# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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# Disaster.

## FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION

### On the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad East of Martinsburg.

### Two Postal Clerks and a Brakeman are Instantly Killed,

## AND SEVERAL ARE INJURED.

### The St. Louis Express Runs into a Freight, with Frightful Results.

### Caused by the Gross Carelessness on the Part of Somebody.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—The Cincinnati and St. Louis express which left the Baltimore & Ohio Station in this city at 10:40 last night, collided with an East bound freight train from Martinsburg, W. Va., near Dickerson, killing three men and injuring six others.

By almost a miracle the passengers all escaped uninjured. A mile west of Dickerson station the road makes a sharp turn and then goes down a steep grade in a deep cut, the bank being twenty feet or more above the level of the tracks.

Around this curve the train dashed just before midnight and began its descent, gathering momentum each second. The freight train which had orders to remain on a switch at Tuscarara, one mile beyond, until the express passed, had a few minutes mefore left the switch and was toiling up grade. Suddenly there was a dash of headlights and the trainmen on the two engines were appalled at the coming disaster, which they immediately saw could not be avoided. The two engines were almost upon each other, and the engineers saw that nothing could be done and that it was useless to apply the brakes.

"Jump, boys," shouted Engineer J. F. Welch, of the freight train, as he sprang from his cab to the side of the track, but his fireman, J. H. Virts, had no time to get from his place at the furnace, and George Ridenbaugh, a brakeman, who was also on the engine, was so paralyzed with fear that he was unable to heed the engineer's admonition. J. W. C. Hand, fireman of the passenger train, jumped and escaped uninjured. In an instant the two engines came together with such velocity that they stood locked together on the track and formed a base upon which was piled in confusion a pyramid twenty feet high, consisting of three wrecked freight cars, two express cars, the mail car and baggage car. These cars acted as a buffer for the passenger coaches attached to the western bound express, and though the passengers were

VIOLENTLY THROWN FORWARD

they all escaped uninjured. The passengers immediately set to work to extricate the trainmen from the debris, and a wrecking train arriving a few hours later assisted in the work. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the track was not yet free from debris although all the men had been gotten out.

THE VICTIMS.

The killed are:

WILLIAM H. WILEY, a postal clerk, of Grafton, W. Va.

JOHN CASEY, postal clerk, of Washington, D. C.

GEORGE RIDENBAUGH, brakeman, of Berlin, Md.

The injured are:

ENGINEER JOSEPH JEFFERIES, of the express train.

J. H. VIRTS, fireman of the freight.

THOMAS LANDON, conductor of the express train.

A. C. CROOK, postal clerk.

L. W. GORDON, express messenger.

S. N. JACKSON, postal clerk, of Fairmont, W. Va.

The bodies of the killed were brought to this city and those of Wiley and Ridenbaugh were subsequently shipped to their late homes. It is not thought that any of the wounded are badly injured except Virts, who was much bruised, and Engineer Jefferies, who was severely scalded about the head and neck and may die. Jefferies was found in his cab underneath the wreck, and strange to say, would have escaped uninjured but for the escaping steam.

The accident was due to a mistake on the part of the freight train. They say they had orders to lay on the switch at Tascarara and wait for two sections of the Pittsburgh express, and the express train, which caused the collision, to pass. They had been on duty continually for thirty-six hours, they say, and after seeing the first section of the Pittsburgh express pass had gone to sleep at their posts to secure a little sleep. They awoke as the second section thundered by, and as it was running on the schedule time of the Cincinnati & St. Louis express, they thought it was the train which had just passed, and therefore pulled out of the siding and down the single track. Senator Voorhees and Postmaster Dalton, of the House of Representatives, were on the train on their way to Indiana.

#### The Dead Postal Clerks.

Mr. Wm. H. Wiley, one of the postal clerks killed in the above accident, lived in Grafton, and was one of the most respected citizens of that place. He has been in the service for many years, having been appointed under Republican administration. He was well known throughout this section of the State and was very popular among his fellow clerks. He leaves a family.

Mr. Casey was well and favorably known in West Virginia, particularly in Grafton, between which point and Baltimore he has served in the postal service for several years. Like Mr. Wiley he was an old and experienced clerk.

Mr. Jackson, one of the injured clerks, is a popular young man of Fairmont, and has been in the service for a number of years. He is a son-in-law of Judge A. F. Haymond.

## CAUSED BY WHISKY.

### An Entire Family Burned to Death—The Result of a Spree.

LINCOLN, NEB., Oct. 7.—A special to the *State Journal* says that a family named Richter, farmers, living near Geneva, consisting of a husband and wife and five children were all burned to death, with the exception of the husband, who was so seriously burned that he will probably die, at their home last night. A tramp who was spending the night with them was also burned to death. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is that it is another tribute at whisky's shrine. The tramp had been around the neighborhood for some time and that day was drunk. Mr. Richter had also been drinking and it is supposed that the farmer may have gone to sleep while smoking and the fire thus originated.

## VISITING THE HATFIELDS.

### A Newspaper Reporter Pays a Visit to "Devil Ance"—What He Saw and How He was Entertained.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 6.—Clarence Moore, who accompanied F. C. Crawford, of the New York *World*, on his trip to Logan and Pike counties, reports that they were hospitably entertained by Ance and Cap. Hatfield at their home fifteen miles from Logan C. H., and counted fifteen Winchester rifles in the room while they were eating dinner. The Hatfields at present are acting entirely on the defensive, saying that they expect to stay at home and attend to their own affairs, only asking to be let alone. They announce a determination not to be taken, however, and as they are never found unarmed an attempt to arrest them would be a very dangerous proceeding. They take their Winchesters with them to the corn field, when they go to work, leaning them against a fodder shock while they cut up the corn, with navy revolvers strapped around their waists. Frank Phillips, one of the leaders of the McCoy faction, has sent word to the Hatfields "to kill every d—d detective" they can find and that he will do the same on the Kentucky side; and there is but little doubt that this advice will be followed whenever an opportunity offers. The Hatfields are

NOTED FOR THEIR HOSPITALITY

and never let a stranger pass by without taking him in and giving him the best *they have, and this, of course, has gained* them many friends. "Kentucky Bill," whose real name is John L. Napier, originally of Wayne county, but who obtained his soubriquet during his life in Colorado, has been having some quite interesting experiences lately, at one time concealing himself in a hollow log for several hours in order to give his pursuers the slip. He is connected with a Louisville detective agency and is at present laid up with a wound in the ankle, *made by a Winchester bullet.* The Circuit Court of Logan has discharged Kirk McCoy from custody, and it is understood that the indictment against Dave Stratton will be *nollied.* There is no prospect of an outbreak at present, but in case any further arrests are attempted interesting news may be looked for.

Mr. Crawford in his letter to the New York *World*, thus describes Ance Hatfield:

Ance, although a man of fifty years of age, has not a gray line in the brown of his thick hair, mustache and beard. He has a pair of gray eyes set under the deepest of bushy eyebrows. His nose is such an enormous hook as to suggest the lines of a Turkish cimetar. He wore a black hat, faded by long exposure to the weather, pulled down over a deeply lined forehead. He piloted us to his house, and showed us in with marked courtesy and ease. As we entered the house I noticed two or three able-bodied men, armed with Winchester rifles, patroling. As I entered the house, which is a log house of only two rooms, I was shown to a seat in front of the fireplace, in which wood embers were smouldering. In this room there were four beds. On the beds were

A FORMIDABLE ARRAY OF WINCHESTERS.

It looked like a small armory. In the black back-ground there was a sleeping figure on the bed. As we entered this figure sprang up to the floor, reached over, and grabbed a Winchester. This was the notorious Cap Hatfield, the notorious son of Ance, a man who is charged with having the most vicious temper, the most cruel propensities in the whole Hatfield tribe. Cap Hatfield is directly charged by the county with having committed several murders. He is known to be quarrelsome and vindictive. At the time of my talk Ance Hatfield took the seat to the left of the fire, Captain Hatfield taking the seat to my right, and then the children swarmed in from all directions. There was a little toddler of two, and a girl of four and a hero of six. This youngster sat and listened to the tales of war told by his father, and eyed the rows of Winchesters lying in the back-ground with a hungry look. Ance Hatfield is a

JOVIAL OLD PIRATE.

Captain Hatfield is simply a bad young man without a single redeeming point. He has a slight frame, surmounted by a round bullet head. His hair is dark, long, and is combed down in a wavy line directly crossing his forehead and over his eyes. His right eye is a watery blue; his other has been disfigured by the explosion of a percussion cap, so that it gives the appearance of being wall-eyed, like a horse. His nose is a thick pug, his face is round partially covered with an unkept and stubby beard. A slight mustache conceals his course mouth. The whole expression of his face is very heavy. His chin constantly drops upon his breast, and he stares off into vacancy like a person disposed to melancholia. To all of my inquiries concerning the crimes alleged to have been committed by the Hatfield crowd he had a way of shirking questions that came close home. When I talked with him he spoke in a dialect.

## ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE INJURED.

### A Floor Falls Precipitating a Crowd to the Ground—A Sad Ending of a Corner Stone Laying.

READING, PA., Oct. 6.—Over one hundred people injured is the record of an accident which took place this afternoon during the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's Polish Catholic church in this city. Probably seven thousand people gathered at the site of of the church this afternoon to witness the ceremonies. About one thousand of them were crowded on a temporary floor laid on the joists and walls of the edifice, which had been carried up one story. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, personally conducted the ceremonies.

After the corner stone had been laid Father Libichi, pastor of the congregation, arose to speak, and had scarcely commenced his remarks when the newly constructed walls gave way and one-fourth of the floor fell with an awful crash, precipitating 200 people to the ground, a distance of from fifteen to eighteen feet. Men, women and children were thrown into a confused mass with joists, brick, stone and mortar on top them. The excitement was intense, but willing hands at once commenced the work of extricating the unfortunates, many of whom had to be carried out and placed in neighboring houses, where *their injuries* were attended to and they were then removed to their homes or the hospital. It was fully two hours before the wounded were all cared for. It is said that several children are still missing.

#### Yellow Fever Bulletin.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 7.—Edwin Martin, editor of the *Times-Union*, died this morning. Dr. Mitchell reports as follows: New cases, 33; deaths, 9 (all white). Total new cases to date (corrected, 3,151; deaths, 291. The weather is clear and cool and with a very few exceptions the sick are doing well.

# HARRISON AT HOME.

### How He is Regarded Among Those who Know Him Best.

## AN HONOR TO HIS COUNTRY.

### Expressions of the Pastor of His Church—"A Consistent Christian Gentleman"—His Private Life is Above Reproach.

*Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—In General Harrison's case, the old adage, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," does not apply, for the General is honored most where he has lived longest and is known best. If one could drop down into this pleasant city without knowing or having known anything of it, he would find out first that it is the home of General Harrison. Later he might discover that it is Indianapolis, the Capital of Indiana.

There are doubtless some Democrats here, but apparently not many, for the sentiment of the people is that of loyalty to their honored townsman. Here in Indianapolis it seems to be the custom of the people to express their political preferences by lithographic portraits of their candidates hung in the front windows of their homes. You will see these portraits in the luxurious residences of wealthy citizens, in the homes of the middle classes and in the poorest tenements—scarcely a house is without one or more—and they nearly all present the familiar features of General Harrison. Once in a long while one comes across a lonesome looking portrait of President Cleveland, and I have noticed a single picture of Clinton B. Fisk.

I have talked with many Republicans, and a few Democrats here. The former are enthusiastic regarding their candidate and the latter have nothing to say against him. Whatever opposition he may have here will be opposition to the Republican party and not disfavor of its *standard bearer. Even the partisan* Democratic papers have nothing to say against the integrity of General Harrison, and they can say nothing here against his efficiency. Their stock in trade is confined pretty much to false statements concerning the tariff and diatribes against Mr. Blaine. Any slanderous reports which may be invented concerning General Harrison must have their origin a considerable distance from his home, to obtain even temporary consideration. When such reach here they are perforated and collapse at once.

CLERICAL INTEREST.

One noteworthy feature of the campaign here is the interest many of the prominent clergymen of the city are taking in it; not that they are introducing politics into the pulpit—but in their writings and conversation they are doing good service for the man who, to them, is an almost ideal Christian gentleman, and whose influence at Washington they feel would be for the best interests of the moral sentiments of the nation.

Yesterday afternoon I met the Rev. M. L. Haines, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which General Harrison is a member. It was not very long until we were talking about the General, for his name, sooner or later, seems to find a place in every conversation here.

"I have known General Harrison ever since I came to Indianapolis," said Mr. Haines, "and he is a man whom it is a pleasure and a satisfaction to know. He is a member of my church; and there is no other member more earnest, sincere and consistent, and no one more efficient. He is an honor to the congregation. There are few members of the First Presbyterian Church who have been connected with it for so long a time as General Harrison. He and Mrs. Harrison identified themselves with this church immediately after their arrival here—thirty-four years ago. They brought church letters with them from the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, Ohio, with which General Harrison had united while a student at Miama University. When he came here General Harrison was only twenty-two years old; two years later—at the age of twenty-four—he was elected to the office of deacon, and four years after that, was made an elder. For some time before the war he was Superintendent of the Sunday School, and, after his return to the army, was for several years—until his election to the United States Senate—the teacher of the Bible class for men. He was very successful in this last work, drawing to the class a large number of young men, active in business and professional life. Among the officers and members of the churches of different denominations in this city, I meet not a few who speak with enthusiasm of the instruction and the inspiration to a true life which they received while members of this class.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS.

There were several reasons for his success with this Bible class—in the first place he was faithful to it—as he is to all his duties. Amidst all the press of professional and political engagements, he managed so as to be very rarely absent, and during one of his political campaigns when he was speaking six days in the week, he insisted that his appointments be so arranged that he could get back to Indianapolis Saturday evening, and thus be enabled to meet his class on Sunday morning, as usual. Then again, he studied carefully and thoroughly the questions involved in the Scriptural subjects considered, and was always ready. One of the members of his class lately said to me: "General Harrison always had a clear conception of the truth in his mind, and he had that truth also in his heart." His faithfulness and earnestness impressed and encouraged like traits in those who were under his instruction. His firm convictions of the truth strengthened the convictions of those who listened to him.

"He is as faithful, also, in the regularity upon his attendance of the Sunday and mid-week services of his church, and in the loyal and thorough way in which he meets the responsibilities resting upon him as an officer of the church. He has surprised us again and again by the way in which he has managed to fulfill so many engagements of this kind during periods when his business affairs would seem to demand his constant and undivided attention. During all the excitement of the weeks preceding the convention, he missed none of the church services while he was in the city. On the Sunday previous to his nomination, when the excitement was running so high in Chicago, he was in his pew as usual, and the next morning, when I went into his office, only an hour before the result of the eighth ballot was announced, Mr. Miller, his partner—also an officer in the church—said to me:

A QUIET SUNDAY.

"'Well, Mr. Haines, we had a rest and a real Sunday yesterday. We did not receive a single telegram yesterday—yes, I believe a messenger boy did bring up a telegram about dusk;'—yet that Sunday was the day so many of the politicians were working so industrious to form combinations in the interests of their favorite candidates, and one would have supposed that the wires between Indianapolis and the headquarters of the Indiana delegation in Chicago would have been kept hot with messages; but Gen. Harrison is not an underhanded manipulator or wire-puller.

"The nomination, instead of exciting or inflating him, seemed to rest upon him as a solemn responsibility. He has shown since that time a seriousness in discussing the duties of the National Executive office that reminds one of Mr. Lincoln's conduct under similar circumstances.

"The Rev. B. Fay Mills, of New Jersey, who was here last spring conducting a series of Union Evangelical services, (in which half a dozen different religious denominations joined), and who had the opportunity of meeting General Harrison, and of studying him, wrote me an enthusiastic letter recently in which he said: 'I believe the nomination of a man of his pure character will do more for the elevation of our politics than has any other recent event.'

"From my first acquaintance with General Harrison I have admired him. *He impressed me from the first as a man* of well balanced mind and clear convictions, who would give any argument brought before him a fair hearing, but who would not allow anything to swerve him from the strict line of duty. There is about General Harrison an utter absence of pretense or affectation. He is open and straightforward, both in language and in action. He is not a man to speak or act for mere effect. What he says and does is from conviction. With him a promise is sacred. His 'yes' means yes, and his 'no' means no. He is not dictatorial to others, and will allow no one to dictate to him.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

He is, however, always amenable to reason, and should he ever find himself mistaken, or in the wrong, he would be quick to acknowledge and make reparation at any sacrifice to himself. His life in this city has been conspicuous for its probity and stainless integrity. He has been a constant Christian gentleman, always inspired by a high moral purpose, and ruled by a conscience strong and informed. He is not a man to make a parade of his religion; he relizes to me Emerson's saying: 'The less a man knows or thinks about his virtues, the better we like him.' He lacks entirely the self-consciousness that haunts so many of our prominent men.

"General Harrison has been generous in his benevolence, and has taken great interest in the various charitable organizations in this city. His popularity among Roman Catholics, Hebrews and Protestants alike, attest the breadth and genuiness of his sympathy.

"From all you have told me, I infer that you believe General Harrison would make a most excellent President."

"I certainly do, judging from his past life, which is what gives us the key to the real nature of the man. I feel that he would be an honor to the office, to his political party and to the country. I believe his administration would be wise and just. I know, from unquestioned authority, that he received the nomination absolutely unpledged, beyond the promise that if elected, he would conduct the administration on Republican principles. That he would do this, can be depended upon.

"I have only recently returned from a short vacation in New York State, and I was impressed with the idea that in the East General Harrison's intellectual and executive *abilities were not always* appreciated at their true value. He is by no means a man of merely mediocre attainments. He stands as the acknowledged head of the bar of Indiana, and the masterly way in which he has managed the great cases committed to him, shows him to be a man of broad and balanced powers. He has a head, I should judge, at least three sizes too large to fit him to wear his grandfather's intellectual hat. The remarkable series of speeches he has delivered day after day to visiting thousands since his nomination bears witness to this.

"Mrs. Harrison has been an earnest helper of her husband in religious and charitable work. For some years she was the teacher of an infant class in the Sunday School, and she always has taken an active part in the missionary and social work of the ladies of the church. She is prominent in the management of the Indianapolis Orphan Asylum and other public benevolences. She would exert a healthful influence upon Washington society and would grace her position as Mistress of the White House with all the *savoir faire* and refinement which the exalted station demands."

C. M. K.

## TROUBLE AT CHICAGO.

### The Police have a Scrap with Striking Street Car Men.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Mayor Roche to-day issued a proclamation requesting the people of the city not to congregate in the streets. The Mayor says that the collection of crowds should be avoided if the authorities are to maintain good order. The announcement that an attempt would be made to run the North Side cars to-morrow morning with new men is the occasion for the proclamation.

The number of police massed will be several hundred, the Harrison station alone sending 100 men. The first collision between the police and the strikers occurred about midnight at the Larrabee street barns. Capt. Schaick and a company of his men brought sixteen imported laborers to the barn in the guise of Mooney and Roland special policemen and were trying to get them under cover without attracting attention when a few of the strikers began to call out "scabs." This infuriated the Captain, and, springing from his buggy, he called on the officers to clear the street. The men were slow about obeying the order. In fact they behaved as if they would rather that somebody else would clear the street. The captain, who had advanced to within a few feet of the position occupied by the strikers, observed the hesitation, and turning upon the line of blue-coats, he shouted, "Cowards, disperse this mob." The officers, evidently nettled, went at the little knot of strikers and scattered it in every direction.

## COMMENTS ABOUT BARRY.

### His Resignation from the K. of L. Executive Board Causes Talk—Emphatic Language.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 7.—In commenting on the resignation of Thomas Barry, of the General Executive Board Knights of Labor, Homer L. McGaw, ex-Master Workmon of District Assembly No. 3, said to-night that he did not believe the order will die within a year, but says the membership has fallen off considerably within the past two years. The spy system adopted at Richmond in the interest of the Administration, he says, is correctly criticised and he knew of "men who have been made intoxicated by these spies for a purpose."

Ex-Master Workman Joseph L. Evans, of D. A. 3, was more emphatic in his language concerning Barry's resignation. He said Tom Barry's sickness has impaired his mind and he does not know what he is talking about. The order will not go to pieces in a year and not in a thousand years. He is right in one instance, however. The clerks in the general office who were favorable to Barry, were spotted and discharged. Men who did not belong to the order were taken in and afterward made Knights of Labor.

#### A Double Tragedy.

WARREN DEPOT, ME., Oct. 7.—George Williams, of Warren, and Edward Davis, of Union, took tincture of aconite last night and died within two hours.

# BEFORE THE BATTLE.

### The Political Horizon as Seen by Observers at the Capital.

## SOLEMN TRUTHS FOR GROVER.

### Governor Gray Calls the President's Attention to Cold Facts About Indiana—New York all Right. A Cheering Outlook.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 7.—The *Press* publishes the following from Washington:

Ordinarily but little that is useful in indicating the political drift of the country can be had here, but the fact that Congress remains in session gives the present year some advantages. Congressmen have been going out into different States and then coming back here with views of the situation, some of which are valuable, but a good many are not. Take them all in all, however, they furnish about as reliable an estimate of the situation as can be had outside the unfathomable minds of those who hold the reins *of management at the New York headquarters.* No Democrats own that Mr. Cleveland is to be defeated, and nobody expects them to. There is, however, a *decided difference in their way of stating* things and that which the Republicans have. Republicans who have recently informed themselves regarding some of the doubtful States are decided in the opinion that Harrison will be elected, and that by the vote of every Northern State, with possibly a single exception. They express this feeling earnestly because it is a conviction with them. On the other hand, every Democratic claim I have heard is qualified. If this or that had not happened, or if this or that should happen, it is told you, there would be no doubt of Cleveland's election. That the party is weighted and far from being in the good spirits displayed by the Republicans need not be told to anyone who has given any attention to the drift of the campaign.

GOVERNOR GRAY ON INDIANA.

It is not necessary to rely upon general facts for an opinion of this kind. During the week something has been known of the condition of the President's mind on this matter of so much great personal concern to him. He has received much information that is discouraging about Indiana. There has been a disposition on the part of the Democrats to look upon that State as pretty securely anchored on the Democratic side, but they are now beginning to understand otherwise, and those who know most about it—men from Indiana—have been giving the President some cold truths. Among these is Governor Gray, who sought the nomination for Vice President and didn't get it. Governor Gray exhibits no feeling over his disappointment, and has been on the stump in Indiana, but when he called at the White House this week he told the President that, while they were going to make the best fight they could, and hoped for the best, it was more than likely that if the Democrats succeeded with their national ticket it would be without the vote of Indiana.

Governor Gray repeated this view substantially in such confidential conferences as he had here with fellow Democrats, and in some cases he elaborated his reasons, which embodied two points: the tariff attitude of the Democratic party, which is unpopular in both *the farming and manufacturing* sections of the State, and the fact that a citizen of Indiana heads the Republican ticket. The Governor was much more guarded in his expressions to casual friends, and not even to strangers did he once claim the State as certain to go Democratic.

THE WESTERN MOONBEAMS.

The President has been fed so long on the unsubstantial gush of Dickinson, Vilas, Scott and that kind of moonbeam *talkers, that Gray's cold sense rather* staggered him. He has kept up pretty well with some features of the campaign, but it has been difficult for him to get the truth from some of those around him. Don Dickinson has been sending from Michigan the most dashing stories of how that State is going, and Vilas has never ceased to hold before the President's view the possibility of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Even Scott has talked so much about the way in which the Republican majority in Pennsylvania is going to be reduced, that it would not be surprising to hear him claiming the State out and out before election. Some of these things have deceived the President and some have not. He has not been without the ability to see that the tide was going against him. He still holds the view, however, that two or three of the Northwestern States—and his mind is quite as much upon Illinois as any other—may flop from the Republican column. There are few Democrats who have any patience with that hope. They call attention to the fact that Western Democrats, except those in the Cabinet, do not hold out any hope from that section, and that all the talk is in the East. Even Michigan, which the Republicans were very much afraid of six weeks ago, is no longer regarded by well-balanced Democrats as promising.

TWO SOUTHERN STATES.

On the other hand the Democrats are *getting quite shaky about West Virginia.* Private opinion of the situation there expressed by ex-Senator Camden, a Democrat, have circulated and do not inspire the party. Camden knows the State pretty thoroughly, and he is reported to have said in good set language that he did not see how the Democrats could expect to carry it this year. Large accessions to the manufacturing and lumber industries have about revolutionized the sentiment there, and it is not believed that the old way-back Democrats can any longer out-vote the new blood which is building up the State by the development of its resources. All the Republican encouragement about West Virginia comes from the Democrats who know something about the situation there.

The Democrats are willing to confess that they would be afraid of Virginia, also, were it not for the fact that General Mahone is immersed in a quarrel with the colored people, the effect of which no one can foretell. It would not be very surprising if it should result in a large body of colored votes going to the Democratic ticket. All this was avoidable, but as it has not been avoided, the Republicans are no longer considering Virginia, although two months ago it promised good fighting ground.

LOOKING TO THE EAST.

The result of the week's observations over the *whole field has been to per*suade the Democrats that they had better not rely upon Indiana too much. The more careful ones are now leaving it out of their calculations, and while while Chairman Brice in New York is entertaining the public with talk about the West, those who figure closely and more upon facts do not shut their eyes to the fact that the Democratic hope centers upon New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Cleveland may carry all of them and still lose if the Republicans carry Indiana and West Virginia. But Senator Hawley says that Connecticut is surely Republican on the present issue, and he gives plenty of reasons for *thinking so. The views one gets here* about New York are influenced by the politics of the talker, and nobody is giving away any of the inside workings of the party headquarters even if such things are known. Secretary Whitney, who is one of the few men who do not try to cheat the President with unjustifiable claims, gave him something of a scare about New York some ten days ago which still holds good. Whitney is one of the clear sighted who is now understood to fear that New York is leaning the wrong way for Cleveland just now.

WHERE THE DRIFT HAS BEEN.

These are some of the details of the situation which come in one shape or another here that give a fair view of the field. Democrats who are not blinded by partisan interest have recognized that the drift was against Cleveland from the start, and it is now confessed that none of the several efforts to check it have had all the desired effect. The declared hope of the Democrats was to "educate" the people to their way of thinking about the tariff and they still hope they have done something in this line. If they have it has not been made apparent to Republican members who have recently been through their districts. Instead of finding converts to the Democrats, they claim to know of a considerable number of Democrats who have changed on the tariff issue. It is not an unusual thing to find a Republican from a country district who can name from three to a dozen of them in almost every township in his county. Party work in the heat of the closing days of the canvas may change some of them back again, but it is claimed that such changes as may thus occur will be but little felt in the midst of the large numbers that will stay flopped.

THURMAN A DISAPPOINTMENT.

Another feature of the Democratic *campaign has proved not only a disap*pointment, but a positive drawback. That is Judge Thurman and his candidacy. The incident of his physical failure in New York is a small matter compared with the general feeling. Nothing expected in his nomination has been realized. He was wanted to go upon the stump and stir up the old-time Democrats, who have never been very enthusiastic over Cleveland. His speeches have been the most astounding failures, and it is felt to be extremely hazardous to exhibit him again before the country. There is a good deal of criticism of the President, who is personally responsible for the nomination of Thurman, and it is seen by everybody now that the choice of Governor Gray, of Indiana, would have given some strength to the ticket where it is greatly needed.

Two weeks ago there was considerable inside discussion about getting Thurman off the ticket and Gray on. It had *many advocates, and the talk was par*ticularly prevalent in Indiana, where the necessity for some action was best understood. But it was agreed that the change could not be made without doing quite as much harm as good. I do not know whether Judge Thurman's opinion on the subject could be taken or not.

## GOOD REPUBLICAN NEWS.

### The New York Democrats Fighting Each Other.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The Democrats of New York City are fighting again. That is good news for the Republicans. The New York members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Whitney and Fairchild, Colonel Brice, ex-Senator Barnum and Senator Gorman all came to New York and consulted for two days and two nights. They told Tammany to be good and take Hewitt if they couldn't get anything better. Tammany wouldn't. They wanted the county Democracy to accept somebody else than Hewitt; and the county Democracy wouldn't. The National Committee labored and prayed and swore, with the result that Tammany nominated Sheriff Grant and the county Democracy indorsed the Citizens' nomination of Hewitt. They will put up separate tickets throughout, and go to clawing out each other's political eyes, in regular Democratic fashion.

PAST EXPERIENCES.

In 1880 the Democrats clawed each other to pieces and elected Garfield. In 1884 Grant ran against Grace, and the Democrat majority was pulled down to 43,000, though the Democratic vote for Mayor amounted to 140,000 more than the Republican vote. There were a difference of 100,000 votes between the local Democratic majority and the national majority. If the same thing is going to happen this fall, Cleveland may as well begin packing up now preparatory to letting another tenant in the White House.

A Mayor, a Governor and a President would be a great victory for the local Republicans. They have it in their power to elect all three. Sagacity and perseverance will do it. The New York Republicans have it in their power to elect Harrison, and they could stand the loss of every other doubtful State.

*The Democratic managers are alarmed* at the size of the workingmen's defection. They are just beginning to find out how large it is.

#### Quay Means Business.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Chairman Quay of the Republican National Committee offers a reward of $25,000 for information leading to the conviction of persons violating the registration law in New York city. The money is deposited in the Garfield National Bank and certified by President A. C. Cheny. Two thousand dollars will be given for the first conviction, $1,000 for the second, $500 for the third and $250 for each conviction thereafter, until the whole sum is exhausted.

#### A Hitch in the Arrangements.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—There is a hitch in the arrangements for the world's championship series between the St. Louis Browns and the New York Giants. Boston declines to permit the use of its grounds for less than 25 per cent of the receipts, and President Von Der Ahe announces that the Hub will be left out and the game played in either Cincinnati, Brooklyn or Philadelphia.

#### Queer Journalists.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—At a meeting of the Central Labor Union to-day the Horace Greeley Lodge of Journalists *offered a resolution that Congress* be asked to place immigrants and others unable to procure work, at husbandry. It will be discussed next Sunday. A motion was carried to co-operate with the Socialists and Anarchists in commemorating the execution of the Chicago Anarchists November 11.

#### Mr. Dillon on the Land Question.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Mr. John Dillon has written a letter on the Irish land question in which he says: *Recent events* add new courage to the evictors and rack renters, who last spring were utterly beaten, but who now seemed to be inspired with new hopes.


DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves.—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN'S cork sole shoes keep the feet dry and warm.

J. W. AMICK & Co.,
1143 Main street.


# FLEMING AND KENNA.

### They Speak to a Magnificent Crowd Saturday Night.

## TYPICAL DEMOCRATIC TALK

### Which will not Stand the Light of Truth—State Issues Misrepresented—Judge Fleming's Unfavorable Impression.

In their speeches at the Capitol rink Saturday night, Judge Fleming and Senator Kenna illustrated the desperate condition of the Democracy. Senator Kenna was as thoroughly in earnest as ever in his life. He talked as one who knew he was *fighting* against odds. Judge Fleming vindicated the wisdom of Chairman Riley's verdict that he was not fit to meet Gen. Goff in joint debate. Both their speeches were encouraging to Republicans; their reception by men of all parties was still more encouraging.

Judge Fleming used recklessly figures in regard to State finances, showing that "he is is not sufficiently posted on the issues of the campaign" [Chairman Riley] to discuss them before an audience outside of Chirman Riley's "interior." He gives the Republican party *credit for establishing the school system,* but says they left it in a crude and imperfect condition, and that it was perfected by the Democratic party. He failed to state that the first act of a Democratic Legislature was intended to cripple and destroy the system, and had it not been that public opinion favored public schools, they never would have enacted the present law.

Judge Fleming says: "In 1867 under a Republican administration there was expended from the general school fund $167,000; in 1870, the last year of Republican control, there was expended from this fund $235,000. Then there came a change. Republicanism went out and Democracy came in, and what was the result? In 1887, or the last year from which we have official statistics, there was expended for the benefit of the school children of this State almost twice as much as any Republican administration ever laid out. $402,000 was thus laid out." The INTELLIGENCER does not dispute the figures for 1867 and 1870. There is at hand no official report for 1887. The last published reports on this subject will be found on page 60, Auditor's report for 1885 and 1886, showing that there was apportioned to the several counties for school purposes for the year 1885, $164,524 30, and for 1886, $267,727 96. *The amount apportioned* per capita in 1867 and 1870 is undoubtedly greater than in 1885 and 1886, as the population has increased at least fifty per cent.

The Republicans built school houses from the organization of the State or, say, from 1865, when they got the school system in operation, to September 30, 1870, to the value of $1,057,473 94; for ten years under Democratic rule, from 1870 to 1880, to the value of $613,000 94. The Judge says: "In the last year of Republican rule there was expended for all purposes in this State $557,000. In 1887 there was laid out for all purposes over $1,087,000. But you ask me how was the Democratic party able to do this? Did it lay heavier taxes? Not one cent." Economy, honesty and intelligent business methods, Judge Fleming states, enabled the Democratic party to not only expend so much more money, but also to reduce the taxes. The Judge failed to state that a Democratic Constitutional Convention increased the number of officers in every department of the State government and increased the salaries of many of them.

To prevent a deficiency in the Treasury a Democratic Legislature ordered a re-valuation of real estate in 1874 and 1882 and increased the valuation $22,423,242 30 from $95,390,808 02 in 1871 to $117,944,140 32.

He got his figures mixed in regard to reduction of the rate of taxation, for precisely the opposite of what he said is the fact.

At the organization of West Virginia the rate of taxation then existing in the old State was forty cents on each $100 valuation of taxable property for State purposes. This was continued one year by the Legislature of the new State. At the second term of the Legislature the rate was reduced to thirty cents for State purposes—Chapter 26, Acts of 1864. Chapter 193, Acts of 1868, the rate was *again reduced from thirty cents to twen*ty cents on each $100 for State purposes. In 1883—Chapter 54, page 81—the rate was increased to twenty-five cents, where it now remains. Both the reductions were made by Republicans. The increase was made by a Legislature overwhelmingly Democratic.

This increase of valuation and also in the rate of taxation did not produce the necessary revenues to meet the extravagant expenditures caused by a Democratic constitutional convention increasing the number and pay of officers in the State. So the Democratic State Executive, in violation of the constitution, issued State bonds to the amount of $137,511 48 and invested in the Irreducible School Fund; and also borrowed from this same fund on temporary loan the sum of $40,000. See annual report 1885-6, page 61.

Judge Fleming did not refer to the impeachment of a Democratic Auditor and a Democratic State Treasurer. Neither did he have anything to say on the unsavory subject of mismanagement of the Insane Asylum, which has become a stench in the nostrils of decent men of all parties. No scandals are witten in the history of West Virginia under Republican control.

## THE SPEECHES AT THE RINK.

### Judge Fleming Makes a Weak Speech and Produces an Unfavorable Impression. Senator Kenna's Efforts to "Make the Worse Appear the Better Reason."

The Democratic meeting at the Capitol rink Saturday night, addressed by Judge A. B. Fleming, Democratic candidate for Governor, and U. S. Senator John E. Kenna, was the largest political gathering so far this campaign under the auspices of any party. The rink was about as full as it could be without discomfort, probably 2,500 people being present. Of course a large portion of the audience was composed of Republicans attracted by curiosity.

The Young Men's Democratic Club, with Mayer's brass band ahead, and 40 members in line, of whom at least 12 were postoffice employes, the Fifth ward club with 24 members and a drum corps and the Kenna club with 19 men and a drum corps, turned out and escorted the *speakers in a carriage* from their hotel to the rink. The display was creditable, and lots of pyrotechnics were burned. The streets were well filled with people, but there was a notable lack of enthusiasm along the line.

When the speakers and escort reached the rink a large audience was already assembled, and there was a show of enthusiasm as the party entered the hall.

Mr. A. G. Hadlick, President of the Central Democratic club, called the meeting to order, and named Hon. A. J. Sweeney as chairman. Mr. Sweeney in-


[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]


## A POPULAR CONDUCTOR

### On the Baltimore & Ohio Transferred Away From Wheeling.

The many friends of Capt. Bob Moore, the popular B. & O. conductor, who for several years past has been on the "Daisy Limited" run between here and Chicago, will regret to learn that he has had his run changed and in the future will not run into Wheeling, at his own request, which was kindly granted by General Manager Peabody, controlling all the B. & O. divisions west of the Ohio. Capt. Moore has been transferred to the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland, a stretch of 116 miles, over which the B. & O. runs its Cincinnati and St. Louis trains from here.

The recent death of Capt. Moore's mother has left his father, Capt. J. W. Moore, all alone at his home in Columbus, and it is in order that he may be near his father that Captain Moore has been changed at his own request. On his new run he will be in Columbus daily. There was not an official on the Chicago division that did not regret losing this popular conductor, and he bears from them letters of testimonial and regard of the very highest order, and any time within six months he can have his old place back. All who know him here will wish him the very best of luck.

#### Marshall County Meetings.

Notwithstanding the rain and the mud over 300 Republicans and a sprinkling of Democrats assembled at Goudy's, Saturday afternoon, and raised a Harrison and Morton pole 138 feet high. The raising was directed by Wilbert Kemple *and Isaac Rogers, and was skillfully 