

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Is the mild-mannered row of the Grafton town Mc's, McGraw gets the flesh pots, McCormick the ax.

Is Governor Wilson had paid his campaign assessment he might have had some influence with this administration.

The harlinger of spring has come. It is a little out of tune and needs to have the macaroni cleaned out of the pipes.

When there is an office to fill in Ohio the Buckeye State is recognized, otherwise "on the contrary quite the reverse."

The New York Postoffice is a rich ripe plum, and a Democrat doesn't get it. The President is going to hear from this, and he'd better. They won't stand it, so they won't. This isn't what they fought for.

As exchange speaks of Fanny Davenport, "that talented young actress." That criticism must have been on the standing gallery for at least twenty-five years. "Angels ever bright and fair" descend!

Occasionally we have a scene in Congress, but nothing like that in the French Chamber of Deputies preceding the resignation of the Ministry. American gentlemen in opposition do not denounce the other side as assassins, rascals and traitors. These fine phrases are left to "the good police on earth," and that is a good place to leave them.

The reappointment of Postmaster Pearson of New York, is a practical exercise of Civil Service reform. It recognizes the wholesome Civil Service rule of tenure for merit. Democrats who don't like this kind of thing, and Republicans who expected good partisan results from a clean sweep, will doubtless say that this is done to please the Mugwumps, who championed Pearson's cause.

It may be that the President was not unwilling to acknowledge his indebtedness to the Mugwumps, but it is also true that he has retained in place an officer of exceptional efficiency, who was commended by the business men of New York without distinction of party. The appointment is a new and distinctive departure in the distribution of the spoils of victory. The President has been able to do this with little violence to his partisanship, for the reason that Postmaster Pearson did absolutely nothing to elect Blaine.

What a fine family riot there is, to be sure. McGraw had the lead for the Colliery, and with one accord the opposition in his own party began to stab him with letters assailing his Democracy and his character as a man. If Mr. McGraw and his friends don't pay back these pretty compliments with interest they are either more or less than human. If there is any dark chapter in Mr. McGraw's life the Intelligencer has not heard of it till now, and these witnesses are open to the suspicion of prejudice.

We had supposed John T. McGraw to be a bright young man, a good lawyer and a good citizen—capable and worthy to fill the place which he has been nominated. We see no reason to alter this estimate. The accusations are vague and the accusers of a faction opposing the senatorial side. The objections of the opposition have been urged with pertinacity—the retiring Governor and the new Governor urged in person their views in opposition to the appointment—but Mr. McGraw's name was not moved. If McGraw is a good Democrat he may still be a good officer. But the entire edification in Congress touches for him as a party man, and the delegation ought to know.

The Intelligencer has endeavored to ascertain the true condition of affairs in the counties which were said to be suffering greatly for want of food. Replies are herewith printed from Braxton and Gilmer. The similarity of tone in these letters is very noticeable. They cover the field intelligently, are written by well-informed citizens of the respective counties, and describe substantially the same situation in each county. It is probable that the replies now awaited from other counties will not materially differ from these.

A very striking feature of each letter is its many ring. Men who would not normally be able to pride to stand before needy people and relief tell us that the situation has been exaggerated in the reports, that there is no more distress than can be relieved by home resources, and that outside help is not required. In all this there is a robust American spirit of self-respect and self-reliance. Through help is not needed, the Intelligencer is glad that it has called out authoritative representations and such noble responses. Let us hope that generous rains and timely snow may bestow upon our fellow citizens the boon of bounteous harvests.

Resume Work. PITTSBURGH, March 31.—Seventy men went to work at the Oliver & Roberts wire mill this morning, the mill starting to run single turn. These men are members of the Amalgamated Association, and as the compromise was effected through the organization, their action is proper. It is claimed that the revolt of a number of members against the Amalgamated Association, owing to their failure to secure manager Roberts, in speaking of the situation is false. "The men were engaged without regard to their connection with any labor union. I would rather have them belonging to the union. They are more easily governed than. The Amalgamated Association is an excellent organization and has done much good for the workmen."

Newspaper Consolidation. MEADVILLE, Pa., March 31.—Evening and Weekly Republic and also the Morning News, have been purchased by the Meadville Tribune. The latter will take possession of the Republic office to-morrow morning. The Tribune was established last August and was a success from the start.

Louisiana Criminals. NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31.—Antoine A. Labadie was found guilty of the murder of John J. Fischer, December 5th, without capital punishment. John Habbe, colored, convicted of rape on a white woman last November, was to-day sentenced to be hanged.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. MCGRAW.

The Presentation of Other People—A Long Batch of Appointments—How the Southern Brigadiers Fare Under the New Administration—Washington News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The nomination to-day of John T. McGraw, of Grafton, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for West Virginia, means that the administration does not expect opposition in the Senate to this class of appointments, particularly where the removal is from an office held at the pleasure of the executive. Nor is the opposition thought probable since the Republican incumbent would certainly be put out and a Democrat put in after adjournment of the Senate. McGraw's nomination is well received, except by the friends of the State House ring of the West Virginia Democracy. A Democrat who has watched the futile movements of the State Administration people says, "If they have no more influence at home than they have here—'God save the Commonwealth.' There is thought to be no doubt of McGraw's confirmation."

PEARSON'S APPOINTMENT.

Pearson's reappointment to the New York Postoffice is satisfactory to New York Democrats here. They have confidence in Manning's political wisdom and think the move would not have been made without his approval. At the same time it is looked upon coldly by straight Democrats in the Senate who believe that "to the victors belong the spoils," and Republican Senators are not enthusiastic, but there will be no opposition.

A West Virginian tells me that Columbus Schenck, of Mason county, will certainly be appointed Marshal, and that Watis, of Kanawha, will be District Attorney, though the latter appointment is not likely to be made until Flick's term expires.

A Sketch of McGraw.

GRAFTON, W. VA., March 31.—John T. McGraw was born in Grafton, Taylor county, West Virginia, January 12, 1854. He graduated from St. Vincent's College, at Wheeling, 1873. He studied law in Grafton with Hon. S. P. McCormick two years, and graduated from Yale College in 1878. He returned to Grafton and commenced the practice of law, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Taylor county in 1880, which office he held until 1885. His father was one of the pioneer residents of Grafton.

A KNOCK-DOWN.

Able Democrats Who Have Fled Ugly Things Against John T. McGraw. Against McGraw are filed papers of a most damaging character. All the Jackson crowd and Wilson administration united against him, and in letters now in Higgins' office, filed with Manning and read by that reformer, McGraw's personal character as an honest man is seriously assailed and bad charges made against him.

There is one letter from T. Hill Marshall, editor of the Grafton Standard, and a fellow-townsmen of McGraw's, making most serious charges and speaking for and in behalf of the Jackson and Wilson faction.

There are other letters from fellow-Irishmen and citizens of Grafton and West Virginia protesting against McGraw's appointment, and saying, "Give us anything else, but give us an honest man." I am merely stating the facts as to the papers, and I make no attack upon McGraw, for I know nothing about him personally and speak only from the papers. All the letters concerning McGraw come from the Camden-Kenna people, including Camden, Kenna, Davis, Leonard, Jennings, Chancellor, &c., and the line is sharply drawn.

Excisive James Jackson, making most serious charges and speaking for and in behalf of the Jackson and Wilson faction.

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IN ADAM'S GARB.

The Way Adventists Paralyzed a Town and are Now in Jail for It.

CHESBON, Ia., March 31.—A. T. Rawson, of Chesbon, last December prophesied the end of the world and the coming of Christ on the 4th of January, 1885. The Kall family, living here, consisting of an aged mother and two daughters, E. A. Kall and wife and several children, and Thomas and Jacob Kall, belonging to the Advent Society. They began to prepare their robes for the great event. Jacob and Thomas resigned positions as clerks in a dry goods house and the whole family abandoned all worldly pursuits. Rawson came here from Chicago, and soon after his arrival various rumors began to float around about the coming of the family. Their residences were placed under police surveillance. Last Saturday Thomas Kall appeared in the streets in a nude condition. Rawson, Jacob Kall and several of the family encouraged Thomas in his action, as he was understood to personate Adam's original appearance in the Garden of Eden. The police arrested Jacob and Thomas and Rawson, and kept them in jail over Sunday, and yesterday the Mayor, Rawson, and Thomas Kall \$20 and costs each, and Jacob Kall \$3 and costs. Rawson was taken to the county jail by the Sheriff, and went like a "martyr." He said Paul and Christ were persecuted, and he could stand it.

OFFICE OF WHEELING DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 24, 1885.

DEAR SIR:—Reports continue to reach here of great destitution in Gilmer, Calhoun, Braxton, Boone and Jackson counties.

It is still young, having been Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala at 25 and President of Honduras at 28 years of age. Apparently he is not over 40 now, and his only desire, outside of his own large and interesting family, seems to lie in the advancement of the happiness and civilization of his native countrymen. He received the reports very cordially this evening, and when shown the Washington dispatch with the allegation that he was engaged in a movement to overthrow the Government of Honduras and to form an alliance of the people of that country with San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica against Gen. Barrios, Mr. Soto said: "No, it is not true that I am in any way connected with the revolution which Gen. Barrios has instituted in Central America. New York is rather a distant point from which to conduct a movement of that kind in Central America. I have received telegrams from my friends, however, who, knowing my sympathies with the people of my native land, have asked me to go there and assist them. It is impossible to say now what I will do. I am waiting for their advice by mail. It will depend upon the result of my inquiries. They are enough inaccuracies if the dispatch you have shown me to warrant something of a statement of the case from myself.

"Gen. Barrios, as you know, has issued a decree declaring himself head of the United Republics, but Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador have declared against the decree and drawn up an alliance to oppose him. The only government which has accepted it is Honduras, and the feeling of the people over there is against him; their hearts are with their republics. His strength with the government of that republic rests in his influence over Gen. Lewis Bagran."

"Will Gen. Barrios' revolution be a success?"

"No. He will ruin Guatemala in his foolish enterprise, and probably finish up by being overthrown himself. He is said to have an army of 15,000 to 20,000 men, but San Salvador, which he has selected as his base of operations, is a very fertile country, and it is not likely that he will be able to do more than to starve the people of that country. He will be a failure."

"Do you expect to take the field if you go to Central America?"

"I cannot say. Of course, it is my own country, and I feel very warmly toward the people of that country, but I do not see the ambition of this one soldier. Barrios was never a popular man, however, even with the army. He aided Gen. Garcia to overthrow the conservative government of 1871, and this has been remembered against him ever since."

"Is it true that you were chosen President of Honduras through the influence of Barrios?"

"No. I was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the age of 25, before Barrios came to the Presidency of Guatemala, and when he was elected he confirmed my nomination. There was at that time a request from the people of Honduras, where I had been living, asking me to go back there and assume control of the government. At the joint requests of the Governments of the other republics, all of whom had confidence in my ability to preserve the general peace among them, I accepted the office. There was all Barrios had to do with it. Of course I am anxious to see these young republics assisted, and I believe that the Government of the United States has an equal interest in defending her weaker sisters against the ambition of the present usurper."

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR. Men of War and Towns Hastily Taken Yesterday.

PANAMA, March 31.—The greatest indignation is expressed in Colon and Panama at the inactivity of the men of war at those places. The Buena Ventura surrendered to the Government yesterday. Airmen entered Panama at 5 o'clock this morning. Firing was kept up all day. The rebels apparently captured Curriel, as at about 1 p. m. Boyaca began firing on the town, but after a dozen shots desisted. A. J. M. Alling ceased and Panama remained in the hands of Airmen.

A Strange Sabotage. PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—While a westbound freight train on the Norfolk & Western railroad from Norfolk was passing this afternoon two miles below this city at full speed the cable car was boarded by a party who, it is alleged, without any provocation, stabbed Captain James Ralphy, conductor, twice, seriously wounding him. The assailant immediately jumped from the train. He was arrested later. He is about 17 years of age and gives his name as C. W. Higgins, of Lynchburg. He is said to be highly connected.

The Cleveland Case. CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31.—Friends of Stanley, the colored man shot by Hoyt Sunday night, while praying about the premises of the latter, are very indignant, and collected to-night in large numbers and threatened to mob Hoyt. Wiser heads prevailed and no disturbance was created.

B. O. Hands Discharged. BALTIMORE, Md., March 31.—One hundred mechanics were today discharged from the Baltimore and Ohio machine shops at Mt. Clear. In the last three months the force has been reduced about 1,000 men.

A Business Man Sidelined. CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 31.—William Prentiss, of Guyandotte, Cabell county, shot himself Sunday morning because of financial troubles. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and owner of Prentiss' mill at that place.

Out in Wages. OHIO FALLS, N. Y., March 31.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced wages in this city seventeen percent.

SOME SUFFERING.

IN BACK COUNTIES OF THE STATE.

But not to such an extent that the whole State should rise up in agony—The True State of Affairs from Responsible Parties on the Situation.

Many reports have gone abroad of the suffering in many West Virginia counties and the following will explain the situation:

"Last Friday evening the editor of this paper received the following letter, and we deem it no breach of etiquette to answer publicly as well as privately:

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THE BRIDLE PUT ON.

THE SECOND BRANCH OF COUNCIL.

At Last Night's Special Meeting Tackles the Ordinance Intended to Keep the Disbursements of the City Within Her Revenues and Passes It.

The special meeting of Council held last evening was generally attended by the members of both branches. It was called for the purpose of disposing of the business left over at the last meeting, and passing the ordinance to keep the disbursements of the city within the limits of its revenues, presented in the Second Branch by the Committee on Ordinances. This Branch did not take it up until a lot of miscellaneous matters had been disposed of and the First had adjourned. It was not until after 11 o'clock that the ordinance was read a third time and passed by the Second Branch as it came from the committee.

The purpose of the ordinance, as is well understood, is to give the people a guarantee that in the future there shall be no "financial embarrassments" in the shape of large overdrafts, and thereby induce them to vote a loan for the purpose of wiping out the large overdraft that is now hampering the city. The ordinance provides for numerous statements and accounts; penalties for non-compliance with certain things or do those that are forbidden; and a check system, and a mode of paying all accounts by the check system, such as is now in vogue between the Department of Public Works and the city, in all departments. The ordinance provides for the turning over into the city depositary of all the funds belonging to the Gas Trustee and Water Board.

THE SECOND BRANCH. It was 8 o'clock before the Second Branch was called to order. President Sawyer was present, on motion of Mr. A. G. Dyer, Mr. Sawyer was called to preside over the meeting of the body. The absentees when the roll was called were, Messrs. Jones, Peterson, Pickett, Scott, Shanley, Waterhouse and Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer's appearance late and took the chair.

The report of the Committee on Salaries as amended by the First Branch at its last meeting was taken up and the amendments concurred in. By the amendments, the salary of the assessor for the district north of the creek is made \$400 instead of \$300 per year, and that of the Assessor for the district south of the creek, \$400 instead of \$500.

The Clerk of Board reported that Mr. Alex. Uffner had resigned his position as Clerk of the Board and presented the name of Mr. Fred Urnh for confirmation. He having been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Urnh's appointment was confirmed by a vote of 12 yeas and 2 nays.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR. The following communication from Mayor Grubb was received and filed, on motion of Mr. Healy:

To the Honorable Council of the City of Wheeling: "SIR:—I have the honor to report to you in compliance with the action upon your instructions, I have received the acknowledgments of Jacob Tsch as to his sufficiency on the bond of Simon Lash, and of S. O. Burdick, as to his sufficiency on the bond of Charles P. Dwyer, and I have by authority of my office released from the city prison Dennis Gardner, on a physician's certificate that his wife was sick and helpless, and Ben Frager to attend the funeral of a brother."

"The Committee on Ordinances has yet acted on my last communication. I hope it will be the pleasure of this honorable body to insist on a report."

The petition of W. L. Ross asking that his home, located at 302 1/2 Jacob street be annulled and that he be allowed a rebate on the same was granted, and Charles Steimann granted a license to keep a coffee house at this place. His name is Henry and Fred Hake.

A number of important ordinances and resolutions, relating to rebate of taxes, new gas posts, etc., were properly referred.

OPPOSED TO FRAME BUILDINGS. A petition signed by Henry Schumacher and others, owners of real estate in the Fourth, Fifth and Twenty-third streets, asking that the further erection of frame buildings more than ten feet high in the square mentioned be prohibited, was referred to the Committee on Ordinances in conformity to the prayer of the petitioners.

The communication from the Board of Public Works, calling Council's attention to the fact that the City Engineer had not the honor to attend the meeting of the Board of Public Works, was taken up and adopted by a vote of 15 yeas and 2 nays.

The following, offered by Mr. Gruse, was adopted: "Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to draft an ordinance that will cause the entrances to churches, schools, theatres and all such places where large numbers of people congregate to be constructed that the doors will open towards the outside; the disregard or violation of the ordinance to be made a misdemeanor and fineable."

LICENSES FOR PICNICS, ETC. The following offered by Mr. Robbins in the First Branch and adopted in that branch, was adopted by the Second:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances ascertain if the ordinances in relation to the sale and use of beer require a license of saloons, bars and societies, and if necessary to amend the same so that the law, if not, to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary to enforce the present ordinance and report at the next regular meeting of Council."

The following offered by Mr. Hildreth was adopted after quite a discussion: "Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Capitol Building confer with the Board of Commissioners of Ohio county and ascertain upon what terms the one of said buildings can be disposed of to the county."

The following, offered by Mr. Hildreth, was adopted: "Resolved, That inasmuch as it is charged in the First Branch that in the removal of the heavy property of the State from the third story of the Capital there will be serious injury to the building, the Committee on Real Estate is hereby directed to take such steps as it may deem proper to avoid such injury."

When this resolution came up in the First Branch, the Mayor said he had examined the building and that no harm was being done.

THE FIRST BRANCH. In the First Branch the absentees were Messrs. Binsell, Happy and Winger. The Branch concurred in the action of the Second on all