The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1885. VOLUME XXXIV.—NUMBER 22.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

JUMBO is dead! This refers to the mammoth elephant, not to the President of the United States.

BEECHER and the *West Virginia Ike Johnson* don't agree. Mr. Beecher should be informed of this fact.

IT is somewhat singular that fourth-class postmasters are being appointed by a fifth-class Administration.

THE next National campaign will hinge on the silver question. It behooves the Administration therefore to define its position.

JUDGE JACKSON may have some remarks to make on the position taken by Governor Wilson. Everybody is now anxious to hear from the United States.

THE tariff article going the rounds of the Southern papers, alleged to be the production of Samuel J. Randall, is emphatically denied by that gentleman.

FIRST COMPTROLLER DURHAM has now turned his feeble mind to the alleged delinquences of ex-Commissioner Loring. Mr. Loring was and is, an honest man.

THE Puritan defeated the Genesta yesterday for the second time. The United States doesn't want the earth, but she can possess it if she has any longing desire in that direction.

SENATOR SHERMAN, at Massillon, O., yesterday affectually answered the sophistry of Governor Hoadly. When the Governor again tackles a political buzz saw he will not be able to make a reply.

THE *West Virginia Freeman*, the Parkersburg prohibocrat organ, again devotes over a column to a studied and malicious misrepresentation of the INTELLIGENCER. There is no more unfair method known to degraded journalism than that this alleged *Freeman* employs to place the INTELLIGENCER in a false light before the public.

THE Mugwumps did not select the right Republican to organize a "non-partisan reform league" in Wheeling. Somebody has been misrepresenting Dr. Edwards to them. Wheeling does not need such a league, anyhow. It is just what the Democrats do not want, and the Republicans have seen how it works and have no use for it. These self-styled reformers have work hard enough. The country is pretty unanimous in the belief that they ought to give themselves a vacation.

TROUBLE FOR TALMAGE.

A Religious Newspaper Criticises His Alleged Sabbath Breaking.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—To a reporter of the *Commercial Advertiser* Rev. Dr. Ferris, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, promised to make trouble for Rev. Dr. Talmage on account of the Sabbath breaking of which he alleges the latter to be guilty. He sharply criticized the action of the trustees of the Brooklyn Tabernacle in chartering a tug and carrying a number of Dr. Talmage's friends down the bay last Sunday evening to meet him on his arrival from Europe, and added:

I am told that his agent here arranged with several newspapers to report the sermons he preached in Europe, and to announce that they were cabled here the day they were uttered. The agent said so, but it was simply a lie, for it is well known that those papers who published his utterances in Europe received the manuscripts of them before his departure for Europe. Now the doctor must answer for this; and then again, it was announced in the papers here that he stated he should leave Liverpool on Sunday morning and would preach to his congregation the following Sunday evening. Such assertions are unministerial and wrong, and the example of Dr. Talmage in crossing the ocean on the fastest steamer was out of place, because it was unnecessary, as he was not required to preach in Brooklyn last Sunday evening, nor did he do so, because of his late arrival. He appears to have left the steamer in company with his friends, at an unusually late hour, and traveled to his home on Sunday, when there was no necessity for it.

A Legislator Whipped.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—A Bunker Hill, Ills., special to the *Post Dispatch* says: "A bad feeling has existed for some time between Hon. A. N. Yancy, ex-member of the Legislature from this district, and Dr. S. N. Hale, a retired merchant and capitalist of this city, which was renewed in a recent law suit here, in which Yancy represented the plaintiff and Hall was a witness for the defense. The opportunity offered was a favorable one, and before the court could interfere hot words had passed between them.

The affair culminated to-day by Thomas Hale, son of the Doctor, confronting Yancy, as he was coming down town, and with drawn revolver demanded a retraction and satisfaction. Yancy drew his pistol, but Hale had the drop on him and compelled him to throw down his weapon, then advancing struck Yancy a terrible blow with his fist in the eye, and forced him to retreat to his dooryard to the music of a rawhide which Hale industriously plied. The end is not yet, and grave fears are entertained that the outcome will be a serious one."

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Sept. 16.—This city is en fete to-day in honor of the seventeenth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, as well as the National encampment of the Sons of Veterans, both of which gatherings opened up this morning and will continue until to-morrow night. The military encampment is at the fair grounds and has been named "Camp Grant," as a token of honor to the deceased General. Several thousand veterans and their sons are here, and the number is being added to by every arriving train. Gen. Phil Sheridan is expected this afternoon. Each post on arriving is met by a committee of the local G. A. R. and escorted to camp. The headquarters are at the Morton House. To-morrow the veterans will be reviewed by Gen. Sheridan and other officers, and the soldiers' monument will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies.

For the First Time.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 16.—For the first time in the history of Maryland a State Convention of the Prohibition party assembled here to-day, and the delegations were larger than expected. They propose to contend for the State officers to be voted for at the November election. Henry Taylor, of Baltimore county, was nominated for Comptroller. Resolutions against the sale of alcoholic liquors in the State were adopted.

THE SILVER SCHEME

OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

A Divided Cabinet on the Virtue of the Scheme—Warner's Bill Comes Up For Consideration—Called to the Capital. General Washington News Notes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—At the recent Cabinet meeting Secretaries Bayard, Endicott and Attorney General Garland were absent. The session was of unusual length and it is understood that several important questions were discussed. The greatest time was spent over a consideration of the silver policy of the Government. It is known that Secretary Manning is in favor of a recommendation for the absolute stoppage of the coinage of silver dollars and that is believed to be the view of the President.

The reports that have been published about the preparation of a compromise bill by Treasurer Jordan and Secretary Manning are true to the extent that a bill is being drawn up by the former, with the endeavor to harmonize the views of the extremists upon both sides of the question. This bill is not being prepared by Mr. Jordan in his official capacity, however, nor is it likely that it will be presented to Congress for consideration.

Some of the most pronounced silver men say that it does not make any difference what the Secretary of the Treasury may recommend. The coinage of silver dollars will go on. As one of them said to-day: "We don't want to compromise. We have strength enough to continue the coinage of silver. Let the compromise come from those who oppose silver."

Representative Scott, of Pennsylvania, who left for home to-day, however, said that the silver question would be quickly settled when Congress meets. He approves of the policy of the Treasury of putting as many silver dollars as possible in circulation, that the business people may feel the weight of it, and says that the general dissatisfaction with it and the fact that silver is rapidly sinking in value will defeat the silver men. Silver has fallen so in value within a short time, he says, that the Bland dollar is not worth over eighty cents to-day.

WARNER'S SCHEME.

The Ohio Silver Advocate Summoned to the Capital.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—Congressman Warner left for Washington to-day, whither he has been summoned by Secretary Manning and Treasurer Jordan to a conference for the purpose of considering his silver bill. The measure has been prepared in all of its details, and copies of it have been in the hands of prominent students of finance for two weeks. Tilden has studied Warner's silver scheme and has given the bill his approval. Carlisle and Randall are both disposed to favor it. The Administration, as represented by Manning, is not favorable to the passage of the bill as it stands. Manning wants to restrict the legal tender feature of the silver certificates, but General Warner said to-day that he would never consent to have the legal tender power diminished, but was rather in favor of making the certificate issued on bullion purchased at the ruling price of silver in the open market of New York or London full legal tender for any sum.

The only reason why the author of the bill consented to curtail the legal tender feature of the certificates was to avoid exciting the hostility of Reagan and other Southern men who insist upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and who deny the right of Congress to give to the silver certificates the legal tender quality. If any changes are made in the bill they will be of a practical nature, to insure its passage. Warner will not consent to any sweeping modifications of his scheme.

The Warner bill was framed to carry out the general scheme published some months ago. The chief point of controversy in it will be the clause providing for the purchase of silver bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury. There are three plans offered. The first is to purchase the bullion at the price of silver on the open market of New York on the previous day; the second is to have the price fixed by the London market of the previous day, and the third to determine the price monthly by taking the average price each day of silver bullion for the preceding month.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase all bullion which is offered. General Warner claims that the practical effect of the passage of his bill would be to raise the value of silver and to increase all values, and thus bring about a business boom established on a solid foundation, because the currency would be stable and immutable, and true bi-metalism would be achieved.

Democratic Ammunition Held.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at Newport News, Va., to receive from the Collector of Internal Revenue a cargo of spirits shipped from Harrodsburg, Ky., by J. B. Thompson, and intended for export from New York to Bremen, and to hold it in custody until notified that the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district of Kentucky has received a bond from the distiller to cover the route from Newport News to New York. The goods may then be shipped.

Suit Against Loring.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—First Comptroller Durham has forwarded a transcript of the accounts of George B. Loring, late Commissioner of Agriculture, to the Solicitor of the Treasury for the institution of a suit for the recovery of about $20,000 of the government funds alleged to have been illegally expended by Mr. Loring in the purchase of seed, etc., for the Department of Agriculture.

Fourth Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day by the Postmaster General: Pennsylvania, at Ridley Park, T. E. Harrison; Hartansbury, Wm. H. McConnell. West Virginia: At Wheatland, John J. Jobe; Arnoldsburg, D. C. Sturm; Paw Paw, Oliver S. Wilson; Purgitsville, Mrs. Nancy J. Taylor.

"Storey's Folly."

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The friends of Archbishop Ferran among Catholic societies are endeavoring to raise a fund to enable the Archbishop to purchase the partly finished palace dwelling erected by the late Wilbur F. Storey. It is intended to convert the building into a convent and young girls' academy.

A Reserved Decision.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Receiver J. G. Farnsworth, of the Bankers & Merchants' Telegraph Company, to-day applied to the Supreme Court for an order directing John Whelan, the referee in the suit of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, to foreclose the mortgage upon the Telegraph Company's property, to pay him $5,000 on account of his services. He said he had received no compensation since his appointment, and that over $100,000 had passed through his hands. Counsel for George Farnsworth, a creditor of the Merchant & Bankers, opposed the motion, urging that it was premature. He claimed that the receiver had filed no report of the proceedings and that no motion had been made to confirm the sale of the property for $500 000. Notwithstanding that the property had been turned over to the purchaser, he believed that the receiver was guilty of gross misconduct in turning the property over to the purchaser before the sale was confirmed, and announced his intention to contest the sale whenever a motion was made to confirm. The court reserved its decision.

BARNUM'S BAD LUCK.

The Giant Jumbo Killed and the Dwarf Elephant Shot.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., Sept. 16.—About 9 o'clock last night as Barnum's $300,000 elephant Jumbo and the little trick elephant Tom Thumb were being led along the track by the keeper, on the way from the show grounds to the car to be loaded, an incoming freight train came upon them unexpectedly and caught and killed Jumbo and broke one of Tom Thumb's legs. There was a side track on the north of the main track which contained all of Barnum's empty cars, and on either side there was an embankment eight feet high.

When the keeper saw the train coming he tried to get Jumbo down the south bank, but Jumbo, seeing no danger, refused. He then tried to get him between the side track and main line, but only partially succeeded, the locomotive striking him in the right side and crowding him against the cars on the siding.

The great beast was carried with the engine about 100 yards. He was so tightly wedged that when he could be carried no further his body crowded the locomotive to the south side, throwing it off the track. He lived but thirty minutes.

Another Accident.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., Sept. 6.—Barnum's circus exhibited here yesterday and it met with such a succession of misfortunes as seldom falls to the lot of any individual firm of showmen. The inaugural accident took place in the afternoon when one of the performers, named William Nichols, while riding a horse in the jockey race, was thrown from the animal's back and trampled upon so badly that he expired during the evening. The other accidents were the killing of Jumbo, and the breaking of the baby elephant's leg by a freight train. The baby elephant will probably have to be shot.

A DESPERATE SITUATION.

The Chinese Must Leave or More Bloodshed Will Surely Follow.

RAWLINS, WYO., Sept. 16.—The Knights of Labor have taken up the cudgel against the Chinese, and their ultimate expulsion from the territory is probable. Mr. Neesham, representing the Union Pacific division of the Knights of Labor, arrived here yesterday and was met by Mr. Bromley, representing President Adams, of the Union Pacific Company. Both spent the day in looking into the causes of the anti-Chinese demonstrations. It was shown that the Chinese were brought back against their wishes.

Mr. Neesham left for Denver last night. His last words to the correspondent were: "The information I received to-day astounds me. The situation is desperate, and calls for heroic measures." It is feared there will be trouble unless the Union Pacific recedes from its position and sends the Chinese out of the country.

It is likely, however, that this matter will settle itself in a few days without interference from anyone. The Chinese here are are becoming demoralized. Thirty of them boarded yesterday's west-bound express and a like number set out for the west on foot, with baggage on their backs. The white miners were told they could go back to work this morning, and will likely do so if no attempt is made to work Chinese with them. So far, the Chinese have been afraid to go down into the mines, and have consequently been idle since the riot.

Revelations Threatened.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A bundle of papers belonging to Mr. Stead, editor of the *Gazette*, was recently picked up in the Strand. The finder examined the papers and found among them a curious document which he has made public. It is a copy of a contract between Mr. Stead and an Anglo-German detective named Frelinghausen. The detective binds himself to make a round of visits to the houses of ill fame in the chief cities of the Continent, to privately interview all English girls found therein, and to obtain from them the history of their antecedents, and especially the circumstances under which they were persuaded or entrapped into leaving England. The contract names a liberal monthly salary which the detective is to receive, and he is also to be paid for all expenses of whatever kind incurred in making his inquiries. The publication of this contract has resulted in a demand by almost the whole press of London that the Government shall interfere to prevent another flood of obscenities.

Miners' Strike.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16.—Three mines in the Fourth Pool will resume operations to-morrow at the three cent rate, the price demanded by the strikers. As this is the first break in the ranks of the operators the miners are greatly encouraged. The railroad miners, it is said, are growing restive, and a strike is quite probable if the river miners are successful. About 7,000 men are employed in the railroad mines.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total exports of produce from the port of New York during the past week were valued at $6,099,214.

Several men got into a dispute at the Columbus (Ind.) fair grounds and Benjamin Herdon was shot twice.

Francis H. Kinnicutt, a prominent capitalist and railroader, died at Worcester, Mass., aged seventy-three years.

Hon. Bradbury C. Hill fell backwards from a sulky on the track of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Agricultural Society's fair grounds, breaking his neck.

Mrs. Julia McCarty, wife of Chas. McCarty, proprietor of the Washington House, Urbana, O., committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

A young woman was outraged by three human brutes near Fort Lee, New York, and, her head striking against a stone, she was instantly killed.

The report prepared at the request of First Auditor Chenowith upon the geological survey, makes an exposure of the Bureau's scientific inconsistencies.

By the fall of a derrick at H. Clark & Son's stone quarry, at Piqua, O., Harry Clark, one of the proprietors, Winfield S. Eby and another workman were severely injured.

The Jennings County Bank, of North Vermont, Ind., is a wreck, because of the infamous operations of R. B. Pollard, the township bond shark.

Rev. James G. Townsend, for the past eighteen years pastor of the Albany Methodist Episcopal Church, has resigned, and will found an Independent Congregational Church at Jamestown, N. Y.

The announcement that the Ohio Penitentiary printing office is competing with the outside offices in the matter of doing job work, is followed by the further development that the Democratic State Executive Committee is having its campaign documents printed at the Penitentiary.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH

IN ANSWER TO HOADLY'S TIRADE

About the Bloody Shirt—The Disfranchisement of the Colored Man in the South. The Points in the Present Campaign in Ohio—Irrefutable Arguments.

MASSILLON, O., Sept. 16.—Senator Sherman to-day addressed an immense audience. His speech was in the nature of a reply to Governor Hoadly, who accused Mr. Sherman of waving the "bloody shirt." The Senator said:

"Now, to wave the bloody shirt, is considered by such new Democrats as Governor Hoadly as a mortal offence. The precise definition of what is waving the bloody shirt is not yet settled upon, but any eulogy of the achievements of the Union army, any statement of the blessings won by the civil war, and, especially, any reference to our friends over the lines as rebels is getting to be offensive to a good Democrat, especially if he is a new convert While I have life I trust I will have courage to denounce the rebellion and extol the Union cause, and, therefore, to this charge of waving the bloody shirt I make no defence, but will continue to wave it as long as it is bloody, but with charity enough to forgive all the rebels did in the war, excepting only those who conspired in secret to bring on the war.

As to the other charges, I replied at Lebanon that Governor Hoadly had evaded the issue, that I was not complaining of the results of the war, but insisting upon their observance, that the Constitutional amendments, the chief results of the war, granted to the freedmen certain rights, chief of which was the right to vote, that the parole of the Confederate soldiers given to General Grant required of them, as an obligation of duty and honor, to obey these conditions of peace; and that the Democratic party of the South by crimes unnumbered, had deprived these freedmen of the right to vote and of all political power; that the events of which I complained occurred since the war and were a part and parcel of the organized party policy of the Democratic party and never had been and never would be condoned until redressed. I said I would keep this issue before Governor Hoadly as a candidate for Governor of Ohio until he either disputed or defended this enormity, and especially so as he had been with me in political faith and action in the Constitutional guarantees of liberty and equality to the freedmen.

And, now, I have before me an answer, such as it is.

THE DISFRANCHISED COLORED PEOPLE.

He says that I "seek to revive and enlist feeling which the war engendered, the spirit of animosity to the South, to renew the battle fever and to remind the parents and relatives of the men who died on the field or in hospitals or in Southern prisons of their sufferings in order that they may reap the reward in emolument and salary."

I deny it. He is the first who in this debate has referred to the cruel incidents of the war. What I claim is that many of these men who were rebels, with their party associates, deprive millions of citizens of the United States more justly entitled to the consideration of a free people than they are, of the dearest rights of human nature.

Does Governor Hoadly deny this? He does not, but states a fact that adds enormously to the offense. He says that though the Republican party has been in power for many years, it was unable under the limitations of the Constitution, to prevent the atrocities I have charged. General Grant attempted this, and exercised to the utmost the powers he possessed over the army and navy to protect the freedom of the South, but it was manifest that the force of the army at his command was insufficient, and public sentiment would not allow the employment of military force in such numbers as was necessary to protect the freedmen of the South. Does it lessen the crime that it remains unpunished?

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

In the Presidential election of 1876 the Mississippi plan was adopted in all the cotton States, and the evidence taken before the returning officers of those States after that election was over, shows that the same plan of intimidation was practiced with even more bloody results than in Mississippi, with a view to prevent the colored people from voting, but fortunately the laws of those States provided for canvassing the vote and rejecting the vote of counties or parishes where the election had been controlled by fraud and violence. In the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida the returns of these officers, accompanied by the testimony taken in open session, showed conclusively that but for the frauds and crimes committed, these States would have been largely Republican, and that by excluding the counties and parishes where fraud or violence prevailed, President Hayes received their electoral votes. There is not a shadow of doubt that if the election had been fair in all the cotton States they would, with the possible exception of Georgia, have voted the Republican ticket.

Governor Hoadly, with a strange perversity for one who has been a Republican, sees no harm or wrong in the open deprivation of the colored voters of their franchise and repeats again the oft refuted story that President Hayes was declared elected by means of a fraud when the only fraud or wrong committed in these States was by the Democratic party upon weak and unoffending freedmen, whom they deprived of their votes. From the day of that election there has been in all the South a practical deprivation of the colored people of their right to vote, but instead of violence the fraud of tissue ballots and a false count and return is the common and easier mode.

Governor Hoadly insists that because the Republican party could find no remedy for the wrongs committed upon the freedmen, no wrong was committed. This does not follow. It may be that the Republican party failed to grapple with the second rebellion of the South with the energy demanded by the gravity of the offence, but at that time the resort to extreme measures was not in harmony with public sentiment or the strong desire of the Republican party to avoid actual conflict. But if it erred in this respect, does it follow that this example of the overthrow of the rights of a whole race should be forgotten and condoned?

FRAUD AND VIOLENCE IN THE SOUTH.

Shall the Solid South, maintained by fraud and violence, be continued a controlling element in our politics? Are we prepared to have six millions of people deprived of their constitutional rights, as a festering sore in the politics of the future? Shall we have a population larger than that of Ireland complaining of an injustice far greater than ever was inflicted upon the Irish people? Shall the promoters of this wrong, as a reward of their crime, enjoy increased political power over an equal number of people in the North? Shall 10,000 rebels and Democratic voters in Mississippi elect a member of Congress when it requires 30,000 voters in Ohio to have the same representation? Governor Hoadly thinks nothing should be said about it, that we must not wound the feelings of the men who committed this grave offense, that to do so is to wave the bloody shirt, and to revive the recollections of the war. He asks as Tweed asked, "What will you do about it?" He, professing to be a friend of the colored men, has no remedy to offer, no advice to give them except to vote with their former masters and the Ku-Klux-Klan. He thinks, as they are a kindly people, they will do so. If we can believe the testimony of every living witness who has spoken upon the subject, the colored man, if allowed to vote, will without exception vote with the Republican party that has secured him his freedom, and will protect him, to the extent of its power, in his political rights. I trust that I will always have the courage to denounce the wrong that has been done him, and do my part towards seeking a remedy.

HOADLY'S FALSE ASSERTIONS.

There is but one point more in Governor Hoadly's speech to which I will refer, though it is in reply to Judge Foraker. He flourishes a statement made by Mr. Post last fall founded, as he says, upon public documents, showing that the statement referred to by Judge Foraker in respect to the alleged defalcations of Republican officials is not correct. Governor Hoadly probably is not aware that the statement made by Mr. Post has been thoroughly riddled and exposed as entirely fallacious, founded as it is upon statements of defalcations, but of balances due from individual tax payers on the assessment rolls of internal revenue, which, by the law, were charged to the collector, but which, by failure and other causes, never were or could be collected, and were duly credited upon proof of that fact; and also of suspended items in accounts of disbursing officers, which are settled in the course of administration. These items, amounting in the aggregate to large sums, were not defalcations in any sense of the word, but such as occur and are stated in the progress of the settlement of Treasury accounts. I remember one officer against whom the suspended items amounted to several millions, though every dollar, as was shown subsequently, was properly accounted for.

Governor Hoadly cannot deprive his old political friends of the honor of conducting the Government through twenty-four years of peace and war amidst difficulties and trials unsurpassed in previous administrations, with a just credit of untarnished honor and unexampled fidelity in meeting all its engagements, with a less percentage of loss than ever occurred before, either in this country or any other, and of turning over at the popular will to their political adversaries as perfect a Government as has ever been organized among men.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

Worked on a Hog Raiser—He Nearly Loses His Hard Cash.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—J. B. Thomas, of Gibbon, Neb., who arrived in the city Monday and sold a carload of hogs, was made the victim, or rather was almost made the victim, of that old, threadbare confidence game called "Cash my check, the bank is closed." Mr. Thomas is not a young man, nor is he quite up to the sharp tricks in a large city. He does not claim to be, yet he discovered the imposition before the rascals could get away with his cash. He was standing on the lime-docks between Madison and Washington streets, Monday evening, with his cash from the sale of his hogs and a ticket to Adrian, Mich., in his pocket preparatory to taking passage on one of the boats then unloading. Presently a smooth, smiling gentleman accosted him in a most cordial manner, calling him by name and asking him how all the folks were at home.

Mr. Thomas extended his hand in greeting, but seemed at a loss to place his new acquaintance, remarking that that individual had the best of him, somehow. However, after the smiling gentleman had told him about his family history, even going into details, Mr. Thomas concluded that he must have known the gentleman somewhere, but for the life of him he could not tell just where. "Was Mr. Thomas going away?" "Yes, to Adrian, Mich." "How fortunate!" The smiling gentleman was going there, too. They would go together? Certainly. Thus the old fellow was talked to for half an hour, when an excited gentleman rushed up to No. 1 and presenting a check for $500 asked him to cash it. No. 1 was extremely sorry he could not accommodate him, but may be his friend Thomas could. No, that gentleman could not spare that large an amount. Well, could he advance him $00 W-e-ll, he might, and after a short deliberation he reached for his wallet and the "con" men wept for joy.

After counting out $22 the old man grew suspicious, concluded he had been made a fool of, and grabbed hold of No. 1 and began to howl for help. No. 2 made himself an absentee in short order, leaving the others tusseling. The howls brought Officer Hickey on the scene, and he arrested sharper designated as No. 1. At police headquarters he was identified as Thomas McDonald, one of the oldest and shrewdest "con" men in Chicago. Mr. Thomas got his money back minus $2, and is held as a witness to appear against McDonald. The check for $500 was found on the prisoner, who had taken it from Thomas in the scuffle, which, had it lasted a few minutes longer, would have resulted in the old gent's losing all his hog money.

A Western Mardi Gras.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—The pageant of the order of Cincinnatus to-night had the advantage of fine weather and was witnessed by apparently one-half the city's population, besides a great number of strangers. It consisted of scenes from the poem of Lalla Rookh, twenty-five in number, each born on a separate car. All were elaborately constructed and in keeping with the fine imagery of the poem and the traditional splendor of the oriental royalty of the period. The costumes were rich, elegant and appropriate and the entire pageant was handsomely illuminated with portable torches. The sidewalks, windows and every available place along the line of the procession were occupied by delighted, and at times enthusiastic spectators.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Detroit—Detroits, 6; New Yorks, 2. Errors, 10 each. Bases, Detroits, 8; New Yorks, 4. Pitchers, Baldwin and Welch.

At Chicago—Chicagos, 10; Bostons, 4. Errors, Chicagos, 7; Bostons, 17. Bases, Chicago, 9; Boston, 7. Pitchers, Clarkson and Whitney.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 10. Errors, 5 each. Bases, Baltimores, 15; Cincinnati, 19. Struck out, by Hennerson, 8; by McKeon, 7.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Providence, 4. Errors, St. Louis, 11; Providence, 8. Bases, St. Louis, 8; Providence, 8. Pitchers, Kirby and Radford.

At Buffalo—Buffalos, 3; Philadelphias, 7. Errors, Buffalos, 7; Philadelphias, 4. Bases, Buffalo, 9; Philadelphias, 11. Pitchers, Wood and Ferguson.

At New York—Brooklyn, 8; Louisville, 5. Errors, Brooklyn, 9; Louisville, 2. Bases, Brooklyn, 13; Louisville, 7. Struck out, by Hecker, 1; by Harkins, 5.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 6; St. Louis, 15. Errors, Athletic, 12; St. Louis, 9. Bases, Athletic, 17; St. Louis, 9. Struck out, by Vinton, 3; by Carruthers, 3.

At New York—Metropolitans, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. Errors, Metropolitans, 3; Pittsburgh, 5. Bases, Metropolitans, 10; Pittsburgh, 5. Struck out, by Morris 4; by Cushman; 14.

TWICE DEFEATED.

THE YACHT GENESTA OUTSAILED

By the Yankee Sloop—A Tight Race Honestly Contested—John Bull Throws Up the Sponge in Great Good Humor—A Description of the Contest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—"The cup stays in America." These words were spoken by ex-Commodore James D. Smith, as the Puritan's main boom passed the finish line, off Scotland Lightship to-day, after the closest contest ever sailed over any twenty mile course. The Genesta was beaten one minute and thirty-eight seconds, corrected time, and two minutes and nine seconds actual time. The course of twenty miles to leeward and return from the Scotland lightship, the wind being west-northwest, the yachts were sent away on an east-southeast course dead before the wind. In this run the cutter beat the sloop one minute and two seconds. From there to the finish they made but one short tack of a mile and two long logs, of 9 and 10 miles respectively, in half a gale of wind, which canted to north-northwest soon after the outer mark was turned. In this work the Puritan gained three minutes and 30 seconds from point to point. Leaving Pier 3 East river at 9 o'clock the committee boat Luckenbach flying the flags of New York, eastern, and the Loyal Thomas yacht clubs steamed down the bay to Staten Island, taking on board there Mr. Lewis Bayard, of the S Scandanavian Yacht club, and Mr. Ruland, of the Priscilla.

The sky was as clear as a bell, but over the New Jersey hills; in the westward fleecy white clouds were rising, giving promise of an increase in the force of the moderate breeze from the west-northwest, then blowing. There was one solitary spectator on the bluff of Fort Wadsworth as the boat passed through the narrows where there had been thousands on Monday to see the first race. There was no time lost in the preparations.

When the judges boat arrived the Genesta and Puritan were both seen underweigh, close up to the Scotland Lightship, the starting point. As soon as Mr. Schnyler representing the Genesta on the Puritan was put on board the latter yacht and fleet, Captain Robert Center boarded the Genesta to do similar duty for the Puritan people. The tug Scandinavian in charge of Messrs. Lippincott and Mr. Olsen was sent away to log out the twenty-mile course east-southeast, and at 10:45 the committee boat anchored with the lightship bearing south-southwest 150 yards. This forms the imaginary line over which the yachts were to pass.

When the preparatory whistle was given at 11 o'clock, the Puritan lay about a quarter of a mile astern of the judge's boat, heading to the southeast with spanker boom down, main sheet hauled aft and jib sheet to the windward. One minute before the starting whistle was blown the Genesta came tearing across the tug's stern, and the Puritan bow on the main tack heading parallel with the line. Those who were watching the movements of both were positive she would cross the line before the signal was given and breathlessly awaited the result. Just then the Puritan's main sheet was paid out. Capt. Crocker put her helm down and she came for the line, so finely had the cutter's skipper calculated the time, that while the startling whistle was blowing she shot across the line, her crew running her immense spinnaker aloft as she went over and breading it out in just 30 seconds away she flew to leeward, leading the Puritan by 45 seconds. The latter broke out her big balloon jib-topsail and the spinnaker in a minute after. A beautiful picture was then presented as they dashed away with their pyramids of white canvass above their narrow hulls. All the steam yachts kept well to leeward of the racers, and the smaller ones were puzzled to keep pace with them. The official time of the start was: Genesta, 11:05:16; Puritan, 11:06:1.

The Puritan soon began to close the gap made at the start. She kept directly in her antagonist's wake until nearly up with her, when she hauled to the eastward so that the Genesta could not keep off and prevent her passing without gybing. At 11:35 she took in her balloon jib top-sail and stay-sail, and at 11:45 she had passed out ahead of the Genesta about half a length.

Her spinnaker was not drawing well, neither was her mainsail, for the wind was, as an old sailor remarked, "at the main boom end." Captain Carter recognizing this fact, took in his spinnaker at 12 o'clock, gybed her main boom, dipped her spinnaker boom and set the sail on the port side, all in five minutes. She immediately drew ahead of the sloop and in half an hour had passed her. This was a surprise, but what was coming was a greater one. Fifteen minutes later the cutter was a good quarter of a mile in the lead with her great white spinnaker bellying out in the stiffening breeze. The Puritan's people could gybe, although their spinnaker was not drawing, and she was steadily dropping astern.

The Puritan finally crossed the line a winner, and the cup still stays in America.

THE START.

How the Yachts Started Out on the Great Race.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 16.—This was the day appointed for the Puritan and Genesta to sail the race to sea, twenty miles to windward and return from Scotland Lightship. It was a question whether they would be successful in covering the course within the allotted time, as the wind at 9:30 A. M. was blowing from the west at the rate of eleven miles an hour, with the probabilities of its decreasing. The weather was clear. Both yachts were at that hour on their way out to the lightship. At At 11 A. M. the preparatory signal was given for the race to begin in five minutes. The wind had freshened and was then blowing fourteen miles an hour from the west. The sea was smooth.

The Genesta crossed the starting line at 11:04:32 and the Puritan at 11:05:30. The wind was then increasing and blowing fifteen miles an hour from the northwest. The yachts headed east-southeast, and the Puritan began gaining on the Genesta. At 11:25 the yachts were off the Sandy Hook Lightship. Their positions were about the same as at the start, the wind blowing sixteen miles an hour from west-northwest. At 11:46 A. M. the Genesta was leading the Puritan somewhat and at 12:05 P. M. was leading by about half a mile. At noon the wind was blowing twenty-four miles an hour from the west-northwest, and the weather was fair.

THE START.

The start was made amid the whistling of tugs and steamers. The Genesta crossed the line ahead of her rival, but the Puritan quickly recovered the ground and gained a slight lead. The yachts started on the starboard tack and darted along over the course like race horses. The sea was covered with white caps. The Puritan was to the windward of the Genesta. Both yachts were contesting every foot of the course and piling up the green masses of water on either side of their sharp bows. Every sail was set and the prospects for a quick race were grand.

At 11:15 the yachts were abreast. Then the Genesta began to forge ahead. The crew on board the Puritan watched the Britisher slip by with anxious faces. Five minutes later the Genesta had increased the distance between herself and the Boston boat to three cable lengths. She lay well over to the wind, cutting the waters rapidly and gracefully.

At 11:15 P. M. the yachts had covered about fourteen miles of the outward run, and were keeping apart, with the Genesta still in the lead. The wind was then northwest, and the weather cloudy. At 12:36 P. M. the yachts were still in the same relative positions.

The Genesta turned the stakeboat at 1:07:32. The Puritan had had her top sails down for some time, for some unknown reason. The wind was blowing twenty-five miles an hour at 1:20 P. M.

THROUGH THE STATE.

Accidents and Incidents in West Virginia and Vicinity.

The Eastern Ohio M. E. Conference commences at Barnesville to-day. It promises to be one of the most interesting ever held.

The managers of the Washington, Pa., fair are thinking seriously of sinking a gas well or two on their grounds of some forty-five acres.

The forty-fifth session of Bethany College will commence Monday, September 28. The prospects are said to be very good for a large attendance of students.

Waldo P. Beeson, of Wood county, on Monday night lost two valuable Percheron mares. They died within thirty minutes of each other, and the supposition is that they were poisoned by some revengeful scoundrel.

The wool in Harrison county, Ohio, is very closely bought up, though an occasional clip is still purchased at about the prices prevailing earlier in the season. The wool clip in that county is close to a million pounds.

J. R. Windsor, of Brooke county, has purchased the farm of John Trimble adjoining his Beach Bottom farm. The consideration was $4,000 cash, which was a very cheap price, there being 114 acres of the land in a fair state of cultivation.

The Wayne *Advocate* has commenced its tenth volume. Its course has always been marked by a strong and steadfast endeavor to uphold Democratic principles and to serve the best interests of the county and its people. It is worthy of congratulations.

Jennie Enick, of Pendleton county, was using an axe to break some bark for her neighbor, Mrs. James Davis. As she raised the axe Mrs. Davis' little daughter Laura ran up from behind with her arms full of bark. The axe struck her in the face, cutting her nose off.

As Mason D. Coffman, of Greenbrier county, had commenced threshing his crop of wheat and oats, a spark from the engine ignited one of the stacks, which resulted in the destruction of his entire crop—burning about two hundred bushels of wheat and two hundred and fifty bushels of oats.

The trial of J. Speed Thompson, of Hinton, for the murder of Elbert Fowler, has been postponed until the next term of court. This unfortunate affair is doubtless still fresh in the minds of West Virginians. Both the murderer and his victim were prominent and well known residents of Summers county. Senator Kenna is one of the counsel secured for the defense.

The Clarksburg *News* says: Dr. A. F. Barnes showed us an ear of corn raised by him which measured ten inches in circumference, twelve inches in length and had twenty-two rows of grains with fifty grains to the row, making 1,100 in all. The seed was sent the doctor by Peter Henderson, of New York, who stated that it would yield from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

John A. Hutchinson, Esq., of Parkersburg, counsel for the heirs of Latimer Bailey, of New York, has entered suit against about thirty residents of Pleasants county for over 1,000 acres of land. The suit is a very important one and its progress will be watched with interest, as it will deprive these citizens of their farms and homes if it should go against them. The Latimer Bailey title is said to be a good one, and the fight over the case promises to be warm.

Among those who took in a recent excursion to Niagara from Parkersburg were Mr. Newt. Hoffman and daughter, of Elizabeth, Wirt county. They left the excursion party at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 8th inst., since which time nothing has been heard of them. Mr. Hoffman promised his family to write to them from Toledo, but so far no tidings have reached them, and Mrs. Hoffman and his friends are very anxious. Recently there have been numerous and heavy storms on the lakes, and it is feared that Mr. Hoffman and daughter have been passengers on one of the many lake steamers which have suffered during the rough weather.

The latest report from the Stillwell oil region near Parkersburg, in which there have been startling and very encouraging indications of late, is that the test well is spouting oil at a great rate and the excitement still runs high. Tuesday's *State Journal* says: "The well flowed several barrels of oil last night and was again flowing this morning. The good news had the effect of drawing another large crowd out to Stillwell, and a large number spent the day watching the proceedings of the well. There is now 2,000 feet of oil standing in the well. The Stillwell operators are jubilant over the developments, as it insures the success of the Stillwell oil field."

TYLER COUNTY FAIR.

A Brilliant Opening—A Good Exhibit and Favorable Weather.

*Special Correspondence of the Intel