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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

HIS name is Dennis—Eli Dennis, for he "gits thar."

OHIO COUNTY gets doorkeeper. What's the matter with the "unterrified" of Ohio county?

STICK a pin in the Hon. Daniel Lucas' caucus resolution. It contains "some references to allusions." Dan'l is beginning early to throw bricks.

THERE was a good deal of heroic talk about bolting the Democratic nominations. That was before the caucus had spoken. Democrats don't bolt—except to swallow the caucus food whole.

THE racket in Tucker county, picturesquely reported in to-day's INTELLIGENCER, shows one of the bad effects of the *Register's* heated Moorefield imagination. Tucker couldn't think of being outdone by Hardy.

THE Republicans in the Legislature are a minority very respectable for numbers and more worthy of consideration by reason of character, brains and experience. They are a force not to be overlooked. In the House they run the majority a close race. The organization which has been effected promises to be "very handy to have about."

IT is due to Senator N. B. Scott to say that he consented to the use of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for Mayor upon condition that no other Republican would accept the nomination. In the event of any other name being presented he desired that his own should not be used. He had no wish to be Mayor, made no canvass and was glad that another good Republican was willing to serve. The contest in the convention placed Senator Scott in an attitude not of his own seeking and to that extent did him injustice.

CONGRESSMAN GIBSON'S alleged tariff convention will keep its weather eye on the crumbs that are to fall from President Cleveland's table. In this view it is intended to be a protective tariff convention. Mr. Gibson has pronounced views concerning the distribution of the national patronage. He doesn't desire to embarrass the Senators with the whole of the West Virginia business. Nothing of this sort appears in the interesting interview elsewhere given. At this point Mr. Gibson's modesty overcomes him.

WHEN the Republicans of West Virginia appointed a State Committee they did not expect it would engage in the McCormick kind of business. What right had the Chairman and Secretary to make that use of their official relations to the party? The State Committee was chosen to conduct a campaign, not to peddle pap. Moreover there are members of that committee who were not asked whether they approved that misuse of the committee as a part of the party machinery. We have had something too much of this sort of committee work. There is precedent for it, but the precedent is bad.

FROM foreign testimony the assassination of Captain Phelan ought to be severely condemned, if not from the bare facts of the brutal attack. Short, his assailant, was unpopular in England on account of his socialistic views. When Phelan resided in Glasgow he gave the police a clue in their search for dynamite, the discovery of which, no doubt, saved many lives. He was in favor of force, but not a destructive policy, that would annihilate the innocent with the alleged enemies of Ireland. If this is the vengeance of O'Donovan Rossa's gang, the sooner the United States authorities take some steps towards wiping out the murderous spawn the better it will be for society, and the honor and integrity, not only of this country, but the Irish cause.

IF Blaine had been elected, is it likely that not to have been an "original Blaine man" would have been sweetly dwelt upon as the surest indication of a deserving Republican and the easiest passport to official favor at Washington? And yet, after the nomination of Blaine the men who had favored him and given him a solid West Virginia delegation drew no factional lines, marked nobody for punishment, and had no thought of pursuing any man because he preferred Arthur or anyone else to Blaine. The drawing of factional lines at this time is not wise. It will do little harm because there is no campaign near at hand, because the Arthur faction is not large and in the nature of things will go to pieces after the retirement of the patronage dispenser who sustains it.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

A Paper Mill Owner Finds His Papers and Funds Gone.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 13.—When A. Hartje, owner of the Clinton paper mills, went to his office this morning, he found the safe blown open and removed several feet from its moorings. A half inch hole was drilled through the outside plate and the door blown clear off. Several dollars in a drawer was taken with a large pocketbook containing notes and drafts, of no value to the burglar. A pair of gloves was taken from an overcoat near by. The watchman in the mill failed to hear any noise. No arrests.

FIRE AT NEW MARTINSVILLE.

Pool Room and Dwelling Burned—Loss $4,000.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., Jan. 14—1:55.—A large fire is raging here now. The pool room of White & Bower and the residence of Levi Barger are on fire. The fire seems to be under control and I do not think it will spread. The loss will probably be $4,000. B.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 13.—The steam saw mill boiler of J. R. Wilson, eight miles South or here, burst this morning, killing John Evans, Hiram Evans and Wm. Armstrong. J. G. Evans was horribly burned and Walter Morrison badly hurt.

M'CORMICK'S CASE.

A LITTLE INSIDE HISTORY.

Some Striking Letter Writing—The Original Arthur Man Discovered at Last—The State Committee to the Rescue—McCormick's Plaintive Plea.

From the Editor of the Intelligencer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1885.—The nomination of S. P. McCormick, of Grafton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in West Virginia, has excited a good deal of comment here. The interest is not confined to West Virginians. If it were not for certain peculiar circumstances this would become a celebrated case. Democrats take a very philosophic view of the matter. If they were sure of Cleveland's attitude they would know better what to do. Thus far it is an open question whether Cleveland will listen to party persuasion and as fast as possible fill the places, at least the principal ones, with Democrats, or whether he will leave the Republicans undisturbed. With special reference to this West Virginia affair Democrats say that if the Administration was determined to make a nomination at this time McCormick's success suits them, for they seem to understand that it is distasteful to a majority of Republicans. They think it will not contribute to harmony in the Republican ranks.

WHY HE WILL BE CONFIRMED.

There is, however, strong pressure from West Virginia, brought by Democrats and Republicans, to defeat McCormick's confirmation. As I see the situation now I do not think the opposition will prevail. There may be some delay in response to the protests pouring in, but I look for McCormick's confirmation in a few days. The nomination is now in the hands of the Finance Committee. Democratic Senators, in addition to the reasons already given, hesitate to oppose confirmation because the chickens may come home to roost. Their President will be confronted by a Republican Senate. If Democratic Senators oppose Arthur's nominations and get enough Republican help to defeat them, there may be retaliation in kind. The present disposition of Republican Senators is to allow Cleveland to pursue his own course without impediment. Democratic Senators do not desire to disturb this comfortable understanding. Republican Senators do not wish to get into a wrangle with President Arthur on the eve of his retirement. Most of them consider themselves under obligations to him and perhaps are willing to be placed under more. I am not able to say whether the West Virginia Senators will or will not oppose McCormick's confirmation. In my judgment their opposition could only delay, it could not defeat, confirmation.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The steps which have led up to this appointment will be of interest to West Virginia Republicans. If there be reasons why they ought not to be informed I do not know them. They have not been taken into the confidence of Mr. McCormick and his backers, but possibly those gentlemen were otherwise engaged. From the time of Mr. McCormick's first appearance in pursuit of the Collectorship he has not permitted himself to stray far from it. April 18, 1884, in a letter to the President, he thought the "contingency had arisen" in which he ought to be made Collector, and he took the liberty to refer to General Goff. May 19 he asked leave to withdraw his application, and on June 6 the application and accompanying papers were returned. June 23, with the knowledge that General Duval was to hold the place, he wrote to "waive his claims," whatever that meant, and favored General Duval. What seems to have been a delayed letter from A. F. Gibbens, of Kanawha, member of the State Committee and recently appointed Postmaster at Charleston, says, under date of June 25, that the appointment of Mr. McCormick would be "acceptable to the active and reliable Republicans of the State." Mr. Gibbens does not state where he obtained this information.

M'CORMICK AN "ORIGINAL ARTHUR MAN."

If it be borne in mind that General Duval's resignation was offered April 12, 1884, and that it was offered as a protest against Commissioner Evans' intimation that General Duval was expected to cooperate with President Arthur's friends to secure him the nomination for President, the dates already given will have additional interest. It will be noted that a week after the resignation McCormick thought the "contingency had arisen," that in another month he asked leave to withdraw his application, and that in two months more he was favoring the retention of Duval. The whirligig of politics was doing some active spinning. July 17, a week after the nomination of Blaine, McCormick renews his application in a rather peculiar letter to the President, in which he says Duval is anxious to go out and will not remain later than March 4, and adds these very striking observations:

"The key to this is that it is expected that Blaine will be elected, and after 4th March upon his, Duval's retirement, 'a Blaine man will be appointed in his stead.' This has been stated, and Gen. Duval, I am informed, has intimated that if Duval be now removed or he insists on retiring McCormick will be appointed, which must be prevented. In other words, because McCormick has been an open friend of President Arthur, and espoused his cause previous to the National Convention, and indeed for three years past, and now the office is to be so manipulated as to prevent McCormick and his friends' advancement because they were friends of the President. You will excuse me for stating the case as I have. I could not say less and explain the situation. Duval has been Collector for about fifteen years. During all that time he has done nothing comparatively speaking, toward building up the party. It is known that he expresses openly the most supreme contempt for his Chief, Commissioner Evans.

APPOINTMENT URGED IN A PECULIAR LETTER.

For some reason the Administration was not disposed to move in the matter. There may or may not have been personal solicitation, which is not a matter of evidence. But near the close of the year the letter-writing campaign was renewed, possibly in the hope that the Collectorship would fall to McCormick as a Christmas gift. The most entertaining of all the letters is written on three official letter heads of the Republican State Committee. Seeing that the letter is signed by Mr. Cowden as Chairman, and Mr. Scofield as Secretary, it seems that they assumed to speak in the name of the Republican party of West Virginia. Here is the letter which, without any stretch of fancy, may be characterized as a remarkable production:

WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN EX. COM.,
WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 20, 1884.

Hon. C. A. Arthur, Washington, D. C.:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The election in this State last October and November demonstrated the fact that West Virginia can hereafter be relied on to go Republican. We are exceedingly anxious to accomplish this result and to do it must appropriate all legitimate means and aids within our reach. With the results of November now before us, of course the matter of Federal appointments cannot be anticipated as one of much aid except so far as your own administration may be able to contribute during the short remaining months of its constitutional existence.

There is one change that we think might be made with good results to the service and with splendid promise of political vantage: We refer to the Collector of Internal Revenue. General Duval, the present incumbent, resigned the office several months ago, which resignation has not yet been accepted. It is not necessary to refer to that resignation here, nor the causes that led to it. We write this for the purpose of respectfully urging upon you your acceptance of that resignation, as a decided political advantage and the appointment of Mr. S. P. McCormick, whose papers are now in Commissioner Evans' hands, we believe.

General Duval has repeatedly expressed the wish that his resignation might be accepted and that he wanted it accepted. His business interests have all been removed to a distant territory (Montana) where he will probably reside hereafter, thus severing, at least all political relations with our people.

Mr. McCormick is honest, capable and true Republican, and one of the acknowledged leaders of the State. The only objection ever yet urged against his political reputation was that he is not an "original Blaine man;" and yet he performed as effective service in the last campaign as any Republican in the State. True, he was not an "original Blaine man," but until political fealty is superceded by the mere sentiment of hero worshiping we shall not cease to characterize the cry as a silly one.

Mr. McCormick was a good soldier, is a true Republican, a man of sterling integrity, is thoroughly capable and is one of *your* strongest and most influential friends in the State. His appointment would set certain influences at work that would bear excellent results.

If he was not sure of retaining the position beyond Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, we would still earnestly urge it as a matter of wise policy. But with the uncertainty that seems to surround our new President's policy as to civil service, Mr. McCormick's retention might be much longer than we now expect.

Trusting that your Excellency will comply with this request, which we know is earnestly desired by *your* friends in this State, and which we believe is sanctioned by a sound political policy, we remain,

Very Respectfully,
W. J. W. COWDEN, *Chairman.*
O. G. SCOFIELD, *Secretary.*

SUGGESTIVE POINTS.

The italics are in the original, and help to impart its peculiar flavor. The quoted phrase "original Blaine man" is so quoted in the original. The writers of the letter have always claimed that they were "orignal Blaine men" in the sense that they favored Blaine's nomination. From their letter to the President it appears that in their view there is something wrong with a man who was an "orignal Blaine man." But it is not necessary at this time to take the letter apart, or even to inquire what are the peculiar influences to be set going by this appointment. It is in place to add that at this time General Duval did not expect or desire to be replaced; that he has not removed, and does not intend to remove, "his business interests" out of the State; and it is his intention to hold on to his West Virginia home. He and his sons have a cattle ranch in Montana. C. B. H.

A SMALL RIOT

At South Bend, Ind.—Five Persons Badly Wounded.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 13.—Yesterday the employes at the Oliver Chilled Plow Works struck for higher wages and compelled all men to quit at an early hour this morning. Two hundred congregated in the front of the gate and would not allow any one to enter. Those who tried to enter were beaten about the head and body. Officer Kelly while trying to quiet the mob was shot through the scalp and badly pounded. Captain Edward Nicar attempted to go into the office and they attacked him with clubs. He shot several times and wounded a number. He was badly hurt about the head. He entered the office and locked the door and was held a prisoner in the office, his only communication being by telephone to the city.

The Veteran guards of the G. A. R. were mustered out, about seventy men, to rescue Captain Nicar, a member of the guards. Sheriff Rockstroseim empowered them to act as a State militia to preserve the peace and to disperse the strikers. On hearing this some the strikers left. Following is a list of the wounded: Captain Edward Nicar, Dave Hoffman, Mr. Card, Officer Kelly and Jacob Barnhardt, the forman in the paint shop. Immense crowds thronged the street and followed the Veteran guards to the factory, and great excitement prevailed.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of the trouble is this: Previous to the annual meeting of the branch managers of Oliver & Co. it was found that owing to depression in trade their goods were accumulating. At this meeting it was decided they must restrict production. They first tried running on half time at the old rate of wages. This was done for a fortnight, but it proved unsatisfactory to the men. The Olivers then proposed a reduction of 12½ percent on the average throughout the entire factory and run full time. The Poles would not agree to this and went out and were out about three weeks when they then agreed to accept the reduction and went to work December 8, except the ring leaders in the previous strike whom the Olivers refused to take. These ring leaders incited this riot and had the men who were at work make such unreasonable demands that they knew the Olivers could not accept it. This demand was not only the restoration of old wages previous to the 12½ percent reduction but a considerable advance. Before this cut the men were earning an average of from $1.50 to $2 a day. The strike was made without knowing whether the Olivers would or would not accede to their demands, the strikers refusing to send a committee to them to consider their grievances.

THE SOUTHERN CYCLONE.

The Extent of the Devastation Wrought. The Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 13.—A special to the *Times* from Collinsville gives fuller details of the terrible Alabama cyclone. About a mile west of Collinsville the residence of Noble Gilbrath was demolished. His youngest child was instantly killed and the body terribly mangled. A young man was fatally wounded three miles from there. Two residences were completely blown away. Owing to the high waters it is impossible to obtain accurate information, but enough is known to report that it is by no means such a terrible scourge as the famous cyclone of Calhoun county last spring.

Assailant and Victim.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Eight or nine years ago, Short, the assailant of Phelan, resided in Leeds for months. He was connected with the local Home Rule societies, and advocated Socialistic doctrines and the employment of physical force to further the objects of the Society, but personally he was unpopular.

It is stated in Glasgow that Capt. Phelan went to Liverpool under the alias of Anderson, and told the officers to search the steamer Queen for dynamite.

A TUSSLE IN TUCKER

FOR THE CIRCUIT CLERKSHIP.

A Democratic Clerk Who Died Hard, and Nearly Brought on Bloodshed in an Interior County—Latest Accounts Report "All Quiet on the Potomac."

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

ST. GEORGE, W. VA., Jan. 12.—The week just ended has been a momentous one to the people of St. George and the surrounding country. Never at any time, not even during the war, when the town was repeatedly captured, has the excitement run so high.

The difficulty grew out of the contest case of Adams and Mayer for the Circuit Clerkship. Adams was declared elected last fall by fourteen majority, and Mayer gave notice of a contest. When the case came up for trial at the County Court soon after, Adams' attorney contended for a trial as soon as arrangements could be made for it. To this Mayer's attorney's objected, and at their request the trial was set for February 7th. With this understanding, the lawyers for Adams went ahead with their preparations, and summoned their witnesses for that time. All this being in shape Adams started East on a business trip, intending to visit the exposition at New Orleans and return in time for the trial. P. Lipscomb and W. B. Maxwell, attorneys for Adams, were called to Beverly to defend an important lawsuit there, and E. Harper, one of the members of our County Court, was also in Beverly interested in the same suit.

Thus there was no one in St. George to look after the interests of Adams, and, taking advantage of the absence of Mayer's lawyers, A. B. Parsons and L. S. Anvil, called a new time for the trial, and placed it January 7. Adams was not in the State, and was not notified. Two members of the court only sat on the trial. Mayer summoned his witnesses, and the work of the court commenced. As it is a business of risk to express opinions of courts of justice it will suffice to say that public opinion is bitter in its expressions of disapprobation. Mayer presented his cause. Not a witness or an advocate appeared for Adams, and on the second day Mayer was declared elected by six majority. He swore in immediately, and that night went to Beverly amd had Judge Ice sign the necessary papers, and returned to St. George by seven o'clock the next evening.

THE RUMORS OF WAR.

Now began the rumors of war in St. George. The people believed the whole proceeding illegal, and their indignation knew no bounds. Mayer's friends made an effort to lock Adams out on Friday. Up to this time Adams had not returned, and had not been heard of. Parties in Baltimore had been telegraphing for two days trying to find him. Telegrams had been sent to all the Southern cities and to every hotel in New Orleans, but nothing had been heard of him. On Thursday he was found in Washington City, and on Friday evening he reached St. George, and entered the Clerk's office about half an hour before Mayer's return from Beverly. Threats began to be made by both sides—for the lines began to be clearly drawn between the two sides—and the Sheriff put in an appearance to keep order. Crowds assembled in the Court-house. Adams had possession of the office. When Mayer arrived he collected his men and marched to the Clerk's office and demanded admission. It was refused him because his papers were irregular, and their legality was doubtful.

OPEN THREATS.

Open threats were made by Mayer's party that they would "have another Moorfield scrape," and a couple of shots were fired near the court house. The excitement was getting so high that a riot seemed imminent, and the sheriff deputized every available man to help keep the peace and defend public property. The suspicious movements of bodies of men among the shrubbery and pine trees that grow in the court house yard gave reason for believing that it was the intention of Mayer's friends to break down the doors and enter the Clerk's office by force. The doors were hastily barricaded with benches and pieces of timber, and an armed guard was placed within to keep out all persons who had not a pass from the sheriff. The court room, which opens into the Clerk's office, was also locked, and guarded by about a half-dozen men.

The town was in commotion all night. It seemed that scarcely any one slept. At 5 o'clock Saturday morning a company of Mayer's friends, headed by some of the town officers, attempted to arrest the whole force at the Court House. Resistance was offered, and it was abandoned without a fight. It afterwards appeared that the warrants were grossly illegal, and that the one who issued them had himself liable to severe handling.

Two or three attempts were made by Mayer's party to get into the Clerk's office on Saturday; but no violence was used. The Sheriff's posse had grown to some twenty-five. A force was kept on duty day and night. All kind of rumors come in of gathering squadrons and threatened attacks. The object of the Sheriff was not to hold the office for Adams or for Mayer, but to preserve public property, which was manifestly not very safe about the Court House then. Neither Mayer nor Adams were allowed to go inside the office, but those engaged in the defense were all the friends of Adams.

G. A. Mayer was the Democratic nominee for the Clerkship, and J. J. Adams, who has been eighteen years Clerk, ran on the Independent ticket—which in Tucker county is a distinct organization, consisting of one-third of the Democratic party and all the Republican and Greenbackers.

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

Sunday passed off quietly. Toward evening rumors got afloat that the Mayer party was making preparations to take the court house by storm. The Sheriff's posse prepared for battle. They were heavily armed with revolvers, double-barreled shot guns, Winchester Repeating rifles, and other implements of war. The Mayor of the town had expressed his determination of sending to the country for a force with which to expel the Sheriff from the court house. (Nearly everybody in town had joined the Sheriff.) Nothing of note occurred till midnight, when a mountaineer arrived. He had ridden ten miles through the rain and mud to notify the Sheriff that a force was coming to attack him. The time for the attack was set for 5 o'clock Monday morning. Word had been sent up and down the hills and valleys by the Mayer faction, and every man who would was urged to come and help retake the clerk's office. The Sheriff prepared for it, and had his men ready. But, no attack was made. It is certain that it was planned to make the assault, but probably the show of force caused it to be abandoned.

THE COUNTY EXCITED.

On Monday Mayer again demanded admittance into the Clerk's office, and was denied it. Three times that day he tried to get in and failed. The county was now well excited, and people came into town from every direction, and all kinds of alarms were abroad in the land.

Both sides were awaiting legal documents. L. Hansford had been sent to Beverly by Mayer to have a better set of papers made out. W. B. Maxwell, attorney for Adams, had been riding day and night for four days to see different judges and have the work of our County court undone. At nine o'clock Monday night he arrived from Fairmont with the necessary papers made out. They were served on Mayer, and Adams, followed by a large crowd of hurrahing men, took legal possession of the Clerk's office, and the Sheriff disbanded his forces, who have been named the "Mulligan Guards"—thirty-six in number. "All's quict on the Potomac to-night." J. J. H.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Grant Retirement Bill—The Sherman-Davis Controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—The Senate galleries were densely packed to-day in anticipation of a renewal of the exciting debate of yesterday. Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House Naval bill with Senate amendment, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds, President *pro tem.*, called Mr. Ingalls to the chair, and from the floor, as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, offered a bill authorizing the President by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint on the retired list of the army of the United States, from among those who have been Generals commanding the army of Generals in Chief of said army, one person to be put on the retired list, and the total number now allowed by law shall be increased accordingly.

Mr. Edmunds asked unanimous consent that this bill be now considered. Every Senator would see its purport. It would authorize the President to appoint Ulysses S. Grant to the army of the United States and obviate the objection urged by the President against the Fitz John Porter bill. Mr. Cockrell objected and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hawley moved to proceed to the consideration of his bill to print General Sherman's historical statement. On this question, when the nays were called, a dead silence was maintained on the Democratic side, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the question.

VANCE'S REPLY.

Mr. Vance slowly rose and with a manuscript speech in his hand proceeded to read that part of General Sherman's letter which referred to him, to which he categorically replied.

First—That no letters or documents or letter books were ever left at his residence while Governor.

Second—No clerk or secretary of his ever used as a repository any copy book for his (Vance's) correspondence, all letters being copied in the book required by law, and afterwards tied up in bundles, where they remain to this day.

Third—Gen. Sherman did not find in the copy book which he refers to, any such letter, for the simple reason that no such letter ever existed.

Fourth—He averred most positively on his honor as an American Senator, that no letter containing such a threat was received by him. All letters from Mr. Davis to him were to be found copied in the book now now on file in the War Department.

He proceeded to say that the reasons given by Mr. Sherman, in corroboration of his statement, were equally untrue. It was impossible that any distinguished citizen of North Carolina could have made the statements to General Sherman which he said they did, that he (Mr. Vance) was afraid of Mr. Davis. It was true that he (Vance) did send an embassy to General Sherman, but it was to ask protection, not separate terms, the war then being virtually over and Mr. Davis a fugitive. The reason he did not await the return of that embassy was because he was informed it had been captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry. Those who served on the victorious side in the late war seemed unable to appreciate the feelings which those who suffered the humiliation of defeat still entertained towards their great leader, but he appealed to them whether they, as men, would not rather see their late foes meeting them standing up rather than crawling upon their bellies. Mr. Hawley read extracts from correspondence between Governor Vance and Jefferson Davis on the subject of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* to sustain General Sherman's views of their relation.

NEVER DISOBEYED JEFF.

Senator Brown rose to a personal explanation. He never disobeyed an order of the President of the Confederate States which he had the right to give. There had been a wide difference of opinion between Mr. Davis and himself as to the constitutionality of the Conscript act, but he never sought to obstruct it. When General Sherman's army invaded Georgia, he called into active service a class of persons, old men and boys, and officers of counties who were not liable to military duty. He did refuse an order to turn these troops over to the Confederate army, because the President had no power to order into service troops who by law were exempt. And though these troops were furloughed to gather the crops. They were afterwards called back into service and were duly surrendered with Johnson's army. He denied that either himself or Mr. Stephens had ever indicated a wish to General Sherman for a conference with a view for a separate State accommodation for Georgia, though both would have been glad to have seen negotiations opened between the Federal Government and the Confederate Government. He continued: "I was not an original Union man. I was a secessionist. I am aware there are few of the original panel now living. Still I was a secessionist; the Government was made with my consent, and therefore this was the state of the case in which I could permit Georgia to negotiate in any manner which ever imply bad faith to the other confederates."

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

The discussion at this point began to broaden very considerably. Mr. Hawley, in support of General Sherman's statement of Governor Brown's attitude towards Mr. Davis read Governor Brown's letter refusing to turn over his militia to the Confederate authorities in which he declared that "he held these troops to defend the State against usurpation and abuse of power by the Central Government," as well as to repel invasion by the enemy.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the resolution, and it was agreed to, 52 to 10, a number of Democrats voting for it, including Messrs. Bayard, Garland, Lamar and Vance. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Hampton, Harris, Lenna, Maxey, Morgan, Saulsbury, Slater and Vest—10.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Jan. 13.—Temporary Speaker, E. M. Haines, went to the office of the Secretary of State this morning and was sworn in by a Notary Public as speaker of the House. When the House met at 2 P. M., he refused to entertain the motion from the Democrats to proceed to a permanent organization. Mr. Haines delivered a long address to prove that he was permanent speaker and that it was a constitutional office which could only be vacated by his voluntary resignation or impeachment. Chaos was threatened for a time but in due course the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow, and in the meantime the situation will be canvassed in caucus.

COUNCIL CHATTER.

THE BUSINESS THAT WAS DONE

At Last Night's Meeting—Winding Up Affairs—Long Reports and Other Business—Complimenting the Various Officers—Natural Gas Again.

The last regular meeting of the present Council was held last evening. There was a large attendance in both branches, but the tables were covered with such a grist of business that it was found to be impossible to dispose of it and a special meeting will be necessary to complete the Council's career.

In the Second Branch all the members were present except Messrs. Gavin, Gleason, Jaeger, Pickett, Porter Smith, Whittaker and Wingerter. President Hildreth presided. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with until the special meeting, when the record will be finished up.

The following amounts embraced in the various committee reports were ordered paid: City Prison, $55 94; Superintendent City Prison, $118 37; Fire Department, $233 30; Police, $35 45; Real Estate, $3 00; Accounts, $341 85.

Accompanying the report of the Committee on Fire Department were the rules prepared by the newly elected Chief for the government of the Department as required by ordinance, for confirmation by the Council. As it was thought that the present Council would have to hold a special meeting, the rules were laid over until that meeting. No radical change is made in the rules of the past two years.

THE WANTS OF THE B. P. W.

The Board of Public Works asked for an appropriation to pay the following amounts, which was granted, the Clerk being authorized to draw his order on the Receiver for the same: D. Gore, for curbings, crossings and paving, $4,427 90; D. Gore, for grading done on Sixteenth street, omitted in a former estimate, $331 20; Wm. Stobbs, crossings and curbing, $234 20; total, $4,993 30. The Board, in explanation, stated that of the first amount due Mr. Gore, the greater portion of it was due for paving after the Gas Trustees had laid the 16-inch main, and the sewers had been laid in alleys 13 and 14. "The balance is due for general repairs throughout the city. None of said amount was for any new work ordered after the Board became aware of the city's embarrassed financial condition: in fact no new work was ordered."

The Board in another communication asked for an appropriation to pay the following amounts out of the 10 cent levy fund, said amounts being due for new paving on Sixteenth street between Eoff and Chapline. The appropriation was granted the Clerk being ordered to draw his order on the Receiver for that amount. West Virginia Fire Brick Co., paving blocks, $1,282 87; D. Gore, paving and grading, $1,263.60; total $2,546.47.

The committee on Real Estate respectfully referred back to Council, the resolution recently adopted instructing the committee to employ a suitable person to make an estimate of the cost of putting the Capitol Building in good, thorough and complete repair, and recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Real Estate in conjunction with the members of the Legislature from Ohio county be requested to use their best efforts to obtain from the State an appropriation sufficient to put the building in good and complete repair.

The First Branch amended by instructing the committee to employ a competent person to make an estimate of the cost of the necessary repairs. The Second concurred in this.

A COMPLIMENTARY REPORT.

The Committee on Accounts reported that it had examined the books of the City Clerk and Receiver for the three months ending December 31, 1884, and had found the same to balance. The books showed the following balances:

Ten-cent Levy Fund—To balance October, $1,840 52; November, $8,063 23; December, $819 16.

General Fund—To balance October, $822 41; November, $589 79; December, $8,998 19.

Contingent Fund—By balance October, $23 67; November, $2,248 09; to balance, December, $32 68.

The reports of the City Sergeant showed that the fines and costs collected during the quarter amounted to $1,161 20.

The committee in closing this, its last report, paid the following well deserved compliment to two popular and thoroughly competent officials: "Your committee in this, its last report, desires to extend its thanks to the City Clerk and Receiver for their uniform courtesies during the past two years and compliment them on the neat and excellent condition of the books of their respective offices." Accompanying the committee's report was the Clerk's annual statement, which was submitted and approved and ordered published one time in the four papers of the city. This statement is a very elaborate and carefully gotten up one, and Clerk Bowers may well be proud, not only of its appearance but of the results it shows. The statement will be published in full in a few days, and it is worthy of the careful consideration of all citizens. The committee in its report states further, "In the examination of said annual statement your committee is pleased to find and report that notwithstanding the large expenditures and substantial improvements made within the past year, the actual increase of the city's indebtedness only amounts to $11,762 04, a net reduction for the two years past of $50,000.

MORE NATURAL GAS.

The Naylor Mining and Manufacturing Company, a corporation of this State and having its principal office in this city, petitioned that as it is the owner of a gas well situated near the town of Wellsburg, in Brooke county, which is discharging a strong and continuous flow of natural gas which it desires to bring to this city in pipes and supply the same to manufacturers and others for fuel, that it be granted the privilege of laying pipes through and under the streets and alleys of the city for the purpose stated and for conveying gas from other wells.

On motion of Mr. G. O. Smith this was referred to the Committee on Ordinances with instructions to report an ordinance granting the petition at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Shanley the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up licenses. Michael Hearn was granted a new license and allowed a reduction on his old one, he having changed his place of business to 2331 Market street. P. Kochert was granted license to keep a coffee house at 615 Main street, with Peter Welty and Charles Schmidt as sureties. Joseph Werner and G. F. Botts, sureties on F. Werner's coffee house bond, asked to be released from the same, and that his license be annulled, as, in their opinion, Werner is of unsound mind.

The First Branch refused to grant the rebate asked for in the Werner case, and the Second, adhering to its position, asked for a committee of conference, naming Messrs. Wilkinson, Healy and Schulte as its part of the committee.

Mr. Healy offered a resolution, which was adopted, extending the thanks of the Branch to President Hildreth and Messrs. Bowers, Dunaway and Bennett for their services. Mr. Hildreth said he had intended to make a speech on the dissolving of his relations with the members, but he would postpone the same until the special meeting.

The Solicitor presented three ordinances, making the changes in salaries prepared by the Salary Committee, but as they had not been before the committee for approval, action on them was postponed.

THE CHARTER CHANGES.

The Committee on Legislation presented "a bill to provide against the incurring of indebtedness by the City of Wheeling otherwise than with the consent of the voters," for Council's approval before presentation to the Legislature. It was read and ordered printed. Mr. Hildreth presented the following amendment, which was defeated:

The City Council may at any time after the passage of the Act place the Police and Health Departments each under the care of three commissioners, who shall have charge of the said departments under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the City Council for their government and hold their office during the term of the Council which elects them, and receive the same salary as that paid the members of the Board of Public Works.

In the First Branch Mayor Miller presided. The absentees were Messrs. Bingell, Happy, Miller and Myles. This Branch concurred with the Second in its action on the papers named, except as noted above.

THE BIG LAND SUIT.

The Upshur County Parties Mulcted in $17,056 13.

The jury in the case of Joseph Duffner, of Cleveland, Ohio, against D. D. T. Farnsworth and fourteen other prominent citizens of Upshur county, this State, to recover $20,800 paid them for a land title alleged to be worthless, yesterday returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $17,056 13. The argument was concluded Monday evening, and the jury sat until midnight without reaching a verdict. Court then adjourned until 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the jury resumed its consideration of the evidence and in a few hours brought in the verdict given above.

This verdict was in accordance with the judgment of outsiders who had listened to the testimony, except that it was supposed that the award would be for the full amount sued for. Judge John Brannon, J. M. Ewing and Judge Melvin were council for the defense, and M. T. Frame and H. M. Russell for the plaintiff.

The Court adjourned upon the receipt of this verdict.

JOSEFFY'S PIANO RECITAL.

A Splendid Entertainment, but One Poorly Patronized.

A small but enthusiastic audience assembled in the Opera House last evening for the purpose of listening to the finest programme that has ever been presented to a Wheeling audience.

Rafael Joseffy is without doubt the finest piano virtuoso residing in this country, and those who have been so fortunate as to hear him, remember him ever afterward as being the best exponent of Chopin now living. Those who were so favored last evening, will carry with them the fond remembrance of his rendition of the "Bercense" by Chopin, which was a revelation of his wonderful ability as a disciple of this famous composer.

His technique is absolutely perfect, but in certain of his selections there was a lack of that sympathetic feeling which would be looked for in the playing of such an eminent virtuoso.

Those who were not present last evening missed a recital the equal of which has never been heard in this city, and perhaps it might be suggested that the music loving people have either diminished in number or else they shamefully neglected to honor one of the greatest pianists of the day, a fact which they should be ashamed of. The next opportunity that presents itself of a similar nature should see every seat in the Opera House filled with the people who boast so much of Wheeling's musical taste and talent.

BELLAIRE.

Boom in Building Association Stock—Bradford's Real Name.

Mr. Alex. Heatherington has returned with his family from Jeffersonville, Ind.

Mr. A. Corbett has moved to Steubenville, where he will engage in the grocery business, on Third street.

The Telegram was detained till late yesterday taking aboard an iron bridge for Clarington and a large lot of hides.

Rev. J. S. Reager, of Tiffin, O., is announced to lecture on Pythianism at the Disciples Church, Friday evening, January 30.

There will be communion services at the First Presbyterian church on Sunday and preparatory services will be held Wednesday evening and every succeeding evening of the week.

It is said Charley Bradford's real name was Charles Crocket. A half-brother is here from New England. It was know that Charley came from Maine when he first appeared here.

The partition, elevator, &c., at the skating rink, have been moved over to enlarge the rink. Some of the pillars are being removed and the new floor, of maple wood, will be laid this week.

It is said the coopers here are willing to bear one-half of the reduction of fifty cents per hundred on kegs, if the other employes of the shops will bear the other half of the reduction asked.

A mule belonging to Morgan's coal works ran off yesterday, and falling at the iron fence of A. W. Anderson's residence, broke a leg. He was killed after three revolver bullets had been lodged in his head to no effect.

Part of the money sold at the Buckeye Building Association Monday evening, brought two dollars per share, per month premium. This is higher than money has ever sold in Bellaire. The demand for money in this Association has been steadily increasing ever since its organization, while the Glass City and the Bellaire associations find it difficult to get in money as fast as borrowers want it. Hard times has caused some witndrawals of stock, but those withdrawing will probably be gathered into new associations. Bellaire people have been benefited by the associations they have had and the associations have been well managed.

The Mighty Fallen.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 13.—Prof. Clarence Martin, principal of one of the leading public city schools resigned and has left the city for parts unknown. It is charged that he took the salaries of his teachers to the amount of $1,000 and lost it at faro. Mr. Martin is a well known educator and stood high. He was a Mason and a prominent member of de Molay Commandery.

FRENCH TRICOTS for tailor suits, former price $2 00, now $1 50, at the Red Ticket Sale at E. M. MCGILLIN & CO.'S.

SOMETHING old—Allen's Bilious Physic—Acts quickly, relieves promptly, and never fails to cure Sick Headache and Constipation. 25 cents large bottle.—At druggists. TTHSSW

THE Red Ticket Sale continues every day to February 1st.
E. M. MCGILLIN & CO.

A California paper tells about a hen at San Jose which recently "hatched seven chickens with four legs." Seems as though there is a shortage of legs here, isn't there?—*Burlington Free Press.*

A Great Success,
The Red Ticket Sale at
E. M. MCGILLIN & CO.'S.

HE DROPPED DEAD.

DEATH OF HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX

**In a Minnesota Town—While Crossing from One Depot to Another the Ex-Vice President was Suddenly Stricken by the Hand of Death—Sketch of