best *fits their own* interests."

PACIFIC COAST PROSPECTS.

The Probability of a Republican Clean Sweep in the Far West.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Senator Miller, of California, said here to-day:

"The Republicans will carry all the Pacific States, California, Nevada and Oregon. Our candidates are very popular, particularly Mr. Blaine, whose nomination was the best that could have been made for the Coast. The Republicans are perfectly united. We are stronger now than in 1880, when the Democrats triumphed by bringing the Morey letter upon us a few days before election and leaving us without *sufficient time to counteract the im*pression that it was genuine. Blaine is popular on account of the stand he took on the Chinese restrictive measures, as well as for his pronounced protective sentiments. Logan is also very popular. His selection for the Vice Presidency was a wise move. He is particularly strong among the soldiers, who regard him as an able, energetic and patriotic statesman, as well as a brave soldier. The soldier element in California is much stronger than is generally supposed, a great many soldiers having settled there since the war. California wants protection and many of the old time Democrats *are so strongly in favor of it* that they will support our nominee. You may have noticed that four out of six of our Democratic Congressmen voted against the Morrison bill. The other two were severely censured by their people for not having done likewise. One effect of their action will be the election of Republican successors to Democratic Representatives in at least three districts. As promising as the prospects are in California we do not intend to relax our efforts towards success, but shall make our majority handsomer than it would otherwise be by making a strong campaign. Are the Democrats pleased over Cleveland and Hendricks? I cannot say. They wanted Tilden or Thurman, you know, and were naturally disappointed.

THE HIBERNIANS

Will Cast a Solid Vote for the Republican Nominees.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Hugh Murray, the county delegate of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is the head man of the society *in this city. The society is just now* passing through a critical stage in its existence. The members are slightly divided on the impending political contest, but it is well known that the overwhelming majority of the body in the county, 30,000 or more, intend to vote for Blaine and Logan, while a small minority take an opposite view. From the statements made below to a reporter, by influential members of the organization, Mr. Murray is evidently with the majority, and the meeting held in Central Hall, East Forty-seventh street, on Tuesday evening, was for the purpose of deposing Mr. Murray and electing a successor on the ground that he is concerned in a combination to overthrow the order. This means simply that the society means to sustain the Republican ticket. In answer to the reporter's inquiries, an influential Irishman of the *Twenty-second assembly district said:* "Yes; the organization is sought to be used by small cliques of persons who have been for a long time the recipients of spoils. These persons now want to control the whole organization, and, if possible, secure the largest measure of support. Their side is the side of Cleveland, and monopoly and free trade, and everything that is pro-English, and as you see, they didn't succeed on Tuesday night's meeting, for Hugh Murray still retains his position."

"Will this particular Irish society support Blaine?"

"Wait and you will see as big a revolution as has been seen in this country for a *long time. If New York gave a majority* for the Republican ticket when there was no talk of the Irish backing up that side, what will it do now, when the Irish everywhere you go are cheering and shouting with enthusiasm for Blaine. The poor men are all for Blaine everywhere.

CHEERING NEWS

Relating to the Success of the Republican Party is the Order of the Day.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Democratic party started out in the present campaign to work upon a high moral plane. They promptly opened up their mud throwing batteries upon Mr. Blaine's private life, but speedily they found that they were pursuing a boomerang policy that reacted disastrously upon their own candidate. Secretary McPherson, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, says that he has reports from a number of points in the States where the so-called "Independents" were supposed to have strength, and they show that the stampede *to the Republican ranks has been general*, and exceeds that when the nomination of Greely in 1872 was indorsed by the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. McPherson predicts that before November George William Curtis and Carl Schurz will be without a following, and that New York will be Republican by an overwhelming majority. He reasons this way after reading letters from an extensive list of correspondents in the interior of the State of New York.

Cleveland's Trip to the Mountains.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 7.—At Whitehall a large crowd assembled at the depot to greet Governor Cleveland on his way to the Adirondacks. The Governor came out on the platform of the car and was introduced by Mr. Wilkins, of the Whitehall *Times*. The train halted but a moment, but many in that time took the Governor by the hand and wished him a pleasant trip and success in November. Many ladies were present.

Little Girl Kerosene Fire.

OIL CITY, PA., August 7.—Katie Curry, a girl of 7, in the absence of her mother this afternoon attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene. Her clothes ignited and before assistance could be rendered she was burned to a crisp, the flesh dropping from her bones. She is lying in great agony and cannot live.

Liquor and Kerosene.

TROY, N. Y., August 7.—William J. Lansing, a lawyer of Cohoes, was arraigned in police court in that city to-day charged with drunkenness. He tried to kill himself in the court room. When he returned to the station house he seized a kerosene oil can and drank a quantity of the oil.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

ANOTHER DEER PARK CONFERENCE

Between Mr. Stephen B. Elkins and the Prominent Republicans of West Virginia—Closest Secrecy Maintained—The Campaign to be Opened in Wheeling at an Early Date.

DEER PARK, MD., August 7.—Another conference was held here to-day between Stephen B. Elkins and several leading Republicans and Greenbackers of West Virginia. The number present was not as large as last week's conference, it being understood only those who were to have a part in the management of the canvass in West Virginia should attend. The closest secrecy was observed, none of the gentlemen registering at the hotel, all being entertained at *Elkin's* cottage, and the meetings were held within its doors. Elkins and ex-Senator Davis returned last night from the mines adjacent to the West Virginia Central, which section Senator Don Cameron and several Pennsylvania Republicans recently reached via White Sulphur. Some of these were in conference with Elkins here today. They arrived yesterday and awaited his coming. He has assumed personal charge of the canvass of Maxwell, the fusion candidate for Governor. Funds it is said have been liberally promised by the Republican National Committee, and the campaign will be inaugurated at an early day by a meeting in Wheeling.

THE STAMPEDE

For Blaine and Logan in Southern Indiana—Democratic Converts.

BLOOMINGTON, IND, August 7.—The stampede for Blaine continues and Southern Indiana furnishes its full quota of those who have denounced the Democratic party and its heresies of free trade and the Solid South. For several days it has been known on the streets and among his intimate friends that Lewis Bowlman, a life-long Democrat, and one of our oldest citizens, would under no circumstance support Cleveland on the present Democratic platform. Mr. Bowlman is one of those shrewd Pennsylvanians who has made political economy a life study and was known far and wide as a Democrat in whom there was no guile, having met in debate, both in the press and on the stump, some of the best Republicans in Indiana, when his younger days permitted him to participate more freely in the world's affairs. He graduated in the first class in the Indiana University and is recognized as one of the ablest alumnus. Knowing these facts a correspondent called at Mr. Bowlman's residence on North Walnut street this evening, where he was found taking affairs easy. After a few minutes' conversation he was asked if the report was true that he would vote for Blaine.

"I have voted the Democratic Presidential ticket for fifty years," responded Mr. Bowlman, "but next November I propose to vote for James G. Blaine. On the question of protection I know no compromise, and will say that the two recent Democratic platforms of 1880 and 1884 are not democratic, but are rather the sentiment of a few Southern leaders who, being in the majority, forced the issue of 'free trade only' upon the Democrats of the country, and it is certain to end in certain defeat, and I doubt not the breaking up of the old Democratic party. Another reason for my action is that these same Southern leaders, *regardless even of their constituents'* interests, are again taking full hold of the party, as was shown at Chicago."

"Of course you read Blaine's letter?"

"I regard it as a document worthy the man. Blaine is a thorough protectionist, and covers all the points, making them clear. In reading his estimation of the wealth of the country and the increase, there is one point that he even fails to make, and that is that this wonderful increase has come about despite the failure of three successive crops in many parts of the country. We never were so prosperous, and aside from a few bank failures from personal carelessness or speculation, our financial condition could not be better. I predict that Blaine will carry every Northern State, and may break the Solid South."

"You were originally from Pennsylvania?"

"Yes, from Washington county—Blaine's old home; but I left before James was born. I attended the old Presbyterian College there, and often met the 'Squire, as Blaine's father was called. That college, though not near so pretentious as many others, has graduated some great and useful men. At the time I left, in 1826, Dr. Wylie came, and, as you know, was the first President of Indiana University. I have always taken great interest in Blaine from the time he first entered the Legislature."

"Do you regard the Democratic defection as widespread, Mr. Bowlman?"

"It will reach in every State, and especially where the tariff issue is strong. *Laboring men these days, through* their unions and conventions, have learned the true inwardness of protection, and are strongly allied with it. Ben Butler cannot support or in any way aid Cleveland, and the thoughtful element of the laboring class will go almost *en masse* against him. Yes, I shall take the stump for Blaine, and make several protection speeches."

EX-CONFEDERATE REUNION

At Dallas, Texas—A Letter From Jefferson Davis.

DALLAS, TEX., August 7.—Nearly twenty veteran organizations are represented at the ex-Confederate reunion. There is also a special headquarters for ex-Union soldiers, and the most fraternal relations are manifested by the survivors of the two armies. *This morning there were fully 5,000* men in camp, and the city was packed with visitors. The number of daily visitors at the grounds is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. Colonel C. S. Mitchell, President of the ex-Confederate Association, who delivered the address of welcome, made a most interesting address. Most strenuous efforts were made to secure the presence of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the society going so far as to place a special train and palace car at his disposal, but at his age, seventy-six years, his friends feared to risk the excitement of the meeting, and prevailed on him to remain away.

He sent a letter from Beauvoir, congratulating the ex-soldiers on their reunion. In it he says: "Of the hardy settlers who against desperate odds won the battles of the war for Texan independence; of the veterans who served in the war with Mexico, how few, weak and withered wait on the verge of eternity. It was a rule among the Romans to richly reward Generals returning successfully from foreign war, but never to grant a triumph for victory won in internecine strife. With us the rule has been reversed and the veterans of the war with Mexico have been the subjects of special discrimination. After a tribute to the gallant Confederate soldier, Albert Sidney Johnson, and a reference to his record in the Texan independence war and the war with Mexico, and to his own service with Col. Wood's regiment of cavalry in the battle of Monterey, Mr. Davis concludes as follows: "The history of Texas is full of heroic deeds from the self-sacrificing band of the Alamo to the defence of Sabine Pass, which for intrepidity and extraordinary success, must, I think, be admitted to have no parallel in any incident of modern warfare. Texas is now striding onward in conquests of peace and I cannot wish her a brighter future than that in industrial, educational, social and religious efforts she may gather wreaths of oak worthy to mingle the fadeless laurel that decks her brow. Deprived of the happiness of meeting probably for the last time the ex-Confederates in their reunion, I send them my earnest prayer that 'every good and perfect gift' may be vouchsafed them."

The name of Mr. Davis was *enthusiastically* cheered, and his absence caused deep regret, as many came long distances expecting to meet him.

AMALGAMATED MEETING.

The Feeling Between the Nail Feeders and the Nailers.

PITTSBURGH, August 7.—At the appointed hour this morning the Amalgamated Association convention resumed deliberations in their elevated location far above the city's din. About two hours were consumed in presenting measures, which were referred to the proper committees, after which an adjournment was taken to allow them time to report. Thus runs the meager account of the proceedings as given by the officials, and the delegates spoken to stated *that the morning session was devoid* of any particular interest.

The nail men are more than reticent in reference to the meeting last evening, but one who deigned to talk a little said that measures were taken to have the *feeders'* claims pushed on the floor of the convention. A delegate from the West in talking of the trouble among the nail men said: "Until within the past two years the nail feeders had an independent organization of their own, and ever since their admission to the Amalgamated Association there has been a bad feeling between them and the nailers. It has cropped out this time in a more pronounced shape, and the feeders seem determined to have a larger share of the profit. You must recollect, however, that the delegates who do the most talking to the reporters will say the least in convention, and the session *may close without any fight over the matter.* In the opinion of many mill men the feeders are pretty near right in demanding more wages. As I understand the situation, each nailer may have four machines in his charge. The average rate of wages made by a feeder is two dollars per day, and as they get two fifths of what the machine makes, you can see that the nailer makes three dollars on each machine, or twelve dollars per day. This don't look like an equalization of wages, and the feeders have quite a number of sympathizers in the convention. However it is a question that a very small proportion of the mill men understand and it may be staved off this convention."

When the noon adjournment was taken there was considerable hurrying to and fro, carrying tables and getting rooms in order to accommodate the many committees. *In fact the committees were so numerous* that rooms in adjoining houses were offered for their use. A prominent delegate expressed the opinion that the convention will not adjourn finally until some time next week. "But it will not seem so tedious," said he, "as the fun is about commencing. We will undoubtedly have a lively time over some of the measures proposed."

The afternoon session was short and taken up entirely with business which the officers stated was of no general interest. The resolutions presented this morning were referred to the respective committees, who were in session until a late hour to-*night. Their reports will be submitted* the first thing to-morrow. The discussion on the nail feeders and nailers' wages did not come up but one of the delegates stated measures have been taken to have their claims pushed in the convention.

SHOT TO KILL.

A Sanguinary Battle Fought Between Four Bloodthirsty Men.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—A *dispatch from* Fredonia says a desperate fight occurred ten miles north of that place Monday evening in which one man was killed and three mortally wounded. Samuel Faulkner and Henry Allen met the two Woodall brothers on the road and attacked them with Winchester rifles. The party dismounted and fought from behind their horses. Nearly twenty shots were exchanged. Allen was shot through the heart. One of the Woodalls was shot in the shoulder and neck and disabled. The other Woodall and Faulkner then closed with bowie knives and a *fearful combat ensued, in which Woodall* was stabbed just below the heart. Faulkner then turned to look after his dead companion, and as he did so received a bullet in the breast from the pistol of the elder Woodall, who was lying on the ground with his neck and shoulder split open with a Winchester rifle. Faulkner may possibly recovery, but both the Woodalls will die.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

West Virginia and Kentucky Streams to be Improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.—Captain Post, *in charge of the improvement of the* rivers in Kentucky and West Virginia, has made his annual report. Appended is a tabulated statement of the work contemplated, money available and money asked for to continue the improvements for the next fiscal year.

Rivers and Work contemplated.	Amount Available.	Amount Asked for
Kentucky—Constructions, locks and dams	$324,452	$931,438
Big Sandy—Complete improvements on Big and Louisa Fork of River	129,674	91,545
Little Kanawha—Improvement navigation upper river	49,976	55,173
Trade Water—Remove snags and clear banks	2,055	5,029
Guyandotte—Remove obstructions	2,000	8,000

An Accidental Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ROWLESBURG, W. VA., August 7.—While John Carrico and Herman Weltman were practicing with revolvers this afternoon, a man by the name of John Wiles was shot in the right shoulder. The ball was a thirty-two caliber and has not yet been found. The physicians think it has lodged in the right lung. Hopes are entertained for his recovery. The shooting was entirely accidental. Weltman and Carrico are well known firemen on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Overcome by Foul Air.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 7.—Solomon and David and Frank Slusher, of Nescopeck, sinking a well, fired a blast. Solomon descended into the opening, and when half way down he cried for help. The other two went to his relief and all were overcome by foul air. Solomon and David are dead; Frank was unconscious but was finally saved.

Drowned at a Regatta.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 7.—At the annual regatta yesterday, on Quidlvidi Lake, the boat Terra Nova was swamped. Goss, Martin and Power were drowned. Coxswain Ryan, who was taken from the water alive, died this morning.

Twelve Persons Killed.

SEBASTAPOL, August 7.—A severe hurricane and rain storm visited this section to-day. Twelve persons were killed and an immense amount of damage done to property.

GREAT NORTHWEST.

PROMISING OUTLOOK IN DAKOTA

And Minnesota—The Country Visited by Recent Storms not so Badly Devastated After all. Bonanza Farms—Jamestown and Brainerd—Trip to Jim River Valley.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

BRAINERD, MINN., August 4.—The recent severe hail and rain storms in Dakota and Minnesota have caused a good deal of alarm as to the damage done to crops. I have just returned from a flying trip to the Red River, Cheyenne and Jim River counties, for the purpose of obtaining reliable crop statistics, and will give your readers the benefit of my observations.

I cannot in the limits of this article give more than a passing mention to Fargo, Valley City, Tower City, Crookston, Jamestown and other thrifty towns in the great wheat belt, but shall reserve that pleasure *for some future letter. The crop prospects,* no doubt, will be a more interesting subject at present. I will say, therefore, in beginning, that from actual observation, embracing all the

STORM BEATEN TERRITORY.

The extent of the damage is very small compared with the total area. The counties of Barnes, Ransom and Cass, in Dakota, all suffered some, and the loss will be many hundreds of acres of wheat. The loss will be heaviest on oats, comparatively, as that grain was blown down more on account of the rank growth of straw, and much of it will not straighten up so that it can be harvested. In the neighborhood of Tower City we saw hundreds of acres of fine wheat that would have yielded thirty bushels to the acre lying flat on the ground, the work of the heavy hail. The total amount of wheat damaged and totally destroyed is about 2,500 acres, as near as can be estimated. About 1,000 acres of oats are entirely ruined and much more severely damaged. But this is a very small amount compared with the total acreage and will cut no figure in the average crop. With the exception of this storm the condition of the crops along the Northern Pacific road and branches in Dakota, and also in the Red River valley, is very good, although not all that could be desired. The wheat crop of Dakota this year will be a good one, but it will not be as large as many reports sent out to the daily papers have declared. Many fields will yield 25 bushels to the acre—near Jamestown we saw some that would go as high as 30—but the majority will not go over 18 bushels. It is probably a safe estimate to place the average yield at 20 bushels. The acreage has increased very largely and the total yield will be greatly in excess of last year.

BONANZA FARMS.

This is the country of the great bonanza farmers. Think of the Dalrymple farm, of 57,000 acres, with 30,000 acres in wheat! We met on the train, between Valley City and Jamestown, Col. W. F. Steele, an en*terprising young Dakota farmer, who has* 11,000 acres of wheat in the vicinity of the town of Steele, which he founded a few years ago. Steele is a young man not over thirty—warm-hearted, impulsive and generous to a fault, an *intelligent, progressive* and popular citizen of the richest and greatest territory in the country, which in all probability he will at no distant day represent in the National legislature at Washington. In company with Col. Steele was Alexander McKenzie, also a young man, but the most prominent and perhaps the most influential politician in the territory. Alexander is a two millionaire, a shrewd politician, and "one of the boys." He spoke very highly of your Hon. A. B. Boteler, whom he met at Bismarck in connection with the investigation of the charge against Governor Ordway, and asked me very particularly concerning the *political situation in West Virginia, about* which he manifested no little interest.

We spent yesterday in Jamestown, the guests of Mr. B. M. Hicks, of the fuel firm of Hicks, Topliff & Co. Accepting an invitation from Mr. Topliff, we rode behind his spanking team some miles into the country over the rich prairie table lands which surround the charming little city. It was one of the most interesting and impressive rides of my life. A vast and beautiful prairie, now smooth and level, then rolling with buttes in the distance, not a tree to be seen in any direction, but a comfortable farm house and out-buildings upon every section and half section, where but a *few months ago not an* improvement had been made, or a settler had come. Here was a conjunction of native wildness and civilization upon vast prairies; yesterday the home of wild beasts and Indians, and to-day dotted with the mark of cultivation and improvement.

JAMESTOWN

is a beautiful little city of 3,500 people, romantically located upon the James river, and surrounded by an amphitheatre of low hills which lead to the high table lands. It is 370 miles northwest of Minneapolis and 100 miles east of Bismarck. Although *only a four-year-old it contains a number* of handsome business blocks, several large and costly public buildings, and elegant private residences which would ornament any of the Eastern cities. The Asylum for the Insane of the territory is now in course of erection here, and other buildings which will cost in the aggregate at least $300,000, are going up. The town supports two daily newspapers, one morning and evening, and both receive Associated Press dispatches. There are also three banks in the place. But one does not wonder at the prosperity of the place when he gets acquainted with *the people—the bright, intelligent*, open-hearted and hospitable people who are characteristic of all the thrifty towns in the golden Northwest. From the space I have devoted to Jamestown you will doubtless think I am rather "stuck" on the place. For many reasons I like the town, and the people as well, but for many other reasons I believe that, although it will in time become a place of some importance, it has not the bright future before it that we all believe is in store for.

BRAINERD.

I am not going to write a puff for the town, but I want to say with pride that no one who comes here to see us goes away disappointed. We have had a number of Wheeling people here this summer, and all are delighted with our city and our citizens. Mr. J. D. McFadden, the well known contractor and builder of your city, who is now here, is enthusiastic in his praises of the Northwest. He left home on the 8th of July so feeble that he could scarcely walk across the floor. I know that his many friends in Wheeling will be glad to learn that, for a sick man, he seems to be knocking around pretty lively just now. He says he has gained 9½ pounds in flesh since leaving home, and has found a great improvement in his health. There is something peculiar in this Minnesota air that lifts a man up, drives away pains, aches, fevers, blues or melancholy spirits. The air is dry and pure, and there is no damp, foggy weather.

WHAT THEY RAISE HERE.

When a man tells you this is a one crop country you tell him that Ananias, though a close blood relation of his, was respectable in comparison; for old Ananias was a consistent liar who never told a lie that was not sufficiently plausible to have at least a semblance of truth. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, and all root crops are indigenous to the soil and grow in the greatest profusion. The potatoes raised here, the onions, and in fact everything almost in the way of vegetables, cannot be excelled anywhere upon this continent.

STRAY THOUGHTS.

The Wheeling people will regret to hear that they are about to lose a good citizen. Mr. J. D. McFadden declares that he has made up his mind to locate in this country.

Don't any of you Wheeling people come out here with the *expectation of getting* away from the dull times. We've got it bad out here; but everything will brighten up just as soon as the crops commence to move.

A word or two to West Virginia veterans who did not attend the great reunion at Minneapolis: First, you missed a very big thing; second, be consoled—'Squire Wm. Philips was there, his breast glittering with badges and decorations, ready to receive and welcome the boys from the Mountain State, the solitary representative of the "Switzerland of America."

But we must not neglect to say that D K. Irwin was also there, with open heart *and open house*, and his latch-string always out to Wheeling folks.

I receive on an average four or five letters every week from Wheeling folks asking what chance there may be here for them. To all I would say, *don't give up a* sure thing to come even to the Northwest. Don't make up your mind to locate here until you have been here to look around for yourselves. There are disadvantages here as well as elsewhere. The Northwest is not a paradise by any manner of means.

A. J. H.

BEATING THE BUNCO MEN.

A Pair of Accomplished "Steerers" Experiment with the Wrong Man.

NEW YORK, August 7.—C. F. Warren, alias "Hungry Joe," alias "John Jacobs, Astor House," and his partner, Charles Hayes, who are regarded *as the most clever* brace of "bunco steerers" in the city, were prisoners in the Tombs to-day. Their custodian was Captain Williams, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, and their accuser, the Cap*tain's brother, William H. Williams*, ex-police commissioner of Long Island City, who was riding to the Desbrosses street ferry on a Grand street car last Monday, when the two confidence men entered the car. "Hungry Joe" at *the first opportunity* addressed Mr. Williams as "Mr. Jones" and shook him heartily by the hand. Mr. Williams instantly saw whom he had to contend with, and not wishing to destroy their hopes at the outset, permitted himself to pass for Jones, and readily answered eager questions as to the health of the various members of the Jones family. Hayes took part in the conversation and was evidently highly pleased at hearing of the robust health of all the members of the Jones household. Then followed the venerable story of untold wealth to be had at short notice and with little trouble. "Hungry Joe" only the day previous had met with *excellent luck, and just then* he was on his way to collect a prize of $1,000.

The ex-police commissioner listened with interest to the tale of his companion's large winnings. When the ferry was reached Mr. Williams coldly bid his companions good-day and entered the ferry house. The "bunko steerers" followed, endeavoring to induce their intended victim to fall into their game, but angered at their pertinacity he threw them off with the remark, "Get out of here, you thieving scoundrels! You can't play your game on me. I know you." The fellows showed an inclination to avenge themselves by administering a beating to Mr. Williams, *who coolly took a pistol from his satchel*, at the sight of which the swindlers made their departure with alacrity.

Mr. Williams subsequently recited his adventure to his brother, and to-day the captain with an officer accompanied him to the Desbrosses street ferry, where the men were found on the alert for countrymen. The captain instantly pounced on them and disclosed his identity in a striking fashion which resulted in both men being thrown to the ground. In a twinkling, on regaining their feet, they were marshaled to the Tombs, where on a complaint of disorderly conduct they were each sentenced to the Island for four *months in default of $500 bail.* They were only held a few hours when Owen Cavanaugh, a grog shop keeper at No. 116 Center street, became their bondsman and they were released.

Bank Officials Indicted.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 7.—The grand jury which has been investigating the causes of the failure of the Planters and Mechanics Bank, with a view to ascertaining whether or not any criminality was attached to its officers, to-day found a presentment for felony against Thos. Whyte, cashier, W. W. Whyte, teller, John Beckwith, book-keeper, and for misdemeanor against J. T. Young, president, H. B. Parker, vice-president, C. Drake, director. Bench warrants will be issued for the arrest of those indicted for felony. Those *charged with misdemeanor will be tried at* the October term of the Hustings court.

Depression in the Iron Trade.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 7.—The depression in the iron business in this city is said to be greater at present than for a number of years. Many mills that continued in operation through the panic of 1873 are now closed, while others that had plenty of orders then are now running slack. Fully 7,000 men less are required to perform the same amount of work than a year ago.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Hendricks visited the National Democratic headquarters at New York yesterday.

The steamer America brought $500,000 in gold bars to the bank of British North America.

J. Randolph Tucker was renominated by the Democrats as a candidate for Congress from the Tenth Virginia District yesterday.

The customs authorities of Montreal made an extensive seizure of sponges imported from New York and entered at under-valuation.

The Third District Republican Convention of Ohio nominated Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, now Commissioner of Patents, for Congress on the first ballot. The Second district nominated General Charles E. Brown for Congress.

The Democratic Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, comprising Westmoreland, Greene and Fayette counties, met at Pittsburgh yesterday morning and unanimously nominated C. E. Boyle, the present representative.

Two brothers, William and Thomas Jennings, aged respectively ten and twelve years, quarrelled yesterday near Piketon, Mo., when the younger