The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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THE SUPPRESSED VOTE

Of the Negro for Congressmen in the Southern States.

THE TRICKS RESORTED TO

To Defeat His Ballot When Cast—The Hill-Catchings Contest—The Republican Contestant and His Counsel Are Threatened.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The contested election case of Hill vs. Catchings, from the Third Mississippi district, is likely to produce some interesting developments when it comes up for argument in the House.

Hill is a colored man. Catchings is now serving his third term in Congress. The evidence shows, among other things, that Hill was warned not to attempt to collect evidence for his contest under penalty of death, and that even his white attorneys were subjected to similar warnings, but that nevertheless a considerable amount was finally obtained. But it is not this kind of evidence that Catchings' party associates fear, and that they are straining every nerve to suppress. It is said on excellent authority that estimates of his Democratic colleagues' personal and political character, furnished by Catchings himself in moments of temporary indiscretion, will be produced for the edification of the House, and that the same will be highly edifying indeed. It is to quash a spectacle of this kind that Domocratic managers are just at present striving. But alas! the documents have passed from their possession. They are in the hands of the enemy.

There is one trifling fact about this Third Mississippi district, in common with some twenty-seven others scattered through the Southern States, which is perhaps worthy of brief notice. According to the census of 1880 that district contained a clean majority of colored males of voting age of 14,720 over all white voters. According to the same census there were in all twenty-eight districts in the South of which a similar statement holds good. Every one of them, with a single exception, regularly return Democratic Congressmen. These negro majorities ranged at that time from over 26,000 in one of the Alabama districts down to a few hundred in another district of the same State. There is no good reason to believe that these majorities have materially lessened since then.

SOLID DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION.

South Carolina comes forward with a solid Democratic delegation, yet the negro majorities in the various districts in that State vary from 24,899 in the Seventh to 1,210 in the Third. It might be a subject for inquiry in the North as to what becomes of these thousands of negro votes which have been adjudged on the highest Democratic authority to be universally Republican. In South Carolina it is a subject of neither interest nor inquiry. These negro votes are counted only once in ten years, during the taking of the census, when they affect the State's basis of representation. At all other times the story of the hunter and the loon holds good in regard to them. The hunter, who seemed to waste a great deal of time in shooting at that deceptive species of water-bird, explained that it amused him and did not affect the loon any.

There is without doubt no system of election laws in this country, which serve the purposes for which they were enacted more perfectly than those of South Carolina. These laws date from 1881, when tissue ballots and shotguns had grown passe even with the chivalry of South Carolina. They provided that registration of voters should go on during two months of that year, May and June, and that nobody, then a resident of the State could register after the expiration of that period. Of course no person could vote unless he was duly registered. The proper time arrived and with it a very large number of negroes desirous of registering. This influx of negro voters continued for almost a month, and the Democratic leaders became first alarmed and then panic stricken.

WOULD MEAN THEIR RUIN.

It seemed as though the law, if enforced, would mean their ruin. Therefore, it must be repealed at once. The Governor called a special session of the Legislature, which met early in June, with that same end in view. Everybody understood what was to be done, and registration practically stopped in expectation of some new law. But after deliberating until the end of June the Legislature adjourned without repealing the registration law. Why was this? In spite of the very considerable number of votes which the negroes had succeeded in registering nearly half of their voters, having to come long distances from their homes and delayed in every possible way by their employers, had not registered at the time the agitation for the repeal of the law began, and after the Legislature actually met had abandoned all idea of doing so. Not so much with the whites. After the good old Democratic fashion they had registered early and often, and their vote was practically all in.

These facts having been brought to the attention of the august legislators, it was deemed expedient to simply remain in session until the time for registration had expired and allow the law to stand. No sooner said than done. Presto! There you were. A righteous law still in force, and a desirable result at least half accomplished.

NEGRO VOTE OVERCOME.

But the unpleasant fact remained that in some localities the portion of the negro vote registered was sufficient to overcome the white vote, and perhaps even to endanger a Congressional district or two. How was this unfortunate state of affairs to be remedied? For, in the opinion of "the very best people," it was truly unfortunate. But there were giants in those days—in South Carolina. The so-called "Eight Box Law" came nobly to the rescue. This law provided that eight separate boxes should be placed in the polling place. Upon each box should be posted the name of a different officer or sets of officers to be elected. Voters were required to enter the polling place separately and deposit their ballots for each officer or sets of officers in the proper boxes, and without any aid or advice from officials or bystanders. If the ballots were not deposited in the proper boxes they were to be thrown out. Perhaps one in ten of the negroes could read. The other nine, if they failed to decipher their ballots and the legends on the boxes, voted in vain. An educational qualification is undoubtedly efficacious in South Carolina. According to Lewis Baker, late editor of the *Register*, such a qualification renders Republican success equally certain in West Virginia.

A SLICK TRICK.

When it came to the voting the negroes sought to overcome their disadvantage by sending those in first who could read, and after these had learned the position of the boxes sending the others in with their ballots properly arranged beforehand. But the judges within quickly observed this, and as quickly changed the order of the boxes. The resulting attempts of the negroes to vote were sources of much merriment to the judges and their friends.

These are but a few of the more prominent features of the South Carolina election laws, but they may serve as a sample of the rest, and perhaps of the laws of many other Southern States. There are worse features in some of them. There are men in Congress who know of these laws and understand the workings and intent of them. They have the hardihood to think a Federal election law necessary. There are other men in Congress who take, and have taken for many years, advantage of these laws, and who have received, and are receiving benefits therefrom, and when the question of Federal election laws is raised these men cry "bloody shirt."

IN MEMORY OF S. S. COX.

The House Devotes the Saturday Session to Memorial Addresses.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—In the House yesterday at 1 o'clock public business was suspended and the House proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of Samuel S. Cox, of New York. Mr Cummings, of New York, delivered the first address. He dwelt upon Mr. Cox's endearing qualities and high intellect. He had friends everywhere and enemies nowhere. His active and busy mind and his ever ready and eloquent tongue were at rest. The unobtrusive friend of the masses had passed away. Only his memory remained, and that memory perfumed every home in the land.

Reviewing the life of Mr. Cox, he traced the statesman's progress from his boyhood up to the time when his name had become a household word, and he paid an eloquent tribute of the love and devotion which had for many years bound together Mr. Cox and his wife, who had ever been his inseparable companion. He then reviewed the deceased statesman's Congressional career.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, laid his tribute of sorrow and honor upon the grave of an old colleague and an old friend whose work was ever on the side of humanity, and whose greeting was a golden gleam of sunshine.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, recalled the recent deaths of Messrs. Kelley and Randall. As he stood over the three newly-made graves he might truly say that three great men had fallen. Cox had come to the House first and had been first to cross the river; Kelley had come next and had gone next; Randall had come third and had gone third; and it might be said of them all "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in death they were not divided."

Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, lamented the recent demise of three great men, Cox, Kelley and Randall—each great in a different way. Mr. Cox was a well-equipped all-around fighter; but he differed from Mr. Randall in that he was a teacher, not an aggressive leader of man. His place was in the council, not in the fray. Each had served his Nation nobly, and deserved well of his country. In paying his last tribute of respect to Mr. Cox's memory, it was his duty and pleasure to say of him that the world was better that he had lived, and that those with whom he had come in contact were made better by that association.

Accidental Drowning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—A fatal accident occurred on the river front of this city this afternoon. A party of young men were out in boats enjoying a row, when George Mason and Joseph Hanserd, who were in one boat, rowed too near the strong dam at the City Mill, and the frail craft was drawn violently by suction against the rocks. The boat was stove in and Mason and Hanserd were sucked under. Hanserd disappeared, but Mason rose to the surface and was rescued. Up to a late hour the body of Hanserd had not been recovered. He was employed as a stenographer in the office of Superintendent Currin, of the Savannah & Western Railroad, of this city.

Desertions From the Army.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Reports received at the War Department for the nine months beginning with the fiscal year July 1, 1889, show that there have been 1,578 desertions from the regular army during that period. For the correspondent months of the previous year there were 1,893 desertions.

PAPPENHEIM GETS A LICENSE

To Marry the Wealthy and Beautiful Miss Wheeler.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Count Maximilian Albert Pappenheim, who is to marry Miss Mary Wistar Wheeler, of this city, applied yesterday for a marriage license. The Count's course of procedure was unusual. According to the laws of his native country, Bavaria, it is necessary to have the consent of the guardian of the bride before the marriage can take place. Miss Wheeler has no guardian, and consequently needed no other consent to the marriage than that of her mother, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, or Susan Farnum Wheeler, as she is called by the courts. To make up for the lack of guardian, Count Peppenheim prepared papers appointing Mrs. Wheeler as the guardian of her daughter for the time.

According to the license, Maximilian Albert, Count of Pappenheim, was born at Pappenheim in Bavaria, on the 15th of February, 1860, and has consequently just passed his 30th birthday. Miss Wheeler is 18. The Count before taking the oath took possession of the office Bible, which has sealed the oaths of so many happy couples. He then sent out for a new Bible for Clerk Bird.

A Doubly Cruel Uncle.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., April 20.—John Rhoades, a farmer living near Greencastle, shot and instantly killed his nephew, William Rhoades, last evening during a quarrel on the farm of the former. The uncle taunted his nephew about the latter's crippled son, and the young man threatened to shoot him. Rhoades then stepped into the house, got a gun and shot at his nephew, who was standing only six feet away. The load struck the young man fair in the forehead and blew the whole top of his head off. The uncle is in jail.

A Mismated Couple.

MADISON, IND., April 20.—Henry Washburn, aged 70, and Ellen Jones, aged 14, were united in marriage Friday afternoon by 'Squire Cravens. The old man was decidedly decrepit. Yesterday morning Washburn made application through Attorney Well to have the marriage nullified, giving as a reason that neither the girl nor himself knew what they were about. It is reported, however, that White Caps visited his home, at Milton, Ky., last night, and left imperative orders to undo his work.

All He Deserved.

TORONTO, ONT., April 20.—Charles H. Whiting, who was convicted of criminally assaulting his niece, a little girl of 11 years, and who was sentenced to one year and eleven months' imprisonment and twenty-five lashes with the cat, received the latter punishment yesterday. He screamed loudly at each stroke of the cat. No blood was drawn. Whiting has only one month more to serve.

A VICTORY OF PEACE.

The Final Adjournment of the Pan-American Congress.

ARBITRATION WILL RULE

Instead of the Sword — Secretary Blaine's Farewell Words Uttered With Much Emotion—The President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—At noon yesterday the Pan-American Conference adjourned *sine die*. After the transaction of some routine business and the adoption of resolutions offered by Delegate Varas, of Chili, pledging the sympathetic association of the members of the Conference to the quadro-centennial celebration of the discovery of America, and by Delegate Bolet Peraza, of Venezuela, expressing their gratitude for the hospitality of the United States, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made and put to a vote. At 11:50 a. m., Mr. Blaine, rising to announce the result, said:

"GENTLEMEN:—I withhold for a moment the word of final adjournment of the International American Conference in order that I may express to you the profound satisfaction with which the government of the United States regards the work that has been accomplished by the International Conference. The importance of the subjects which have claimed your attention, the comprehensive intelligence and watchful patriotism which you have brought to their discussion, must challenge the confidence and secure the admiration of the governments and people whom you represent; while that larger patriotism which constitutes the fraternity of nations has received from you an impulse, such as the world has not before seen. The extent and value of all that has been worthily achieved by your conference, cannot be measured to-day. We stand too near it. Time will define and heighten the estimate of your work; experience will confirm our present faith; final results will be your vindication and your triumph.

THE TRIUMPH OF PEACE.

If, in this closing hour the Conference had but one deed to celebrate, we should dare call the world's attention to the deliberate, confident, solemn dedication of the two great continents to the peace and to the prosperity which has peace for its foundation. We hold this new *Magna Charta*, which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American Republics, is the first and great fruit of the International American Conference. That noblest of Americans, the aged poet and philanthropist, Whittier, is the first to send his salutation and his benediction, declaring that "if in the spirit of peace the American Conference agrees upon a rule of arbitration which shall make war in this hemisphere well nigh impossible, its session will prove to be of the most important events in the history of the world."

I am instructed by the President to express the wish that before the members of the Conference shall leave for their distant homes they will accept the hospitality of the United States in a visit to the Southern section of the Union, similar as they have already made to the Eastern and Western sections. The President trusts that the tour will not only be a pleasant incident of your farewell to the country, but that you will find advantage in a visit to so interesting and important a part of the four Republics.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

May I express to you, gentlemen, my deep appreciation of the honor you did me in calling me to preside over your deliberations. Your kindness has been unceasing, and for your formal words of approval I offer you my sincerest gratitude. Invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon the patriotic and fraternal work which has been here begun for the good of mankind, I now declare the American International Conference adjourned without day.

The delivery of the address was characterized by Mr. Blaine's customary deliberate emphasis, and also by evidences of deep feeling on his part. Towards the close his voice trembled with emotion, and when he took his seat the council chamber rang with hearty and long continued applause.

The members of the conference then took carriages to the Executive Mansion to pay their parting respects to the President.

PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

The delegates were received by the President in the East room shortly after noon, each of them being introduced to him personally by Secretary Blaine. The President then spoke as follows:

"I find in this parting call of the delegates of the Conference of American States both pain and pleasure. I participate in the regret which the delegates from the United States feel who are to part with those from other countries. I take pleasure in acknowledging the fact that your labors have been brought to a happy conclusion. The differences of opinion have been happily reconciled. I mark with pleasure the proposition which will be productive of peace among the American States represented in the Conference. It will be without excuse if one of them shall lift a hostile hand against the other. We gave you the other day a review of a small detachment of the American army, not to show you that we have an army, but that we have none; that our securities are lodged with our people and that they are safe. We rejoice that you have found in the organization of our country something which commends itself to your own. We shall be glad to receive new lessons in return.

"In conclusion I find much to approve in the friendly purposes of the conference toward this Government, and I will bid each and every one of you a heart-felt good-bye."

The remarks of the President were greeted with applause.

Historical Points Visited.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., April 20.—The members of the Pan-American conference, on their special train, arrived here this morning. After breakfast upon the train the members of the conference proceeded to the fort, where Commandant R. T. Frank and staff received them. The building and room where Jefferson Davis was at one time confined, was regarded with strong interest, and the party then boarded the Dispatch for a sail down Hampton Roads. Norfolk was touched. An arch of welcome spanned the main street to the water's edge. An hour was spent at the Portsmouth Navy yard, where Commodore Weaver and staff conducted the party aboard the new war vessel *Baltimore*, sailing back to Fortress Monroe in the late afternoon, the points were shown where the Merrimac played havoc with Union vessels until the Monitor stopped the work. The party returned home at dusk. At 11 o'clock they started on the special train for Richmond.

"THAT tired feeling" is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives a feeling of buoyancy and strength to the whole system. 8

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Some Very Good Views Advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Windom to-night permitted a reporter of the Associated Press to make a copy of the following, which is taken from a letter addressed by him to a Western correspondent in answer to comments and inquiries upon the present status of the silver question.

The bill recommended by the Treasury was framed mainly for two purposes: First, to meet the demand for an increase of circulation, and second, to enhance the value of silver by providing for it an additional sale as money. If approved by Congress, it will, in my opinion, accomplish both of these objects, and at the same time afford a fair and just basis for harmony of action on the silver question. To the silver interests it offers every substantial benefit that can be granted without peril to our financial system, and far greater advantages than can be found in free coinage. To those who demand "more money" it offers an annual increase of from fifty to sixty million dollars. To those who insist upon a sound currency, it gives the amplest guarantees against the degradation of the American dollar. But to those who would inflate the currency by injecting into it a large volume of money without adequate safeguards against depreciation, it offers no comfort whatever. And right here is found the secret of much of the opposition to some of its redemption features.

EXTRAORDINARY CONCESSIONS.

In reply to your friendly criticisms, let me invite your attention to the extraordinary concessions which are offered to the silver sentiment of the country. First, it is proposed to absorb all the silver produced by the mines and reduction works of the United States, thereby withdrawing from the market nearly one-half of the entire silver productions of the world, and thus greatly enhancing the value of the whole.

Second, not content with this concession, which is surely without a parallel as to any other product, the Senate Committee insists that the government shall be compelled to purchase $4,500,000 worth of silver in each month, making $54,000,000 a year, which, with the amount needed for the arts and for our trade with China will exceed our own production by about ten million per annum. How is this excess to be obtained? Only by purchase from abroad. In the event of an unfavorable balance of trade when our gold will be most needed at home, we shall be compelled to export ten millions of gold, which we will then surely need to pay for ten millions of silver, which we will not need at all. This compulsory purchase of so great an amount will make the Treasury the largest operator in the most gigantic corner ever organized.

THE HOUSE BILL.

Third—The bill reported by the House Committee provides that notes issued for silver bullion shall be redeemed in standard silver dollars if demanded by the holder. This will give to the owners of silver bullion the power to convert every ounce produced in this country into standard silver dollars at their own will and pleasure. True, there is not the slightest danger that this power will be exercised, because no sane man will prefer to convert Treasury notes which the Government is bound to redeem in gold or its equivalent, into standard silver dollars unless he may want a limited number of them for some specific purpose.

Under this bill the government will not force silver dollars into circulation, but it will permit any one to have coined as many of them as he can pay for with Treasury notes. What more can the advocates of silver coinage demand? Surely nothing unless they desire to compel the Treasury to force standard dollars into our circulation, for the sole purpose of depreciation and degrading it. Is it not enough that we take nearly one half of the world's silver product and lock it up in order to increase the value of the other half; that we join the silver producers in the most gigantic corner ever organized; and that we give to the owners of silver bullion the right and power to convert every ounce of our production to standard silver dollars if they chose to do so? For all these unparalleled concessions to the silver interests what is demanded in return? Only the privilege of protecting the honor and credit of the nation by a grant of power to redeem its notes in either gold or in its equivalent of silver bullion.

THE THREATENED STRIKE

Of the Railroad Men at Pittsburgh May be Amicably Settled.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 20.—Conferences are still going on between railroad officials and their men, and to-morrow the latter will present what is called their ultimatum. Insiders say these demands will be put in such shape that the railroads can accept them, as some have already done so, though the men prefer all should do so. Meanwhile all yard and other men are working steadily. They are also making efforts to strengthen the ranks of the federation in Ohio, where it was somewhat weak. A strong union was formed in Dennison, Ohio, to-day.

A Rough Voyage.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 20.—The steamer Vanguard has arrived at Habor Grace, N. F., with 10,500 seals. On the homeward voyage she encountered a heavy gale, and had boats, the deck rails, galleys and davits carried away, and deck gear damaged by the sea sweeping over her. The ship was strained and made water, and the pumps had to be kept going constantly. Fifteen of the crew received serious bodily injury. Two men were washed overboard, but were brought back by the reflux of the waves. The storm was terrible in its fury.

Stanley Being Feted.

BRUSSELS, April 20.—After dinner in the Palace last evening Henry M. Stanley passed the evening conversing with the King. To-day he drove through the city accompanied by two officers. This evening he went to a banquet in the town hall given by Burgomaster Buls. Sixty covers were laid. After the banquet Stanley had a conversation with the King. To-morrow the explorer dines with M. Lambert, the son-in-low of Baron Rothschild. Whenever Stanley appears in public he receives an ovation.

Fire at Point Pleasant.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., April 20.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited this place originated last night in a small saloon on West Main street. The flames spread with alarming rapidity and the entire square was soon laid in ashes. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time, but singular though it may seem, not a building was without insurance.

Must Have Been.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—Mrs. John Schumacher, aged 49, and living on Lester street, went to the attic to-day, pounded her head with a hammer until almost unconscious and then hanged herself from a door hinge. It is thought she was insane.

POISON IN THE SOUP.

A Young Girl of McKeesport Tries Her Hand at Cooking

WITH STARTLING EFFECT.

She Puts Arsenic in the Soup—Her Brother Dies and the Rest of the Family are in a Very Serious Condition.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—Pretty 16-year-old Mary Stewart, of McKeesport, is under arrest on the charge of poisoning her 4-year-old brother. Friday, it seems, the girl did the cooking for dinner, paying especial attention to the very fine soup. All of the family but herself ate heartily of the soup, and were at once seized with violent pains. Physicians were called in, who pronounced the case arsenical poisoning. A 4-year-old boy died yesterday, and three others of the family are in a serious condition. The girl was arrested, but evades all questions, and stoutly declares her innocence of any attempt at poison. She says she did not eat the soup because she did not care for it. The family is well known and no trouble has been noted, except that the father had lately been sent to the work house for illegal liquor selling.

"BUCK" HOLLAND'S PARDON.

Gov. Fleming Thought He Had Good Grounds for Action.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 20.—The Governor's attention having been called to the criticisms by the State press of his action in pardoning "Buck" Holland, he requests that the following copy from the executive journal be published:

The application for pardon is supported by a letter from the Hon. F. A. Guthrie, the Judge who presided at the trial, who says: "At the time he (Holland) was sentenced the very atmosphere in Kanawha County was charged with a mob spirit, and the severe sentence of eighteen years was pronounced on him more to allay this spirit than because of proof of the outrage or the crime; and I must say that if society had been then in such a state of repose as it now is, it is not likely there was a Circuit Judge in the State who would have given him more than five or six years." Also a letter from S. C. Bardette Esq., who was then Prosecuting Attorney, and who prosecuted him, who gives strong reasons why he should be pardoned, and says that he would have been satisfied with a verdict of manslaughter. Also a letter from A. B. Littlepage, Esq., at present Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, who urges his pardon and says he should not have been tried at that term because of the great excitement over the execution, by a mob, of the Spurlock boys.

The pardon is also recommended by nine of the jurors and a large number of citizens.

THE EUREKA FIELD.

Another Good Well—Operation Along the Line on Both Sides of the River.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

EUREKA, W. VA., April 20.—Boyle's well on the Corbett Farm is in the pay streak and showing for a good producer. This well runs the line further east than the Island well at Belmont. In connection with the Barnesdale & Moore well on the Cochran it widens the field east and west and shows that the Island success was not merely a stray shot, but that the oil-bearing sand is persistent at least from the lower end of the field to Belmont. The derrick on the O'Neal stands exactly opposite the Island well and is regarded as gilt-edged goods. Spudding will begin here at once, also at Ackerly & Samuels well on the Friedle and at Hurz's operation on the Ferry acre. Johnson's old shallow well on the Hervey is being drilled down for deep oil. Within thirty days not less than six wells within a stone's throw of the Belmont Hotel will be due in the sand. Within sixty days, twenty wells, within a radius of half a mile from the same point will be due.

The much talked of Bills well near St. Mary's will be completed about Wednesday. The parties operating this lease will shortly start another rig on an adjoining farm.

General Oil Notes.

The Wheeling Natural Gas Company have leased 2,000 acres of oil and gas territory on Piney Fork, over the river, and will soon begin prospecting.

A new oil well has been started on the Patterson farm near Holliday's Cove, about five miles from the river. They expect to strike something or nothing in about two weeks.

T. N. Barnsdale, the oil operator, has struck an immense natural gas vein at Eureka, and began Saturday laying the pipes for conducting the gas to Marietta, and eventually to Parkersburg. The new oil pipe line from Eureka here is nearly finished.

A company is being organized at New Cumberland, which will be known as the Paris Oil Company, with a view to operating at Paris, Washington county, Pa. This company has a block of land under lease, and will start to drill on the Robert McClurg farm in the near future.

The well being drilled on the farm of Abraham Wilson, of Short Creek, for the West Virginia Natural Company, by Given and Burns, contractors, has reached a depth of 1,000 feet and is now progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, the water, gas and caving rock having been cased off. Thus far the sands correspond with those of the Washington county oil field.

The Cameron Oil Well Company's well, located one mile east of Cameron, W. Va., is now drilling in the "Big Injun." This sand was found at 1,825 feet. The formation is much the same as the Taylorstown, Pa., field. Parties interested think the chances for oil are very promising. Some oil was found in the Gordon at the Board Tree well, and good judges think the well is on the east edge of the field.

A Malicious Shooter.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 20.—A man with murder in his heart last evening attempted to assassinate Lottie, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. R. Dunn, of the Fulton street Methodist Episcopal Church. The young lady, who was about to retire, stepped to a front window to pull down a shade, when a bullet went crashing through the glass, lodging in the ceiling. The fellow who fired the shot stood on the opposite side of the street. He fled after the shooting. Half an hour afterward he made an attempt to kill Maud and Irene Weber in Franklin street. He fired two shots in succession and ran off. The bullets grazed the heads of the young ladies, and to-day they are suffering from the shock.

Miss Sharpe—"Oh, how do you do, Mr. Sissy? You are looking very well." Mr. Sissy—"No, Miss Shawpe; I've a cold or something in me head." Miss Sharpe (calmly)—"I think it must a cold."

BELMONT COUNTY TEACHERS.

Meeting of Their Association at Martin's Ferry Saturday.

The meeting of the Belmont County Teachers' Association held in the Opera House at Martin's Ferry on Saturday was one of the largest and most successful ever held. The programme consisted of an address, reading of papers and discussion, a dinner by the home teachers, exhibit by the Martin's Ferry teachers and a good time generally.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m., Superintendent Duncan, of Bridgeport, presiding in the absence of the President, Mr. Smith. There was a large attendance. Miss Adda Ault, of St. Clairsville, read a paper on "The Observance of Special Days," and gave the best of reasons why they should be observed. Prof. F. H. Crago, of Wheeling, said he endorsed everything in the paper ten times over. He was much pleased with the industrial work of the Martin's Ferry schools and thought the brains, eyes, hands and heart should be used. Walter Mitchell, of St. Clairsville, also said he was well pleased with the paper.

Mr. J. W. Bawnocker, Principal of the High School, made an address on "Meteorology," which was interesting. This was discussed briefly.

Prof. J. H. Mertz, of Steubenville, said that about seventy-five per cent of the Weather Bureau's predictions prove true.

Prof. Duncan, of Bridgeport, asked "if any, what effect does atmospherical change have upon study?"

Mr. Myers, of Bellaire, thought the weather has a great deal to do with study. Prof. Mertz thinks good weather is productive of truancy, and Mr. Gallagher that the best work is done in good weather.

The meeting adjourned till 1:30, and lunch, consisting of coffee and sandwiches, cake, ice cream, etc., was bountifully served by the home teachers in the Foresters' hall, in the fourth story, and this feature of the programme was enjoyed by all present.

In the afternoon there was a much larger attendance. When Mr. Smith arrived he presided and introduced Prof. Kirkwood, of Wooster University, who made the address of the day, his subject being "The Object of a True Education," and all who heard him enjoyed a rare treat.

Mr. N. C. Nichols, of Morristown, opened the discussion on "The School and Text Book," and this question was discussed until the meeting adjourned. Those who took part in it were Messrs. Duncan, Mitchell, Taggart, Crago, McGlenn, Patterson, Gallagher and others.

A resolution was passed thanking the Martin's Ferry teachers for their entertainment.

Among the prominent educators present were Principal Crago, of Wheeling; Superintendents Shields, of Wellsburg; Mertz and Patterson, of Steubenville; Powell, of Barnesville; Mitchell, of St. Clairsville; Duncan, of Bridgeport; Dr. Blaisdell, of Wheeling, and Rev. Mr. Meek, of Warrenton.

The exhibit of the Martin's Ferry scholars in the Y. M. C. A. rooms attracted much attention and was greatly admired.

Superintendent Sparks and the home teachers are to be complimented for entertaining the visitors so handsomely.

BASE BALL.

New Third Baseman Signed—Coming Games With Altoona.

The Wheeling management has signed Contillon to play third base. He formerly played with the Terre Haute club, and is well spoken of. On Wednesday and Thursday the Altoona team of the Inter-State League will be here. As a number of old Tri-State leaguers are with them, a large crowd ought to greet them. The battery for Wheeling in the first game will be Fitzgerald and Lyttle.

DIAMOND DUST.

The Jamestowns paralyzed McKeesport on Saturday.

O'Brien is showing up in great shape at short for Wheeling.

The uniform of the Wheeling team will be of the Nadjy style.

The Martin's Ferry club will cross bats with the Wheeling club on the 26th inst.

The Mansfield uniforms are to be light Oxford grey with black trimmings, black cap and stockings.

Henry Morrison is on the sick list, having caught a terrible cold. He will not be able to pitch for a week or so.

On Saturday the Wheeling team defeated the Bellaire club by a score of 24 to 2. Zeigler, the catcher, showed up in great shape.

Wheeling has signed a new pitcher by the name of Sawyer, of Brooklyn, Indiana. He comes well recommended. It will be difficult for any of the Wheeling club admirers to say "I Saw-yer" long after the Dayton team gets a chance at his delivery.—*Dayton Herald.* We will chance you on Sawyer.

The League season opened last Saturday, and while the Brotherhood clubs had the best of it in the way of attendance, is not likely to continue in the same proportion through the season. The aggregate attendance on the championship at New York of the National League, Brotherhood, American Association and Atlantic Association was 17,879, and the aggregate for the combined associations in all cities was 62,830.

St. Louis Kicked.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 20.—The ball game here to-day was given to Louisville by 9 to 0 by umpire Connell. At the beginning of Louisville's half of the third inning, the crowd numbered 11,481 and so filled the grounds that the play was liable to be impeded. It was agreed that if a man knocked a ball against the left field seats he should take as many bases as he liked. At the close of the St. Louis half of the third the score stood three to nothing for St. Louis. Ryan got first on balls and Wolf batted a ball against the left field seats and upon the umpire's decision Ryan was given a run. St. Louis protested and refused to play out the game and Connell gave the game to Louisville. St. Louis agreed to play out the game as an exhibition to the satisfaction of the crowd. Louisville 13; St. Louis 13. Batteries—St. Louis, Chamberlain and Adams; Louisville—Goodall and Ryan. Base hits—Louisville 15; St. Louis 15. Errors—Louisville 3; St. Louis 5.

Easton was Wild.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20.—Columbus lost to-day by the poor work of Easton in the box, who was very wild and had poor control of the ball. Toledo played strongly in the field and at bat. Attendance 4,000. Batteries, Easton and Bligh for Columbus; Cushman and Sage for Toledo. Toledo 9; Columbus 4. Hits, Columbus 8; Toledo 9. Errors, Columbus 3; Toledo 0.

A Close Game.

NEW YORK, April 20.—To-day's game at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, was won by the home team. Casey's pitching and O'Brien's home run were the features. Attendance, 3,700. Brooklyn, 9; Syracuse, 8.

Batteries—Brooklyn, Rowe and Toole; Syracuse, Briggs and Casey. Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; Syracuse, 11. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; Syracuse, 8.

A man's enjoyment of a melodrama is intensified by the opportunity between the acts of having a mellow dram or two.

SHOOTING LAST NIGHT.

David Wilson is Dangerously Wounded at Elm Grove.

RESULT OF A DRUNKEN FREAK.

Bartley Flaherty makes an Insulting Remark, and Wilson Resents it with Possibly Fatal Results—Two Arrested.

David Wilson, a single man, 24 years old, was shot in the back close to the spine by Bartley Flaherty, a Baltimore & Ohio railroad man, in front of Dr. Cracraft's residence, near Elm Grove, at 9:30 o'clock last night. Wilson is badly wounded, and was taken to his home at Patterson's bottom, near Elm Grove.

About 10 o'clock last night a telephone message was received from the station of the West Virginia Natural Gas Company at Elm Grove to the effect that Bartley Flaherty and John Berry had met David Wilson on the National road near the residence of Dr. Cracraft, and that a quarrel had ensued, in the course of which Flaherty shot Wilson in the back, just over the hip, and a little to the left of the spinal column.

THE MEN ARRESTED.

No further particulars were obtainable by telephone, except that Flaherty and Berry had decamped at once, and were thought to be coming this way. That information was given to the police, and Officers Carney, Bell and Buch started out to watch for them. Bell went by way of the pike, and Carney and Buch followed the railroad. When Buch and Carney reached the further end of the tunnel, about half past 11 o'clock, they met Flaherty and Berry and placed them under arrest.

At the City Building the pistol with which the shooting was done was found on Flaherty's person. It is a common affair, 32 calibre, and contained four empty shells.

Flaherty refused to talk about the matter, but Berry told an interesting story.

THE STORY OF THE QUARREL.

He said that he and Flaherty went out to Elm Grove on freight train No. 92. They simply went out for a little jaunt, not having any particular reason for going. Flaherty had been drinking before we started, and had a flask with him. By the time they get to Elm Grove, Flaherty was drunk enough to be noisy and quarrelsome.

They went out to the church, but the meeting was out when they arrived. Wilson and several companions were in company with a number of young ladies, and were coming this way. Flaherty and Berry fell in behind them, not for any particular purpose, but because they were coming this way. Flaherty was walking a little in advance of Berry and was closer to Wilson's party.

Flaherty was too drunk to be accountable and made some slighting remark concerning the women in Elm Grove generally. Wilson heard it, and at once took it up.

THE SHOOTING.

Berry asked Wilson to consider that Flaherty was drunk and pay no attention to him, but Wilson struck Flaherty in the face, and followed his advantage with another blow.

Flaherty then drew the revolver and fired, but the first shot made Berry so nervous and disconcerted him so badly that he could not tell whether any more shots were fired, or if so how many.

After the shooting Berry and Flaherty kept on down the pike a mile or two and then took to the railroad to avoid the dust.

FLAHERTY ADMITS IT.

Later Flaherty admitted in an indirect way that he had done the shooting, but he was still too drunk to comprehend his position or the gravity of his offense.

Flaherty came originally from Pittsburgh, and has worked on a B. & O. gravel train until recently, when he became brakeman on a local freight. He is apparently about twenty-five years old, and boarded with Henry Eichenberger, on McColloch street. He is regarded as a decent sort of fellow by his acquaintances, and his drunken condition is probably to blame for his present trouble.

Berry, who is so far not blamed in the matter, is employed in the bridge construction department of the B. & O., and has been making his home in this city for some time past. He was born and brought up at Point Mills, and lived later at Roney's Point.

Wilson is a gardener, but has been employed on the Elm Grove extension since last Fall. He lives with his brothers and sisters near Elm Grove, his parents being dead. He has a local reputation as a fighter, and has engaged in several fistic performances of some note.

At last accounts, Wilson was in a very critical condition, and the doctors reported his recovery doubtful.

SCHMEIDBARENGUSS.

The Man Who Invented a Metal by This Name, Arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20.—An interesting case of alleged misuse of the mails was brought before the court by the arrest in Newport, Ky., of Charles Hartzfeld, on a charge of using the mail for the purpose of defrauding. The allegation is that Hartzfeld has been sending out long advertisements of the Schmeidbarenguss Furnance Co.; the Newport Aluminum and Steel Co.; and the Hartzfeld Aluminum and Steel Company, and in this way incurring many obligations, but when drafts are made upon him he refuses payment. It is stated that several hundred newspapers have thus been defrauded, and Postoffice Inspector Holden, who has charge of the prosecution, is engaged now in obtaining statements of the newspapers of their dealings with Hartzfeld. The defendant has been released on a bond of $500 to answer before a U. S. Commissioner.

His defense is that he is a struggling inventor, and being out of money is not an evidence of his intent to defraud. He has claimed to have discovered a process of refining aluminum at a very cheap rate, and later claimed the discovery of a new metal called schmeidbarenguss, which can be moulded into any shape and still have a most wonderful strength.

Oughtn't to Have Flirted.

NEW YORK, April 20.—John H. Griffin, a tailor, 20 years of age, who lives on the top floor of the tenement No. 104 Bayard street, was sitting on the roof this afternoon when he began a flirtation with some young women on the roof of 63 Mott street. They beckoned him over and he went up the stairs of No. 61 Mott street, but finding that the women were on the adjoining roof, he tried to climb across a picket fence which runs along the top of the shaft between the houses. Some one warned him to be careful, but he answered that he was all right. Suddenly the railing broke when he was half way across and he fell into a shaft a distance of six stories. He was instantly killed.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Progress of The Union Bridge—Other Local Notes.

The Union railroad bridge over the river at North Wheeling is now a very imposing structure. The three spans from the Ohio shore are completed, and only the long channel span remains to be put in place. The third span was completed in three and a half days. The work of putting up the wooden trestling, or "false work," for the channel span will be commenced to-day. It is thought the bridge will be finished within thirty days, with good weather and a fair stage of water. Some of the ironwork for the footway on the bridge has arrived and been unloaded at Martin's Ferry. Work on the tunnel and terminals is progressing with the usual rapidily.

The South Penn road, an enterprise that promised so much for Wheeling a few years ago, has been revived, as the following telegram from Reading, Pa., indicates: "The South Pennsylvania Rail