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The Intelligencer.

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THESE gentle showers are worth hard dollars, and a good many of them.

THE New Orleans Exposition will show that in this day cotton is only a courtier who holds King Coal's court train.

WM. M. EVARTS is much talked of for United States Senator from New York. Now there is material worth working into a Senator.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND almost wishes that Mr. Blaine had made the rifle, they are bothering him so far chances to serve their country.

TREATIES ought not to be considered in executive session, that is to say, with closed doors. The public ought to know what is going on.

BARKER, who developed such a Treasury find for the Democrats during the campaign, is making a poor fist of his fraud find now that the matter is being looked into. His was a good enough cry till after election.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.—One Carl Schurz, a tall thin-legged man who plays the piano. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please enclose postage stamp to the headquarters of the Mugwumps, New York.

THE Kanawha *Gazette* is early in the field with the suggestion of a special session of the Legislature in Charleston next winter. That is about a year off. A special session is a luxury—is there to be some more assessment to pay for it?

"WOOD COUNTY."—You are mistaken. Senator Camden has not said that he would decline re-election. Therefore your suggestion that the *Register* may induce him once more to "relax his negation" does not apply. Besides, he isn't the *Register's* man for the place.

SOME of the Democratic newspapers complain that Mr. Hendricks is flying his Bourbon kite too high. Let Thomas alone. He is very entertaining, and we are going to have an election for Congressmen two years hence. Hendricks is simply going about in his quiet way to "make things hum."

UNLESS President Cleveland gives the State House statesmen—every mother's son of 'em—a good fat office, they will make bold to doubt the Simon purity of his Albany Democracy. If he wants four years of white-winged peace he will do them all up in a job lot as soon as he has read the last line of his inaugural address.

IT is said that Mr. Bennett's cable enterprise has so taxed his resources that he has been forced to sell to an English capitalist a large slice of his *Herald* property. It is probable that Mr. Bennett has not done anything of the kind. If he needed ready money he could raise it without selling any part of his immensely valuable newspaper.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the South is to have but two places in the new cabinet, little Delaware supplying one of them. We are not sure that this will do. Delaware didn't flock with the South when the South was flocking by herself, and this is what Southern statesmen mean when they talk about "recognition for the South."

THE Warner-Taylor episode in the House ought not to be wasted on members. They are in the habit of printing "speeches" never delivered; they ask "leave to print" and get it. There is no secret about it, no shame, though it includes in the proceedings what never took place. To this entent it is an untruth endorsed by the habitual custom and special license of the House; and the expense falls on the people. The *Congressional Record* should be a record of the proceedings of Congress—no more and no less.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals in the Laurel Hill & Sand Fork Railroad case is in harmony with the proponsive spirit of the age, and in line with the drift of decisions in similar cases in other States. Conditions reasonable in 1863 may be intolerable now, and it would be absurd to say that the Legislature of 1863 could block the progress of the State for all time. Railroad companies accept their franchises subject to the inherent right of the State to regulate their charges. A rate of transportation that is fair to-day in ten years may be extortionate and ruinous to the shipper.

"SUBSCRIBER."—The Republican party which elected Jefferson was not the Republican party of to-day, not even its great grandfather. It did "stand more on the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party of to-day." The Democracy of to-day claims direct lineal descent from the Republican party of Jefferson, but the Democratic party is now so variously composed and holds to views so conflicting, that the party of Cleveland can hardly be said to have come down in a straight line from the party of Jefferson.

In truth neither of the existing parties can claim descent from the Republican party of Jefferson or the Federal party of Hamilton. "Subscriber" will see how difficult it is to trace to so remote a time the descent of parties in this country, when he marks the difference between the Democratic party which elected Buchanan and the Democratic party which elected Cleveland. The country changes, public questions change, and parties change with the changed and changing conditions.

CHRISTMAS STORY.

Chapter I.

All through the long, weary year she saved something each week out of her market money. He attributed it all to the high price of marketing.

Chapter II.

On Christmas day she presents him with an eider-down *convert-pied*, bought with her own money. Tableau.

Chapter III.

He praises her thrift, and asks tenderly why she didn't buy something for herself.

DARK, DULL DAYS.

A VERY CHEERLESS OUTLOOK

For the Working Classes of Detroit—Over Ten Thousand Workmen Out of Employment—Miners' Strike and Glassworkers' Differences at Pittsburgh.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—A reduction in wages and forces has been in progress in Detroit for some time until now there are fully 10,000 men out of employment and many more whose time and pay have been reduced. Only three industries have not been affected. These are tobacco manufacturers, furriers and brewers. This is a condition of affairs new to Detroit. An important feature is the fact that of the industries giving employment to the most men, the greatest number are the least active. The Michigan, Pullman and Peninsula car companies employ respectively 2,500, 1,000 and 500 when in full force. They have been compelled to reduce their force until they now employ a total force of 850, leaving 3,150 persons unemployed in this industry alone. Those still employed have had their hours (and their incom shortened to.) All the car-wheel companies have reduced their forces about half, throwing out 1,000, and putting 477 out of 932 retained on half time. Three stone companies, the Michigan, Peninsular and Detroit, show a reduction in the whole force of 1,000 to 1,200 men. Each company expects to shut down for a few weeks and probably then resume with a small force.

A majority of boiler and machine shops *are comparatively idle*. There are eight of these ordinarily employing 500 to 600. Now ninety are employed and some of them on short time. Further reductions are intended. The number of machinists out of employment is estimated at 500. Those at work are on reduced time or pay. The Detroit Dry Dock Company has reduced its force of 600 to 500, working nine hours. Contractors and builders report a falling off 50 percent and hours generally reduced to eight. Of the bricklayers, masons and cabinet-makers from 60 to 75 percent are out of employment. The same report with slight variations in figures is given by lumbermen, tanners, manufacturing pharmacists, cigar manufacturers, plumbers, manufacturers of hardware and other industries, upwards of thirty-five manufacturing establishments are reported, and of these only three prosper. Fully 8,500 laborers and mechanics are out of employment. As this includes only the foremost industries it is no exaggeration to say that adding small industries and retailers there are from 10,000 to 12,000 persons in Detroit this winter unemployed.

LABOR NOTES.

Coal Miner's Wages Reduced—The Window Glass Workers.

PITTSBURGH, December 14.—The coal miners employed at the Hampton railroad coal mines struck last night against a reduction in the mining rate from 3 to 2½ cents per bushel, and the men working in Plum Creek and Sandy Creek mines resolved to quit work Monday if the tribunal rate of three cents per bushel is not paid. If the operators of these mines insist upon a reduction a general strike of the railroad miners is probable, as the latter will refuse to work unless the uniform rate adopted by the trades tribunal is paid all miners.

The window glass manufacturers have notified their employes that unless the reduction of 10 to 15 percent in wages is accepted the furnaces will be blown out the Saturday preceding Christmas not to be "fired up" again until trade improves.

The Glassworkers' Association were in session till a late hour to-night considering the proposition, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Another meeting will be held early next week.

BAD BOURBONS.

House of a Colored Man Fired and Two Persons Cremated.

ALBANY, GA., Dec. 13.—Two weeks ago four white men, masked, went in the dead of night to the house of Mike Calvin, colored, and knocked at the door. When he called, they refused to answer. He slipped around to the front door from the rear of the house, and saw them with guns and pistols. His wife, who was enceinte, was frightened into a swoon. The men began to force the door open. Calvin in the meantime had succeeded in getting up planks in the floor and escaping, with his wife in his arms, to the swamps near by, where they took refuge, undergoing the most excruciating deprivations. The masked men began to fire in the building.

Hearing no noise, they set fire to the building, thinking Calvin and his wife were in it. With the house were burned to death an aged negro woman and two small children who were inmates. The men escaped. The cause assigned for the deed was because Calvin had in the late election voted the Republican ticket and told it to his friends. The men were from the best families and were apprehended. The case was called, and on account of the illness of Solicitor General Waiters a mistrial resulted to-day in Calhoun county court. The grand jury found a true bill for murder. The sentiment against them is great. It is feared if the trial is not hurried they will be lynched.

Sewer Pipe Works Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TORONTO, O., Dec. 14.—The Calumet Sewer Pipe Works, two miles north of here, the largest in the country, burned this evening. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $40,000. One hundred and twenty-five men are thrown out of employment. The works will be rebuilt.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Orrin G. White has been appointed postmaster at Knight, W. Va.

The Comptroller of Currency has authorized the Mercantile Bank of Cleveland to begin business with a capital of $1,000,000.

Col. James G. Berrett, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed by the National Democratic Committee, master of ceremonies of the inauguration exercises of President-elect Cleveland.

The conferees upon the bill for the forfeiture of the Atlantic and Pacific land grant held a meeting Saturday and disagreed. The House conferees refuse to assent to any provision which would send the question to the courts.

The Secretary of the Navy received a cable message Saturday morning from Rear Admiral Davis at Nagasaki, announcing a revolution in Corea, and stating that the United States vessels Trenton and Ossipee go there immediately.

Ex-Speaker Randall will soon start on a trip to the West and South. He will leave Washington immediately upon the recess adjournment of Congress, going first to Louisville, where he will remain two or three days, and then go to Nashville, and from there to Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. Lockwood, late candidate for the Presidency, drove her tricycle up to the White House Saturday and dismounted to pay her respects to President Arthur. During her call a careless driver ran over the tricycle and got it badly mixed up with the horse and barouche. After Mrs. Lockwood had arrived and assisted in untangling her machine, she rode off in a series of complicated zig-zags, caused by the unequal bending of various wheels.

JEFF'S LETTER

To Governor Vance, of North Carolina—The Conscript Act.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A Raleigh, N. C., special says: In reference to the recent controversy between Gen. Sherman and Jefferson Davis, in which the former charged the latter with having threatened to force certain States to remain in the Confederacy, it has been stated that Davis' letter containing this threat was written to Governor Vance now United States Senator, in reply to his letter to President Davis of October 25, 1862. It has been stated also that the letter of Davis had been destroyed. This is a mistake. The letter is here, and is now in possession of a gentleman of Raleigh. It is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11, 1862.

To His Excellency, Gov. Vance, Raleigh, N.C.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 25th ult., and regret the disappointment to which some of the recruits of North Carolina have been subjected. I concur with you as to the policy allowing the conscript, as far as State service will permit, to select the companies and regiments in which they are to serve. The right secured by law of the volunteer to select his own company was lost, it is true, by enrollments, but the policy was so obvious of associating men together who would best harmonize with each other that it was my purpose to continue the privilege beyond the limit fixed by law. The danger to the coast of North Carolina, and our inability to draw troops from the Army of Northern Virginia, rendered it proper that the greatest exertion should be made immediately to fill up regiments in General French's command, but this did not interfere with allowing conscripts to select among those regiments one to which they would be assigned, so long as vacancies existed in companies chosen, and that I expected would have been done. I will send your letter to the War Department with a copy of my reply to you, and hope for future there will be no ground for dissatisfaction, and that, as far as feasible, disappointments to which you refer may be corrected by transfer.

I feel grateful to you for the cordial manner in which you have sustained every proposition, connected with public defense, and trust there will always be such co-intelligence and accordance as will enable us to co-operate for the public good. The conscript act has not been popular anywhere out of the army. There, as you are aware, it serves to check discontent which resulted from retaining twelve months men beyond the term of their original engagement and was fairly regarded as a measure equitably to distribute the burden of public defense, but the State authorities have nowhere offered any opposition to its execution or withheld their aid except in the State of Georgia, and so far as cadets of military institutes are concerned in the State of Virginia, I shall endeavor by judicial decision to settle the question raised in these two States and in the meantime I have been cheered by the evidence of popular sentiment, which supports any measure necessary to protect our country and secure our political independence. Like yourself I have hoped that party distinctions which existed at former times would be buried in the graves of the gallant men who have fallen in defense of their birthright and that we should all, as a band of brothers, strike for the inheritance our fathers left us. With sincere regard, I am respectfully and truly,

—JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Beecher's Deacons Beaten.

NEW YORK, December 13.—The annual business meeting of Plymouth Church was held in Brooklyn last night. It was expected that some of the church officers would resign, but none of them did so. The annual report shows the present membership to be 2,569, with 107 new additions in the year and a loss of 93. Deacons and other church officers were elected for the ensuing year. The candidates defeated were those who sympathized with Mr. Beecher in his opposition to Mr. Blaine.

Wrestling Match.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The wrestling match which has been announced for a week past, for $500 a side and a division of the gate money, between William Muldoon and J. H. McLaughlin, came off this afternoon at Pope's Theater, and was witnessed by a great number of people. The match was five bouts, and was won by Muldoon, he winning the second bout, catch-as-catch-can, the fourth side hold of the fifth Graeco-Roman, McLaughlin taking the first collar-and-elbow and the third, back hand.

Safe Robbery.

CAIRO, ILL., Dec. 14.—The safe in the agent's office of the M. C. & St. L. railroad at Dresden, Tenn., was broken open last night and $1,000 stolen. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the thieves. The agent suspects two men seen about the office.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A fire at Johnstown, Ohio, damaged several stores. Loss, $30,000.

The depot of the Philadelphia Traction Company burned. Loss, $30,000.

Herbert Crawford, of Cecil, Ohio, was crushed to death by a falling tree.

The receipts of the Hocking Valley, Ohio, Relief Committee for the last week were $3,821.

The imports at the port of New York for the week ended December 13th were $8,133,000.

The employes of the Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh, have accepted a fifteen percent reduction.

Iron mills at Bay View, Wis., will resume, giving employment to 1,400 men.

Mrs. Williamson Carter, of Atwater, Ohio, was struck by a train at that place and killed.

The property of the Falcon Iron Company, Easton, Pa., was sold by the Sheriff, subject to a heavy mortgage.

Three men, cotton pickers, were arrested on suspicion of having murdered Lewis Fox, near Little Rock, Ark.

Albert Peoples, of Miller's Station, O., was fatally injured in an attempt to board a freight train at Cadiz Junction.

Hezekiah Brown, a colored teacher in Howard county, Maryland, was lynched and hanged by thirteen masked men.

The liquidators of the Exchange Bank, Montreal, have instructed their solicitors to sue the Directors for $700,000 over-drafts.

While crossing Barren River, near Bowling Green, Ky., John Strausser, with a wagon team, was washed from the regular ford and drowned.

Elisha Hyatt, President of the Hyatt, Learing & Co. banking firm, Washington, Ind., made an individual assignment. Liabilities $100,000, estimated.

Six convicts working in the coal mine at Coal Crest, Tenn., made a break for liberty. Two escaped and were recaptured, two were fatally shot, and two were killed by the guards.

F. B. Laughlin, Vice President of the defunct Penn Bank, Pittsburgh, made an assignment of all property over what is necessary to satisfy a confessed judgment for $90,000.

A fire at St. Mary's, Kas., destroyed eight stores, causing a total loss of $67,500. The Police Judge of the town, who had an office in one of the buildings, is missing, and is supposed to have been burned to death.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE

Of the Methodist Church—The Membership, Educational and Financial Statistics. The Color Question Comes up Again. Dangers to Future Methodism.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 13.—Figures are proverbially supposed to be a dry subject of contemplation, but this Centennial Methodist Conference rolls them over its tongue as though they were the sweetest morsels which this great assembly, with a hundred years behind it, could offer to an admiring world. They are dished up at every session, and the meals usually consist of many courses. "How you Methodists do like to talk about your four million of communicants," remarked a member of another denomination to one of the delegates yesterday; and your correspondent, who overheard, could not help thinking that, though there might have been a little envy in the remark, there were also considerable common sense, and a not undeserved rebuke in it likewise. There are, however, some things to be said in mitigation of this fault, if fault it be. In the first place, the habit of numbering its people is not purely Methodistic. It is an American habit; more than that, it is a frailty of human nature. Perhaps, too, one reason why Methodists talk more of their statistics than other sects is because they have more of them to talk about.

Dr. Dorchester, of the M. E. Church, in his able and exhaustive paper on this subject, declared the present strength of this church in the United States to be as follows: Traveling preachers, 26,932; local preachers, 33,953; members in full, 3,724,145; probationers, 177,236; total communicants, 3,951,026. For the whole world the figures he gave were: Traveling preachers, 34,989; local preachers, 77,053; communicants, 5,310,943.

EDUCATIONAL AND FINANCIAL.

The educational and financial statistics were presented by Dr. James H. Carlisle, of the Church South, who said that within the conferences represented in that centennial gathering there were 70 universities and colleges, with, perhaps, as many classical seminaries; about 100 female colleges, and 10 theological schools. Methodism had now 50,000 Sunday schools, with more than 300,000 teachers and 2,000,000 pupils. Her churches numbered 30,000, and were increasing at the rate of five for every working day in the year. These houses of worship would accommodate, he said, about 10,000,000 attendants, and their money value was about $30,000,000, the parsonages of Methodism being estimated at $20,000,000. In all its bounds the church paid yearly about $12,000,000 for salaries and kindred claims. The aggregate amount raised last year for all purposes by the M. E. Church alone was stated by the speaker to be not less than $17,000,000, which, he said, was probably more than half the aggregate sum raised in that year by the Methodist Church at large.

THE COLOR QUESTION.

At the session which brought forth the above papers the chair was occupied for the first time by a colored man, in the person of Bishop Campbell, of the African M. E. Church, and by one of those coincidences, the whys and wherefores of which no fellow can find out, it so happened that on the very occasion when color was promoted to the platform the irrepressible colored question came to the front on the floor. Dr. J. E. Edwards, of the M. E. Church South, a pastor of fifty years' experience, who cherishes pleasant recollections of the times when colored people formed a large portion of his congregation, wanted to know how his dark skinned brethren had been getting along since altered circumstances had set them off by themselves, and he was surprised that the able statisticians had thrown no light upon this subject. Could not some one, he asked, still give them the desired information? Well, several thought they could—indeed, many thought so—and the anxiety immediately betrayed by almost every colored man present to pour illumination upon the Conference with reference to this subject was no less a source of embarrassment to the dark faced and white haired gentleman in the chair.

AN EXHILERATING SCENE.

The scene was quite exhilerating and nobody was sorry that the figures given, (substantially those contained in my preliminary letter), were spiced with a little darkey humor. Dr. Price, one of the blackest of the black brethren, had not expected, he said, to give any color to the proceedings beyond that which he must necessarily impart as a silent spectator, but he could not resist the temptation now presented, and, following this sally, Dr. C. S. Smith, a bright, sharp-featured mulatto, added fuel to the fire of merriment by observing that he thought he might reasonably hope to throw light upon both sides of this color question.

Others spoke, and the discussion was carried into the next session, when unfortunately the play which had opened with light comedy, assumed an aspect which threatened to create feeling and reopen old strifes. The fear was that something might be said which should convey an implied reflection upon the treatment of the colored people by their white coreligionists in the South.

THERE AS METHODISTS, NOT NEGROES.

This fear found expression from the colored Secretary, Dr. B. T. Tanner, who deprecated the course which had been taken in making a specialty of the statistics of the African portion of the Conference. They were there, he said, not as negroes, but as Methodists. In heart and soul they were true to the cause of Methodism, and he felt that the less said with reference to the color line, "the soonest mended." Bishop Campbell, however, who was now on the floor again, thought differently, and this experienced darkey diplomat, in continuing the debate, relieved the anxiety which had arisen, by declaring unctously that Methodism had done more for the colored race East, West, North and South, (the South being especially emphasized), than all other religious denominations combined.

Excluding the representatives of the colored churches, the Conference is virtually composed of representatives of two bodies—the M. E. Church and the M. E. Church South.

DANGERS TO FUTURE METHOPISM.

Dr. J. H. Vincent's elegant paper on "The Possible Dangers to Future Methodism" brought on an interesting discussion. Dr. Yarrow, of the Primitive Methodist Church, thought that dancing parties in Methodist parlors, and the tendency of Methodists to think more of Sunday newspapers than of class meetings were practices fraught with peril. Dr. Scarrett, of the Church South, saw rocks ahead in the tendency of Methodists to neglect sound doctrine. Dr. Sandford Hunt, M. E. Church, thought the children of the Church should receive more attention. John W. Ray, of the same Church, who spoke in a voice that made everybody think of Gabriel's trumpet, which is to wake the dead, agreed with Dr. Yarrow that one of the greatest dangers was in the neglect of the class meeting. For himself, he said, he knew that without the class meeting he should fall from grace in ninety days. He would have all Methodists who didn't believe in the class meeting take their hats and go to some other Church. Dr. Edwards, of Virginia, thought the old time sort of class meetings were about played out. Others who spoke were Drs. C. S. Smith, F. Merrick, J. B. McFerrin, A. Atwood and W. D. Johnson, the latter being a colored divine, who eloquently pointed out the peril to which Methodism was exposed from ministerial vacations.

As I began with figures, I will close in the same way. Dr. Kynett announced yesterday that if the progress of the past continued, the next Methodist centennial would meet in a country having 800,000,000 of population, and that if Methodism progressed in the same ratio to the growth of the population which had marked its past progress, it must overtake those figures, and have more adherents than the country had people! This is rather hard on the other denominations, but I would advise them to not sell out too hurriedly, as it is just possible Dr. Kynett's calculation may not materialize fully. H. T.

GRANT'S REVERSES

Work a Great Change—Shuns Company and Prefers to Be Alone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—An intimate friend of General Grant is reported as saying that he is indeed a changed man since the failure of the firm of Grant & Ward; that the shock was a blow from which even his iron frame and resolute will could not recover. He said, only a few days before his failure, so unconscious was Grant of the impending disaster, that he spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of his financial standing, estimating his own wealth and that of his sons at a million or two, and also remarking that he had gone into business with the main idea of advancing the interest of his boys. Now he seems to shun company, and to prefer being alone.

There is undoubtedly a more friendly feeling for the project of putting General Grant on the retired list, if it can be accomplished, among Democratic Senators and members than among the Republicans.

STATE NEWS.

Accidents and Incidents in West Virginia and Vicinity.

Forty-five hogs recently killed at the Weston insane asylum, aggregated when dressed 15,619 pounds.

Recently, while shooting at a turkey match in Summers county, Frank Scott's gun burst, killing him instantly.

Scarcity of Ohio River Railroad cars, on which to ship coal, prevents the miners having steady work at the Moundsville coal works.

The Harper's Ferry Mounted Rifles, Major George W. Green in command, propose participating in the inauguration of President Cleveland.

The Hinton *Herald* has entered upon its twelfth year. Cam Thompson is still at the head, and as long as he continues there, so long at least, will the *Herald* continue.

A littld child of Eli McWilliams, of Grafton, a few days since swallowed a tin whistle. It lodged in its throat, where it still remains. The child is in a very critical condition.

A new M. E. church at Farmington, Marion county, was dedicated yesterday. The sermon was preached by Dr. I. C. Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College. It is a very pretty brick structure.

Barney Crow, a farmer who lived north of Moundsville, was found dead last week. He went out to cut some wood and failing to return at the specified time his family went in search of him and found him dead.

Charles Duffy, a cripple, aged 17, was arrested recently at his home in Nicholas county by Deputy Marshal Atkinson. He is charged with being a party to recent mail robberies in that county. He was taken to Charleston for a hearing.

The Clarksburg *Telegram* reports that a few days since Joseph Cornell, who resided near the tunnel near there was gunning, and by accident the gun he carried was discharged, the contents lodging in his abdomen, which resulted in his death Friday.

The Hinton *Headlight*, after a precarious existence of about nine months, has suspended, having been forced to take this step on account of lack of proper support. Mr. McBride, the editor, has worked hard for his party, is a good newspaper man and was printing an excellent paper.

The Huntington *Argus* reports a sad accident to a son of William McConnel, near that city. While out hunting he was watching a man cutting down a tree. As the tree fell a limb struck his gun, causing its discharge. The load of shot tore off two fingers and struck him in the face, putting out both eyes. It was thought he could not live.

J. E. Hart, of the Moundsville *Herald*, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Marshall county, against Samuel Dorsey, a wealthy citizen of that county, for defamation of character, laying his damages at $10,000. The alleged libel consists in Mr. Dorsey claiming that Mr. Hart had been convicted of a felony and served a term in a State prison.

Miss Jennie Smith, the railroad evangelist, received injuries by a fall last week so severe that she is suffering intensely, and her physicians are fearful that she may never fully recover from the lameness. Miss Smith, before her miraculous cure several years ago, was unable to go about, except as she was carried on a bed or in a chair. This fall is liable to bring about her old malady.

Last week while Newton Louk, aged 19, who lived near Huttonsville, was out hunting he discovered where a rabbit had gone into a log, and set his gun down against it in order to make a closer examination. In a minute or two he attempted to take up the gun again, and it is supposed caught it by the muzzle and drew it towards him, when the hammer caught on the log and discharged the contents of the gun into his stomach. When discovered he was in a dying condition, and expired shortly after being carried to the house of a neighbor near by.

Last Wednesday night Sheriff James Knight and Deputy J. M. Price left Lewisburg for Moundsville, having in custody William Dennis, a negro man convicted at the late term of the Greenbrier Circuit Court of house-breaking, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. The prisoner was thought to be securely shackeled, but when at a point on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, between Coal Valley and Blacksburg, he made a sudden bound from his seat, and in a twinkling was at the door of the train, with Mr. Knight attempting to hold him. With a bound in the darkness of the night, he jumped from the train, while in rapid motion, leaving the officers behind him bewildered and discomfitted.

A white girl, named Rebecca Massey, aged about seven years, was accidentally killed by her brother, John Massey, aged about thirteen years, last week, on Greenbrier river, about two miles from Ronceverte. The father of the children, Andrew Massey, had left them at their hovel two or three days before while he went into the woods to cut lumber, and during his absence the boy took an old loaded musket in his hands, as he alleges to put a cap on the tube, and while handling the gun the load was discharged, taking effect in the right shoulder of the girl, producing almost instant death. The boy placed the body in bed and then went to Ronceverte and remained there until his father returned, saying nothing about the shooting until he was arrested on the following day. A jury was summoned Tuesday, and after examining into the case, returned a verdict of accidental shooting.

PRESIDENT-ELECT

CLEVELAND AND SURROUNDINGS

At Albany—The Capitol and Executive Chambers—The Governor's Daily Routine of Work—His Peculiarities and His Recreations.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

The Chief Magistrate-elect of the United States stands in one of the proudest positions mortals can reach. Every scrap of information relating to this favorite child of Fortune is eagerly welcomed and read, not only by the people whose suffrages have exalted him, but by the inhabitants of all other lands enjoying means of disseminating information which are perhaps the leading characteristics of the declining century. Grover Cleveland is in the eye of the world, and where he lives, what he does, the daily routine of his official life, his

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND AT WORK.

recreations and, in short, everything relating to him, command the widest possible attention.

To feed the universal appetite for information about him gives the American journalist a considerable element of his contemporary labor. What wonder, therefore, that the chronicler subscribed finds himself in the good city of Albany, ranging about to learn as much as possible of "the man whom the people delight to honor?"

BEAUTIFUL ALBANY.

This Albany is verily a most interesting place to visit, independently of the associations which it now possesses, as the official home of the present Governor of New York State, the man who on March 4, 1885, will be sworn in as President of the great Republic. In natural beauty of position it is most favored, rising nearer and nearer still to the blue heavens from the beautiful and historic Hudson. The scene is majestic—a city of fine dwellings, showing in frequent variety, public buildings of imposing architecture, and from all points of observation, in its peculiar and conspicuous grandeur, the vast Capitol building.

THE STORY OF THE CAPITOL.

Albanians possess as the chief ornament of their city, this splendid pile, yet incomplete and unpaid for, which an old school local statesman described to be "a public calamity," seeing that the entire community of the Empire State must pay to finish and maintain its amazing superiority to all other State structures of the kind. Perhaps the opinion of Mr. Clarence Cook with regard to it more aptly embodies that view of vast public expenditures made for the purpose of securing enduring expressions of genius, which is taken by the cultured reader.

"There is nothing like a great architectural undertaking, with its implied accompaniment of sculpture and painting, to create a love of art in a community, and New York has the proud distinction of being first of the States of the Union to have lighted in her Capitol a beacon fire that shall call all the arts together and set them at work in noble tasks for her behoof."

More than twenty-one years ago a Senator of New York took the initial step towards the result magnificently towering above this fair city. He proposed the procuring of plans for a new Capitol, and this proposition was carried. From 1797 Albany had continued to be the capital of the State, but now other cities eagerly sought the distinction, New York especially. In 1866, however, the matter was settled in favor of the possessor of the privilege, and the next year excavating was begun looking toward the erection of a building not to cost more than four million dollars. On July 7, 1869, the foundation stone of the projected edifice was laid, and June 24, 1871, amid teeming rain, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with twenty thousand people around them to admire their "mystic and wonderful" ceremonial, laid the cornerstone. Early in 1879, the building was first

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT ON HIS WAY TO THE CAPITOL.

used as a seat of legislative wisdom. On January 7, in the same year, the Senate met on the second floor, in a room temporarily adapted for their use, and the Assembly in their own splendid chamber, one artistically adapted to deliberations of the gods. Formal occupation, with proper popular rejoicings was, however, deferred until February 12. It was not until March 10, 1881, that the Senate first sat in their own chamber, one of the most lavishly and curiously adorned rooms in the world; and only in January last did the Court of Appeals make its quarters in the sumptuous edifice, which has cost already about fifteen million dollars more or less, and will certainly cost another five million before it will be completed. It covers more than three acres of ground, is in the style known as Free Renaissance, has an exterior of granite, and its interior is diversified with a most surprising variety of stone, decorations, carved and painted, and effects bizarre or artistic, cheerful or impressively solemn.

It is a "blending of all beauties," which, however aptly it may represent the comprehensive scope of modern culture, is almost entirely unappreciated by a considerable section of the men sent to Albany to legislate. What appreciatiation can

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ORCHESTRAL REHEARSAL.

The Opera House Orchestra at Maennerchor Hall Last Night.

The Opera House orchestra gave one of its popular Sunday night rehearsals at Maennerchor Hall last evening, that notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather was well attended. The programme was a choice one, and was splendidly rendered by the fifteen gentlemen composing the organization. To lovers of music, those understanding it, the best numbers were the 'cello solo played by Mr. Harry Sturm, and the violin solo by Prof. Vaas. The 'cello has been recently added to the orchestra, and it is a great improvement. Mr. Sturm is a very fine performer, and his selection, a romance, "With her Alone," deserved the warm encore he received. Prof. Vaas chose one of Schubert's nocturnes and played it in his usual correct style. Among the other numbers on the programme were Suppe's "Pique Dame" overture; Verdi's finale to "Macbeth;" Rossini's overture to Tancred, and a charming little serenade by Carl.

Hereafter these rehearsals will be held regularly every other Sunday night.

That Case of Inhumanity.

The INTELLIGENCER is in receipt of a communication from J. M. Richards, agent of the Humane Society, in reference to the case of Ike Smith, recently fined for starving a horse and a mule. He says that on Monday night Officer Montgomery reported the case to him, as he has kindly reported other cases of cruelty. Mr. Richards devoted all the time he could spare next morning in search of Smith, when he learned that Officer Montgomery, who had seen the animals feeding on pine lumber, had sworn out a warrant. Mr. Richards then fed the animals, and voluntarily appeared as a witness against Smith. Mr. Richards adds: "The lack of interest on the part of our citizens generally in withholding their means and in failing to report such matters as need the attention of the society has been the greatest obstacle in the way of its more rapid advancement."

Bellaire Items.

Miss Annie Irwin, of Morristown, is visiting Miss Minnie Darrah.

During the last two weeks, Mr. Rock, city sexton, has not had a single interment in the Union cemetery.

Hutchinson's coal bank, west of town, has had a steady run ever since last spring, with the exception of a few days for repairs.

Houston's South Bellaire green house has been rebuilt on the south side of Guernsey street, and is much larger than the old one.

Bellaire street cars this winter are continuing the use of stoves, and the long ride to the ferry is made as comfortable as one could wish.

Warner Marshall and James Curren are contestants for a gold breast pin in aid of the Second M. E. Church. A festival will be held Friday and Saturday evenings.

This morning Bellaire will be full of idle men. Even the nail works and steel works are compelled to be idle while the lately burnt fan is replaced in the steel works.

A social will be held at the residences of of Chalkley Dawson and Mrs. Thompson, Gravel Hill, Thursday evening, in aid of a Christmas treat for the Second Presbyterian Sunday School.

Rev. J. K. McKallip spent most of last week with relatives in Pennsylvania, but was back in time to preach as usual at the First Presbyterian Church yesterday. Rev. J. M. Monroe yesterday preached at the Disciples' Church on the "Centenary of Methodism." There were services yesterday, both morning and evening, at the South Bellaire M. E. Church. At the United Presbyterian Church there were communion services yesterday forenoon, after a sermon by Rev. D. M. Sleeth, of Cairo, W. Va.

RIVER RIPPLES.

Stage of the Water and Movements of the Steamboats.

The river at this point was about stationery yesterday. The marks indicated a depth of 7 feet 9 inches in the channel. Yesterday's rain was general at points above and another rise may be looked for in a day or two which will enable the coal fleet to get home with empties and possibly fill up for another run. At present almost everything is out of Pittsburgh. The W. G. Horner was the only boat in that port on Saturday. The Smoky City has reached there by this time; she passed up Saturday.

The Katie Stockdale passed up yesterday morning.

The Scotia passed down early Saturday morning with a good trip.

The John Penney, Alex. Swift, Dexter and Resolute passed down Saturday with coal.

The W. N. Chancellor passed down Saturday morning about 11 o'clock with a good trip for the Kanawha valley.

The Batchelor and Diurnal got away in good time on Saturday. The Chesapeake is this morning's Parkersburg packet.

Surveyor of Customs Beach left on the St. Lawrence yesterday morning for Gallipolis, Pt. Pleasant and Charleston, to look after several of the boats in his district.

Pilot Frank Williams, of Wellsburg, standing watch at the wheel of the Raymond Horner of the coal fleet on her present run to Louisville, is accompanied by his wife.

The Dan Clark was the first of the coal fleet to arrive in Cincinnati. Pittsburgh coal is selling at Cincinnati as follows: Second pool, 8c afloat; third pool, 8½c; fourth pool, 9c, agreed rates.

Captain Muhleman will be glad to give all the information he can about the Andes excursion to New Orleans to all who call on him, while he is in port. The fare for the round trip will be $60.

Capt. Hod Knowles is again in command of the Emma Graham and jolly Al Slaven is in the office. The steamer is now on her way up for the first time since the low season. Tony Meldahl, the well known pilot, is at the wheel.

Will Brookhardt and Capt. Jim Sandford are at the wheel of the Andes. Two better pilots are not to be found on the Upper Ohio. Last season they were on the St. Lawrence. Capt. Muhleman is to be congratulated on having secured their services.

Charlie Reeves, one of the clerks on the St. Lawrence, a former Wheeling boy, was one of the lucky ones during the long low water season. He secured a berth on one of the Big Sandy's low water packets and was kept busy nearly all the time.

In addition to the 9,000,000 bushels of coal that were sent out from Pittsburgh on the present "run" there were sent out of the Great Kanawha over 2,000,000 bushels. Taking both "runs", the people of Cincinnati and Louisville ought not to suffer for coal this winter.

The Andes is due to-day from Cincinnati, for which point she will leave tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. This will be the Andes' first appearance in over five months. Captain Charlie Muhleman will be found in command as usual and Mart Noll and Charlie Knox will do the honors of the office as of old. The Andes is a magnificent stern wheel packet, easy-running and accommodating. Passengers are always pleased with the Andes, and she is also a favorite with the shippers. She was handsomely fixed up during the low water season, and was never in better condition.

TIDE OF BUSINESS

STILL REMAINS AT A LOW EBB

Although Some Points Report a Slight Improvement—Breadstuffs and Provisions Lower—Iron Continues to Decline. Wool Market—Coke Trade Flat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Special dispatches to *Bradstreet's* from leading trade centers report that holiday purchases are exhibiting a contrast with the inactivity previously noted, yet the volume of such sales is almost uniformly below the total for 1883. Aside from the continued firmness in the New England cotton goods markets, due to the recent firmness in the price of raw cotton, and with the exception of a slightly improved distribution of goods at Boston, Memphis, Wilmington and Savannah, general trade at all points is at as low an ebb as ever. A more conspicuous feature is found in the long-continued and pronounced dullness of mercantile collections. Rates of exchange on New York at interior points have declined in most instances. There is no change in the industrial situation.

Wheat has been influenced by the unexpectedly heavy receipts of wheat at western points. It is evident that farmers are being forced to take what they can get. Cash wheat at New York was weaker Friday, closing at 83c, a loss of 1½c