

THE DEFENSE RESTS.

The Developments in the Trial of Lizzie Borden Yesterday

WERE ALL IN DEFENDANT'S FAVOR.

Testimony Introduced to Prove That There Was No Truth in the Reported Quarrel of the Sisters—The "Give Me Away" Story is Denied by the Accused's Sister, Who also Testifies to the Family Relations—Lizzie Was on Good Terms With Her Step-Mother Several Years Before the Murder, Although Previously She Treated Her Indifferently.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 16.—There was less of a crowd at the court house this morning at the resumption of the Borden trial than there has been at any time since the beginning of the trial. Among the early visitors was Miss Emma Borden, who it is understood, is to be called by the defense, although she was down as a government witness. Miss Lizzie told Governor Robinson as he greeted her this morning that she had not passed a very restful night, and the intimation came with a cheering smile that she felt better. The decision relative to the admission of the evidence of the Portuguese who saw the men with the bloody hatchet and manhandling about "poor Mrs. Borden" was in order the first thing this morning after the jury had interposed. The court said it was clear that the evidence in dispute could not be admitted. The first witness to-day was Sarah B. Hart. She testified to having passed the Borden house at 9:50 on the day of the murders. "On the day of the murder," said she, "I passed by Mr. Borden's house with my sister-in-law, Mrs. Manley, about 9:50 a. m. We passed by the north gate and stopped there to speak to my nephew, who was there in a carriage, and went up to the back of the carriage. While I was there I saw a young man standing in the gateway. It was not Mr. Borden. He was resting his head on his left hand, his elbow being on the gate post. I was there five minutes and he was there when I went away. He did not change his position that I noticed. He turned his head to look at me. I did not know the man."

A PAINTER'S STORY. Charles S. Sawyer, a painter from Fall River: "I recall the day Officer Allen put me on guard at the Borden's side door. When I was in there, Miss Russell, Mrs. Churchill, Miss Lizzie and Bridget Sullivan were in the kitchen; Miss Lizzie was sitting in a rocking chair and the others seemed to be working over her, fanning her and rubbing her hands; I was close to her all the time. She appeared to be somewhat distressed. I saw no signs of blood on her head, hair, hands, or dress."

By this witness it was proven that many people were swarming about the Borden house and in the barn where Lizzie is said to have been during the murders, but where Officer Medley afterwards subsequently went and could find no traces of Miss Borden, or any one else. John B. Manning, reporter of Fall River: He first heard of the Borden murder some time before 11:30, and examined the house and premises, finding the cellar door closed. Said the witness: "I remember the publication of Police Matron Reagan's story of the 'give me away' interview between the sisters; I think it was the same night of the publication. In answer to a question from me she said there was nothing in it. I wanted to know whether it was true, and wanted a negative or affirmative statement. I saw it at her house. There was another person with me. I did not read the story to her, but told her what had been printed. When I went to see Mrs. Reagan I was local reporter for the Associated Press, and it was in that capacity that I went to see about the truth or falsity of that story. Another newspaper man was with me for the same purpose and she knew we were reporters."

THE DEFENSE QUARREL. Thos. F. Hickey, another reporter of Fall River, next testified: "In my capacity as reporter I saw Mrs. Reagan on Friday about the story referred to above. I said: 'I see you're getting yourself in the paper, Mrs. Reagan.' She said, 'Yes, but they have got to take that all back.' I asked her about the alleged quarrel between Lizzie and Emma and she said that there had been no quarrel. I asked her if she had repeated any words of the sisters and if there was any truth in the report, and she said absolutely none."

Mrs. Mary R. Holmes, of Fall River, wife of Charles J. Holmes: "I know Miss Borden, and have known who she was from childhood. She is a member of the church I attend. I first heard of the Borden murder at 11:45. I went to the house about 1 o'clock and sat down. Some one told me soon after Lizzie would like to see me. I remained in the house with Lizzie until 8:30 p. m. I remember the publication of Mrs. Reagan's quarrel story. After it was published I had a talk with Mrs. Reagan about it. She spoke to me about it. She said, 'Mrs. Holmes, you know it is not so; for that was the time we were talking about the eggs.' Subsequently I heard Mrs. Reagan say that she would sign a certain paper if Marshal Hilliard was willing. At this time I was in the matron's room and she made the statement as she returned after having talked with some men who called."

Charles J. Holmes, of Fall River banker, next testified: "I was present at the hearing the first day in the Fall River court house. I know about the paper given Mrs. Reagan to sign. It was read to Mrs. Reagan. I heard it read. I have a copy of the original paper in my pocket. I have a copy of the newspaper in which it was published also. Here witness produced a copy of the Fall River Herald. The article was found and vouched for by Mr. Jennings."

WAS READY TO SIGN A DENIAL. Witness was shown a typewritten copy of the same, identified it and read it; it was essentially a denial of the story. Witness said it was read to Mrs. Reagan, and she said it was true and that she would sign it if the mar-

shal would allow her. Then Mr. Buck and she went down to the marshal's office; then they came back and went into the matron's room, and I don't know personally what happened there. Downstairs, after the marshal refused to allow her to sign, I heard part of the altercation which ensued. The day was one of a great deal of excitement. I was trying to get a denial from Mrs. Reagan of the story over her own signature, and it had no bearing upon the case then going on in court; it was simply to correct the newspaper story. She never signed it."

John R. Colwell, reporter of New York: I reported the trial in Fall River. I recall the date when Mrs. Reagan was asked to sign the paper and saw it read to her, but was too far off to hear what was said. Mrs. Reagan took the paper to Marshal Hilliard and he said if she signed it it would be against his orders. Then she went out and he ordered me out. Mrs. Mary E. Brigham, of Fall River: I know Lizzie Borden and have known her all my life. We were life-long friends. I visited her quite frequently. Mrs. Reagan told me one day after court, when we were in the matron's room, about a quarrel between the sisters. I saw Mr. Buck with a paper in his hand which he read to her. They both went out and she came back mad. She said she was willing to sign the paper, but that the marshal would not let her; that she would rather leave her place than to stay where she had been lied about; that it was all a lie, and there had been no quarrel.

LIZZIE'S SISTER TESTIFIES. Emma L. Borden, sister of Miss Lizzie Borden: "We have lived in the house we now live in twenty-one years last May. At the time of the murder Lizzie was possessed of property as follows: \$170 in the R. McDuffee Safe Deposit and Trust company; \$2,000 in the Massachusetts National bank; \$500 in the Union Savings bank; \$141 in the Fall River Five Cents Saving bank; two shares of the Fall River National bank stock; four shares of the Merchants' Manufacturing company stock; five shares of the same of another date. My father wore a ring on his finger. It was given him by Lizzie. She had worn it herself before. He constantly wore it after, and it was buried with him. I have an inventory of the clothes in the closet on the afternoon it was searched. I was there when the search was going on. Witness was asked as to what Dr. Dolan said in regard to a thorough search. The doctor said the search had been as thorough as it could be, unless the paper was torn from the walls or the carpets taken up. The Bedford cord dress was made the first week in May at our home; it was a very cheap dress, 12 1/2 or 15 cents a yard and about eight or nine yards in it, plainly trimmed; not more than two days were used in making the dress; Lizzie and I assisted, as we always did. The painters began work after the dress was made. Lizzie got some paint on this dress within two weeks after it was made; she got the paint on the front breadth and on the side; that dress was hanging in the front closet on the day I came home. I know because I went in to hang up a dress and found there was no nail. "Did you say anything to Lizzie about that dress because there was no nail there?"

WHY SHE BURNED A DRESS. "I did," I said, "You haven't destroyed that old dress yet. Why don't you do so?" It was very dirty, badly faded, and I don't remember having seen her use it for some time. It could not have been made over, because besides being badly soiled the material and color was such as to render it impossible. The next I saw of the Bedford dress I was in the kitchen on Saturday when I heard my sister's voice. I looked around and saw her with the dress on her arm. She said, "I'm going to burn this old dress," and I said "I would," or "why don't you," and turned away. I did not see her burn the dress; Miss Russell was there at the time and she told Mr. Hanescom a falsehood, and I asked her what that was for. She said he asked her if all the dresses were in the house that were there at the time of the murder, and she had said yes. Then it was decided between us all that she go and tell Mr. Hanescom she had told a falsehood. My sister said at the time: "Why didn't you tell him about it, why did you let me do it?" I remember the story about the quarrel between my sister and L. I never had any such conversation with my sister as was reported; there was never any trouble or quarrel in the matron's room between us while she was there or anything that could be construed into a quarrel; Lizzie never did put up her finger and say anything about giving in. Witness contended that the relations between Lizzie and Mrs. Borden were entirely cordial. Witness said that the breach caused by the giving of the property to her stepmother had never been healed so far as she was concerned, although it was on Lizzie's part. She knew of no enemy her stepmother had in the world.

The dressmaker who made the famous paint-stained dress next swore that Lizzie could not have worn the pink wrapper over it to conceal blood spots had there been any. I saw the dress after it was painted. The paint was on the front and back; she had an old wrapper which this was to take the place of; she cut some pieces out of the old wrapper while I was there and took it down stairs.

Phoebe K. M. Bowen, wife of Dr. Bowen, was the next witness. She was called into the house right after the alarm was given, and found Mrs. Churchill fanning Lizzie. She thought Lizzie had fainted. Her lips and chin were quivering. She was asked about the blue waist that had been in evidence all along. "I should say that it was the waist," said she. She was not sure about the skirt.

District Attorney Knowlton wanted to know how Lizzie's hands were. They were white and perfectly clean. It was just 3:15 when ex-Governor Robinson said: "The defense rests."

Mr. Moody asked for fifteen minutes in which to prepare the rebuttal, which the court granted. At 3:45 o'clock the jury returned to the court room. Marshal Hilliard was the first witness called in rebuttal. He was asked as to the quarrel in the matron's room. He said: "I saw Mrs. Reagan about it. Mrs. Reagan and the Rev. Buck entered the office. She handed me the paper and said she was willing to sign it. I said to her: 'If you do so, you do so in direct violation of my orders.' I told her if she had anything to say she had better say it in court."

That ended the evidence for to-day, and all of it, in fact, except that of a boy in Fall River, who, on Monday morning, will testify regarding the two boys, Brown and Bartow, who were on the stand yesterday. The court and counsel held a consultation. At its conclusion Judge Mason addressed the jury, telling them not to form an opinion until they had heard the whole case. Then an adjournment was had until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

The boys, Brown and Bartow, were outside the court house this afternoon, complaining bitterly of the treatment that Bartow was subjected to last night by members of the Fall River police force. When the boys had testified yesterday, as they say, they were locked in a room in the court house and there Detective Shaw tried to find out how they came to appear as witnesses and then, as they allege, he tried to intimidate them.

SHECKLER CONVICTED

Of Manslaughter—His Defenseless Wife Persecuted by a Gang of Toughs.

STREUVENVILLE, OHIO, June 16.—Simon Sheckler was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday, for the shooting of James Darius last February.

It was learned that the same spirit of malicious persecution, which was practiced on Sheckler by a tough gang employed in the mine, and which caused Sheckler to arm and prepare to defend himself against the gang who forced the quarrel when Sheckler shot Darius, is being practiced on his defenseless wife. Last night at her home in Bergholbe some one maliciously cut a mule belonging to Mrs. Sheckler so that it died. Previous to this Mrs. Sheckler, in order to provide for herself, started a millinery store, but was persecuted and boycotted by the same gang so that she was forced to quit business. These acts are turning the tide of feeling toward Sheckler and his early pardon will be asked for.

BIG SUIT SETTLED

In the United States Court, the Plaintiff Receiving Nominal Damages.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., June 16.—Following are the United States court proceedings to-day: The suit of J. A. Carle against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for \$10,000 damages for the non-delivery of an important message, was settled this morning. No further evidence was offered and the case was not argued, an understanding having been reached between the litigants by which an agreed verdict was rendered giving Mr. Carle the nominal damages of \$50 and throwing the costs on the Western Union company. United States vs. Frank Wright, plea of not guilty; Dick Evans not guilty; Joseph Jackson, guilty, and fined \$100 and 30 days in jail; Arthur Brudert, guilty, and fined \$100 and costs and 90 days in jail; Thomas Lanham, guilty, and fined \$100 and 40 days in jail. The jury was discharged until Monday morning.

UGHT TO BE STOPPED.

The Wanton Desecration of the Greatest Battlefield of the Rebellion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The secretary of war has received a report from Mr. Batchelor, of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, setting forth at great length the wanton destruction of important landmarks on the field by the operations of an electric railroad company, by which he says the whole character of the historic place is being changed. Says the report: "The damage already committed is very great, and can never be repaired, but the present desecration is but the commencement of what may be done if this company is allowed to invade other sections of the battle field. Is it not practicable to stop this wanton destruction of one of the most important historical spots in this country until the government can decide its duties and its powers. Every hour the most flagrant depredations are committed, and if this is allowed to be continued while the government is deliberating the injury will be irreparable."

The report has been referred to Col. Lincoln, the acting judge advocate general, for his examination and opinion as to what authority the war department has now, or may have after July 1, prox., to prevent or interfere with the cutting of the lines by the railroad company. Attention is invited to the act of the Pennsylvania legislature of two years ago giving the government authority to condemn land, etc., and also to the general authority granted by Congress to the war department to condemn land for national cemeteries.

IN A FEW LINES.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is seriously ill at Fall River, Mass.

The condition of President Carnot, of France, is serious. He suffered a relapse yesterday.

Senator Sherman left Washington last evening for his home in Mansfield, Ohio, where he will remain until Congress assembles.

At the meeting of the Republican league executive committee at Chicago, yesterday, Chicago was chosen as its headquarters, and Mr. Humphrey was elected secretary.

William M. Meredith, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and Christopher Marmor, collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois, have resigned.

Mr. Frank Aldrich, until recently sealer of weights and measures for the District of Columbia, has gone from Washington, leaving debts behind amounting to nearly \$20,000.

A reception was tendered ex-President Harrison by the Ohio commissioners at the World's Fair yesterday. It was informal, but largely attended, especially by Buckeye visitors.

The evidence in the inquest over the victims of the Ford's theatre disaster yesterday showed the work of Contractor Dants was faulty, and that in the work of excavating criminal negligence or ignorance was shown.

United States Commissioner Miller has prepared a statement which shows that the total sugar bounty for the fiscal year ending June 30, will be \$9,433,983. The amount actually paid is as follows: On cane sugar \$8,693,094; on beet sugar \$531,363; on sorghum sugar \$19,317; on maple sugar \$60,119. Total \$9,303,293.

MANY NEW BALLOTS

Will Be Required Before the German Elections Are Complete.

THE GOVERNMENT LOST NOTHING

By the Dissolution of the Reichstag and Probably Has Gained a Little. A Falling Off in the Radical Vote, While the Socialists, Conservatives and Anti-Semites Increase Theirs. In Several Towns the Socialists Engage in Rioting, and When Attacked by the Police Cheer for France—The Latest Returns.

BERLIN, June 16.—The most conspicuous two features of to-day's electoral returns have been the continued reports of Social Democratic gains and Richterist losses. Early this morning most of the news still came from the city constituencies and the list of opposition deputies grew rapidly. This afternoon, however, dispatches from the agricultural districts revealed the other side of the page. From all that can now be ascertained, it is reasonably safe to conclude that the government certainly has lost nothing by the dissolution and probably has won a little. At 10 o'clock this evening the returns may be summarized thus:

In the 180 districts from which reports had been received at 10 o'clock eighty-five deputies had been elected. In the remaining ninety-five new ballots will be necessary. Of the eighty-five deputies elected thirty-six will vote with the government and forty-nine against it. The parties siding with the government had lost three seats to the opposition; the parties working against the government had evened matters by losing the same number of seats to the friends of the army bill.

The Conservatives had elected 17 deputies, the Social Democrats 23, the Clericals 20, Radical Unionists 1, Free Conservatives 4, Poles 3, Democrats 5, anti-Semites 2, Independents 2, both favorable to the bill; Government Clericals 1, National Liberals 2. Not one immediate supporter of Eugene Richter, the anti-government radical, had been elected. The Conservatives had won two seats formerly held by Free Conservatives. The Social Democrats had gained three seats from Richterists and one from the Free Conservatives. The Lieber Clericals had gained one from the Government Clericals and had lost one to them, the Radical Unionists had elected one deputy who voted against the army bill but will vote for it in the next reichstag. The Free Conservatives had gained two seats and lost three. The Democrats had gained one seat from the National Liberals. The National Liberals had lost three seats and gained two. The most interesting feature in the new ballots reported until now will probably be the gains of the Social Democrats and Radical Unionists. Several small election riots are reported to-day from the provinces.

In Strassburg last evening, shortly after the poll was announced, about two thousand Socialists began parading the streets and shouting for their candidate, August Bebel. They refused to disperse when the police attacked them and many cheered for France. The military eventually broke up the procession and arrested eight men. Nobody was injured.

In Reuthagen, Wurtemberg, the police slashed and arrested many Social Democrats who attacked the police station. In Grunberg, Silesia, the Socialists rioted through the streets. The police dispersed them with drawn sabres and arrested the leaders. In this city the police arrested Herr Landauer, an Anarchist editor, on the charge of inciting to riot.

The revised lists of the Berlin polls show that the Radical vote fell from 75,000 to 52,085 while the Social Democrat vote increased from 123,318 to 150,977. The vote of the Conservatives and anti-Semite cartel increased from \$24,098 to 43,185.

Complete returns from the second division of Munich show that George Von Vollmar, the victorious leader of the South German Democrats, polled 15,289 votes. In Strassburg August Bebel, Social Democrat, polled 6,206 votes against 6,981 for Dr. Petri, his National Liberal opponent.

In Glauchau, Ignaz Auer, Social Democrat, polled 18,979 votes. "Cannon King" Krupp in Essen will go through a new ballot with Herr Stotzel, his Clerical opponent. Krupp received 19,487 votes and Stotzel received 19,447.

BERLIN, June 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning returns have been received from 220 out of 397 electoral districts. In 98 candidates have been elected; in 122 second ballots will be necessary.

The National Liberals, Conservatives and Clericals are holding their own. The Richter Radicals remain very far behind. Of the 98 deputies already elected, 42 are counted for the bill and 56 against it.

Since the reports received up to 1 o'clock were sent out, the dispatches have shown that the government has gained two more new seats and has lost one more old one.

Later returns from Armswale show that Rector Alwardt, the Jew baiter, now in prison because he libeled the Loewes, makers of small arms, has a clear majority over all and is therefore elected.

LATEST RETURNS.

Richter and Alwardt Will Have to Try a Second Ballot—Government Gains.

BERLIN, June 16.—Among the returns received to-day were: Agou—new ballot necessary between Eugene Richter and Dr. Lohman, Liberal. Richter carried the district in 1890 on the first ballot. The necessity of a new ballot shows a gain for the government, as the National Liberal candidate, like all of his party, is in favor of the army bill.

Goslar—New ballot necessary between Free Conservative and Guelpha against the bill.

Letzen—New ballot necessary between Social Democrat and Lieber Clerical.

Loebau—New ballot necessary between anti-Semite and Richterist.

Waldenburg—New ballot necessary between Social Democrat and Free Conservative.

tween Radical Unionist; and Conserva-

Geestemunde—New ballot necessary between Dr. Hahn, National Liberal, and Herr Smalfeld, Social Democrat.

Dessau—New ballot necessary between Radical Unionist and Social Democrat.

Aschaffenburg—Pasor Haus, Clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Marburg—Otto Bowsalk, anti-Semite, opposed to the bill, elected to succeed himself.

Hellingsstadt—Herr Von Strombeck, Clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Saarbruecken—Herr Boltz, Free Conservative, elected to succeed a National Liberal.

Jueisch—Count von Hompesch, Clerical, elected to succeed himself.

Metz—Dr. Haas, Alsatian Clerical, elected. His predecessor absented himself from the last reading of the bill.

Muelhausen—Editor Benis, Social Democrat, elected.

Armswale—New ballot necessary between Rector Alwardt, anti-Semitic deputy in the last reichstag, and Rector Ernest, Radical.

Bromberg—New ballot necessary between Free Conservative and Pole.

PICKING UP.

"German Day" Starts a Boom in Admissions to the World's Fair.

Associated Press Daily World's Fair Special.

CHICAGO, June 16.—"German Day" appears to have started a boom at the White City. The reaction which usually sets in the day following a big event did not occur to-day.

While the attendance was not as large as that of yesterday, it was above the average. Visitors began coming early, and at noon it was estimated that one hundred thousand people had passed through the turnstiles, and to-night the officials of the bureau of admission estimate that the total attendance for the day will be 125,000.

Superintendent Tucker, of the board of admissions, this afternoon gave out the official figures for the attendance yesterday as 200,700. The corresponding day at the Centennial the attendance was 60,000.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Decrease in Merchandise Exports and Increase in Gold Exports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—The total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the twelve months ended May 31, 1893, were \$348,373,845 and during the corresponding period of the preceding year \$1,022,984,545, a decrease of \$174,610,700. The values of the imports during the same period were \$936,961,287, and \$828,848,119 respectively an increase of \$108,053,168.

During the twelve months ended May 31, the exports of gold amounted to \$123,005,453, and the imports \$20,658,725, excess of exports \$102,436,728. During the corresponding twelve months last year the exports of gold amounted to \$48,888,225, and the imports \$49,483,334, excess of imports \$600,110.

BASE BALL.

No Change in the Leaders—Philadelphia Slaughters the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Baltimore was the only club that profited by yesterday's base ball contests. By defeating Cincinnati and Brooklyn's victory over Cleveland, the "Orioles" stepped into sixth place.

Poor, unfortunate Pittsburgh was massacred by Philadelphia. There was no change in the leaders, but the clubs are now bunched in the greatest race in the history of the league.

The games yesterday resulted as follows: New York, 9; Chicago, 10. Brooklyn, 7; Cleveland, 5. Boston, 5; St. Louis, 4. Philadelphia, 12; Pittsburgh, 7. Baltimore, 10; Cincinnati, 7. This game was very much on the curious order. It rained all the afternoon and the players wore overcoats and mud. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning because of darkness.

Rain prevented the Louisville-Washington game.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	Club	Won	Lost
Brooklyn	26	16	Cleveland	18	17
Boston	27	16	Washington	18	22
Philadelphia	25	15	Cincinnati	18	22
Pittsburgh	23	18	Chicago	18	24
New York	22	20	St. Louis	15	24
Baltimore	22	20	Louisville	6	25

TRADE SITUATION.

The Widespread Stringency Affecting People Not Concerned in Speculation.

NEW YORK, June 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s business review says: Concert of action by the banks of New York has changed the situation materially. More failures and the tremendous drain of money to the west had such effect here that the banks were unanimous in deciding upon the issue of clearing house certificates.

The weakness of banks at many western points continues and the widespread stringency is having a serious effect upon merchants and manufacturers who are in no way concerned with speculative operations.

The market for iron and its products remains dull and unattractive, bar being especially weak and southern pig much pressed for sale. Tin has advanced .05 cents per 100 pounds, but copper has sold at 10 1/2 cents for lake and lead at 3 1/2 cents. The market for wool is much depressed.

Reports from other cities nearly all show tight money and slow collections. Iron and its products are weaker at Pittsburgh, and a strike is expected, the workers demanding last year's wages.

The failures the past week have numbered 313, against 153 same time last year.

Movements of Steamships.

HAMBURG, June 16.—Arrived—Rugia, New York; Columbia, New York.

New York, June 16.—Arrived—Galieri, Hamburg; La Touraine, Havre.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, preceded by showers on the lake; warmer in northwestern Pennsylvania, variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

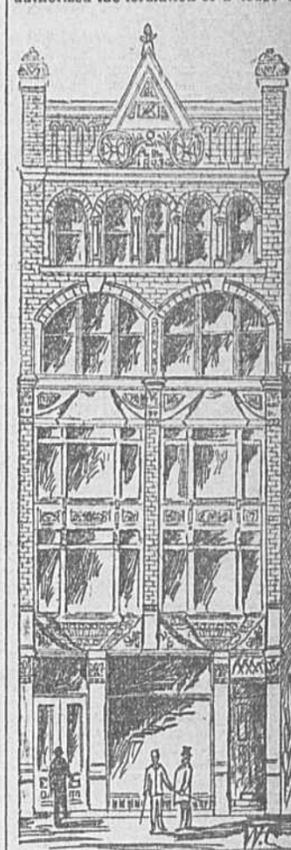
A History of the Association Formed to Build It.

TO BE DEDICATED NEXT SATURDAY

With the Formal Laying of the Corner Stone by the Masonic Orders of the City and Vicinity—The Introduction of the Order in This Part of the Country—Living Members of Ohio Lodge Who Were in it in 1870.

An important event in the local history of Masonry will occur next Saturday, when the corner stone of the new Masonic temple, on the west side of Market street, south of Fourteenth, will be laid with due formalities. The various Masonic bodies of the city and vicinity will take part in the ceremony which formally begins a structure that is expected to figure largely in the future history of the order.

The first Masonic lodge in Wheeling was Ohio lodge, which dates from 1815. In 1794 the Grand Lodge of England authorized the formation of a lodge in



THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE (M. F. Giesey, Architect.)

Pennsylvania, and on March 4, 1799, the Pennsylvania grand lodge authorized the formation of a lodge within five miles of Mingo. The charter of that lodge is now held by the Wheeling lodge, No. 2. There is a question if Wheelburg is the legal successor of the lodge at Old Mingo Town, in the Northwest territory. Many hold it is, and others that it is not. If not, then Ohio lodge is the oldest in this jurisdiction. It was formed January 8, 1815, as No. 101 of Virginia. Afterwards it became No. 1 of the West Virginia jurisdiction. Wheeling lodge, No. 123 of the old and No. 5 of the new grand lodge, was formed in 1825. Nelson, No. 30, was instituted October 15, 1860. Bates, No. 33, is the only Wheeling lodge chartered since.

July 29, 1826, the Masons laid the cornerstone of a temple, which afterward became and remained till 1885 the city hall. It was known popularly as "The Ark," and stood on the east side of Market street north of Twelfth.

July 4, 1851, the cornerstones of the old Washington hall, which contained also the Masonic hall, was laid. Another grand day in the local annals of the order was the celebration in 1852 of the centenary of the initiation of Washington as a Mason.

Following is a list of members of Ohio lodge No. 1, initiated prior to December 24, 1870, whose names are still upon the roll of membership: L. S. Delaplaine, August 6, 1833; T. W. Bliss, June 18, 1840; William Bailey, August 6, 1849; John C. Hupp, February 3, 1852; Curtis P. Brown, April 17, 1854; Albert P. Franzell, July 8, 1854; W. L. McNeely, September 4, 1854; Ben. F. Goodwin, September 1, 1856; J. F. Stanbury, May 4, 1857; Henry C. Ott, October 18, 1858; John A. Armstrong, July 16, 1859; Robert Hutchison, July 22, 1859; Lewis Jones, September 5, 1859; H. A. Albright, February 6, 1860; James W. Shipman, May 7, 1860; John S. Trimble, May 6, 1865; David Gutman, affiliation, July 2, 1866; James W. Bodley, November 19, 1866; Jacob Kindelberger, February 4, 1867; W. H. Travis, March 4, 1867; Robt. Simpson, aff., March 18, 1867; Alex. H. Forgy, March 29, 1867; Feargus Whialy, June 3, 1867; Joseph Hall, August 19, 1867; Chas. Sims, aff., September 2, 1867; Jas. F. Snowdens, aff., October 7, 1867; Hugh Sterling, December 18, 1867; Abe Sprucebank, aff., February 17, 1868; Frank Wicard, October 6, 1868; W. H. Howells, aff., March 1, 186