

INSURGENTS THOROUGHLY ROUTED

After Some of the Severest Fighting That has Yet Been Done in the Present Controversy.

REBELS FLEE TO THE HILLS

And Will Probably Make a Stand at Imus--Bacoer Knocked to Pieces

BY FIERCE FIRE OF AMERICANS.

Our Loss Ten Killed and Forty Wounded--Insurgent Casualties Very Heavy.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following was received at the war department:

MANILA, June 14. Adjutant General, Washington.

Lawton's troops under Wheaton and Overline occupy country south to Bacoer; have secured westward and some distance southward on line of Zapote river and Bacoer road; enemy appears to have retired on Imus, abandoning bay country. The fighting yesterday severe; our loss, ten killed and forty wounded; majority at crossing Zapote river. Enemy driven from heavy and well constructed intrenchments to which they held tenaciously; their loss several hundred, of whom fifty buried this morning. Will not probably make any determined future stand in southern provinces. OTIS.

BROKE FOR THE WOODS.

The Filipinos Could not Withstand the Valorous Charge of the Americans--Bacoer Knocked to Pieces. The Next Stand.

MANILA, June 14.—Before dark last night the Fourteenth Infantry swam the Zapote river, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way, and covering the crossing. The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them. Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ships batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect. The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smooth-bore guns were captured with ammunition marked, "U. S. Navy yard."

After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and Twenty-first, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge. As they were being formed into companies the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle, three hundred yards away. The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and cheering, rushed to the woods driving the enemy a mile away. The Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the Filipinos wounded. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

Bacoer Knocked to Pieces.

The Filipinos retreated several miles southward after yesterday's engagement to the strongly fortified town of Imus. The shelling of the American warships drove the rebels from Bacoer, so the Americans control several more miles of coast.

General Lawton with his staff and a troop of the Fourth cavalry started to ascertain the nature of the insurgent's position. He rode five miles along the coast to Bacoer without discovering the enemy. He found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there. The women and children who had fled to the woods during the bombardment were tramping in the ruins of their homes.

The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hail storm.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge and the road from Bacoer was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river between the lines are almost torn down by bullets.

The American officers intimate that one hundred insurgents were killed, and that three hundred were wounded during the engagement.

The next battle will probably be fought at Imus. The American troops will soon control the coast to Cavite.

Dewey Leaves Singapore.

SINGAPORE, June 14.—Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrived here June 11, and bade farewell to the governor, Lieutenant Colonel Sir C. V. H. Mitchell. The admiral sails to-morrow morning for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health. The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner last evening by the officers of the garrison here.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Little Change in Situation--An Unexpected Riot Soon Squelched.

CLEVELAND, O., June 14.—There has been little change in the street railway strike situation to-day. Cars have been running at six minute intervals over the Euclid avenue line of the Big Consolidated system and none have been interfered with. An attempt was made to open the Wade Park avenue line during the forenoon and several cars were sent down town without being interfered with. At noon, however, workmen from the shops succeeded in blocking the tracks at Dunham avenue. They were soon dispersed by police and the obstructions removed. New men are constantly received at the company's yards. A report generally circulated that the men are considering asking for terms and giving up the fight, is denied at strike headquarters.

A serious and unexpected riot broke out at 12:30 at the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad crossing on Perkins avenue. Some 5,000 men are employed in the great machine and other shops in that vicinity, and a crowd of 500 of these held up five Wade Park avenue cars, blocking the tracks and stopping the cars. The small escort of police was powerless against the mob. J. H. Anderson, a non-union motorman from Toledo, was struck on the head and small of the back by bricks and seriously injured. Reinforcements of police finally dispersed the mob and cleared the track.

Akron Employes May go out.

AKRON, O., June 14.—An officer of the local union of street railway employes stated to-day that the Akron, Bedford & Cleveland electric line employes, and those of the Akron line would be called out before the end of the week, and probably to-morrow. The reason assigned is because the company, which is the Big Consolidated of Cleveland, refuses to recognize their union.

CRITICAL SITUATION

At Buffalo--3,500 Men on Docks Have Quit Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—Fully thirty-five hundred men are on strike or have quit work along the docks for various reasons and outside of the elevating of grain, no work is being done. The freight handlers held a big meeting to-night and decided to remain out until the demand of the Erie houseman, for an increase of one cent an hour in wages is granted. The ore handlers on the Minnesota docks who were fired on last night, did not go to work to-day, declaring that they were afraid to do so. The ore handlers on the other docks have also refused to continue work until they are guaranteed protection by the police. Committees were appointed to wait on Mayor Diehl and General Superintendent of Police Bull and demand their protection.

Last night's shooting is expected to precipitate a fight by the longshoremen's association as a whole against the railways, steamboat lines and contractors.

Iron and Steel Wage Scale.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—The wage scale committee of the association of iron and steel sheet manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers met this afternoon. The conference was held under the utmost secrecy, but members stated after the adjournment that nothing of a decisive nature transpired. The committee will meet again to-morrow morning. The workers are asking for a general advance, averaging about 12 per cent. Because of the general good condition of the iron and steel business, both sides expect a settlement this year before the old scale expires on July 1st.

Colorado's Big Strike.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—The 3,000 employes of the trust smelters in Denver, Pueblo and Leadville, walked out at noon to-day, after having extinguished the fires in the big furnaces and put everything in perfect order for a season of idleness. Within forty-eight hours, it is predicted, most of the mines in Leadville, Aspen, Creede, Ouray and the other mining camps of the state, with the exception of Cripple Creek, will be closed, throwing thousands of miners out of employment.

DEADLOCK

In Pennsylvania Democratic Convention--Platform Endorses Bryanism.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 14.—Four hundred and thirty-five representatives of the Democracy of Pennsylvania met here to-day for the purpose of nominating candidates for supreme court judge and state treasurer. Shortly after midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning without having accomplished the first and most important piece of work cut out for them, namely, the selection of a candidate for supreme judge. Nearly six hours were consumed in the preliminary work of the convention and between 6 o'clock and midnight without an hour's intermission for supper, the delegates cast eleven fruitless ballots for a score or more of candidates for that high office, the deadlock at midnight being apparently as firm as it was at 6 o'clock. When adjournment was had there was eleven candidates in the field.

With the supreme court judgeship out of the way, the remainder of the convention's work will probably be disposed of by acclamation.

Although the heat of the convention hall was intense the delegates stuck to their work heroically and the best of order and good feeling prevailed.

Twenty-six Lives Lost.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 14.—Mail advices from Australia give details of the loss of the British ship Loch Eloy and twenty-six lives on Kangaroo Island, news of which was briefly conveyed by cable from Adelaide, South Australia, May 29. The vessel was driven in the dark on the scrubby and almost uninhabited shore which blocks the entrance into St. Vincent gulf. Only one passenger and three sailors out of thirty souls succeeded in saving their lives. The rest were lost in the boiling surf. These survivors wandered for days seeking vainly for help. They lived upon water and provision cast ashore from the wrecked ship. When found they were in a pitiable condition. Their clothing consisted of a few rags and a shirt apiece.

SUGAR TRUST HAS A HEARING

Before the Industrial Commission. President Havemeyer Talks on the Tariff Duties

WHICH, HE SAYS, ARE IN FAVOR

Of the Interests of Louisiana Cane Growers--Cares Nothing for the Ethics of Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was examined by the industrial commission to-day in connection with its investigation of trusts. His testimony related almost wholly to the sugar industry and he opened with a vigorous attack upon the customs tariff which he declared was the "mother of all trusts," becoming such by providing "an inordinate protection to manufactured articles." This attack was made in a written statement which the witness had prepared before making his appearance before the committee and which he read in a ringing voice.

Continuing his statement he asserted that a tariff of 10 per cent was as high as any tariff should be. He contended that sugar is discriminated against in the tariff in the interest of the Louisiana cane growers, the beet sugar makers and the sugar growers of the Hawaiian Islands. To these interests he contended the United States contributed \$24,000,000, which was taken out of the pockets of the people. The protection on sugar amounted to only one-eighth of a cent a pound or about three and one-half per cent ad valorem. It ought to be twice as much. "What the sugar refining business has paid or is paying represents nothing more than an adequate return on the capital invested," he said.

What Congress Should Have Done.

What Congress should have done was to have put an internal revenue tax on the American production of sugar. The representations made in Congress concerning the trust he declared, were untrue and if it was a fact that the people suffered from trusts they must blame the protective tariff system of which the trusts were merely the machinery. No advantage had ever been taken by his company of the protective system beyond the one-eighth of a cent given. He admitted freely that the company did all possible to advance its own business interests. He did not think the incorporations were under obligations to the different states but that the reverse was true. "Capital and labor," he stated, would all adjust themselves if let alone. The only way to prevent competition, Mr. Havemeyer testified, was to keep prices at a minimum—not necessarily in the interest of the consumer, but as a matter of business. He referred to the trust laws of some of the states as a premium on dishonesty, specifying the Missouri law. There were always two classes of people in a community—the industrious and those who wanted to live off them.

Replying to questions by Prof. Jenks after he had concluded the reading of his paper, Mr. Havemeyer said the American company was capitalized for much less than it was worth. "But for the clamor against trusts," he said, "it could be sold for three times its capitalization. Yet he thought the refineries could be duplicated for \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000. The present capacity of the trust is, he said, 45,000 barrels a day and the output 30,000. He thought the trust was refining about 50 per cent of the sugar refined in the United States.

Havemeyer Speaks Freely.

The witness spoke very freely of the methods of the company in preserving and extending its business. Of the earlier history of the enterprise he said he did not fight the Harrison refinery at Philadelphia.

"But we had to fight Spreckles when he went into the field with his enormous plant. We had to do that or suspend our dividends. We went into the fight and we kept it up until we got the refinery." The late drop in the price of sugar had been caused by the starting of new refineries which had threatened to take 50 per cent of the business. "It was a part of our policy to put prices down and let the opposition take the result, whatever it may be. Every sale made by the opposition displayed so much of the American company's product," he said. "We must protect our own business." Mr. Havemeyer then went on to say that what the company did it did not do for motives of philanthropy—that it had its own shareholders to protect. "Anybody can buy our stock," he continued, "and as a consequence the public owns the stock. But I doubt whether any one would want any of the stock of the independent refineries."

"How many stockholders have you?"

asked Professor Jenks.

Enough to Take Cuba.

"About 11,000," he replied, and added, "enough to take Cuba—and they would take it, if they could."

The latter remark was made in a light vein. He stated as his opinion that the Cuban sugar should be brought in free of duty and that this course would bring refined sugar down to three cents a pound.

Speaking of the coffee business, Mr. Havemeyer said he was in the business and in it to stay.

Mr. Havemeyer's statement aroused great interest and the next three hours were devoted to answering questions asked him in rapid succession by members of the commission. He at first declined to state whether the company

was making money at present, saying that was the business of the company alone, but he afterwards made an incidental statement, which the commission construed into an admission that the business was not profitable now. The witness confessed that his company had very little regard for the welfare of rivals in business, saying that prestige, ability, experience and wealth would win in the long run in the struggle, and that trusts were an example of the survival of the fittest in the business.

"That is trade," he said, "and the sooner you realize it and quit trying to control it by federal legislation, the better for all. A man cannot expect to have himself continually wet-nursed by the government.

"If men do not want to buy our stocks they needn't. They do not need government protection. If they want in and get stuck, let them get out, and if they wish to stay, let them stay. The fate of rival concerns is their affair, not ours."

Talking Business, Not Ethics.

Speaking of the ethics of life, suggested by a member of the commission, Mr. Havemeyer said:

"I don't care two cents for your ethics. I know nothing about them. I am talking about business."

He declared that the tariff enabled the steel rail trust to mulct the people to the extent of \$9 per ton and said incidentally that Mr. Carnegie had not yet stated what he was going to do with his money.

On the question of labor, Mr. Havemeyer said the laboring elements were forced to form organizations, but that in doing so they sacrificed much independence and the unions had the effect of "bringing other men down to a low level." He contended that he was a friend of labor and said that good men in the employ of the trust were paid 10 per cent more than they could get elsewhere. He declared that his company had not gone into a combination with any of the independent refineries. Reports that such a combination had been effected were untrue.

Replying to a question as to how he could conduct business at a loss and still declare dividends, Mr. Havemeyer declared laughingly:

"One is an executive and the other a matter of business."

The witness expressed the opinion that it would be a good plan to expose the business books to a government inspector. He closed with a protest against what he called the tariff discriminations against sugar, reiterating that it was due entirely to the feeling against combinations in business. "The sugar refiners have never had a fair hearing at the hands of the ways and means committee," he said. "When I came here as an individual they were willing to give me anything, but when I came as the representative of the American Refining Company, of five times the importance, asking for an adequate tariff, I was told to get out and received no consideration. Yet the day of the individual is past. If the mass of the people profit at the expense of the individual he must go."

IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Of the Shrines Opened at Buffalo. The Parade a Fine Spectacle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—The twenty-fifth annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine opened here today. The feature of the morning was the departure of the Imperial Council, headed by Imperial Potentate Ethelbert F. Allen, of Kansas City, from their hotel to the German-American hall, where this morning's session of the council was held. The council was escorted by the Arab Patrols of the following temples: Moslem, of Detroit; Lu Lu, of Philadelphia; Rajah, of Reading, Pa.; Syria, of Pittsburgh; Syrian, of Cincinnati; Mohab, of St. Louis; Oriental, of Troy, Michigan; Chicago; Suleidin, of Grand Rapids; Ismailia, of Buffalo, and Aimah, of Washington.

The Imperial Council was called to order by Potentate Knight of this city, who introduced Mayor Conrad Diehl. The mayor closed a very hearty address by presenting to the shriners a massive key to the mythical gates of the city. After further addresses and responses the council went into secret session.

Imperial Potentate Allen read his annual report reviewing the work of the temples throughout the United States and Canada. An application for the establishment of a temple in Hawaii elicited applause.

The membership on May 1, 1899, was 50,053, a net gain of 2,544 over the previous year. Renewed efforts have been made to establish the shrine in England and Mexico, and the matter is being left to the council to dispose of.

Imperial Treasurer Brown's report shows a net balance of \$15,637. Officers will be elected to-morrow.

It is practically conceded that Washington will get the next Imperial Council session, and it is likewise almost a foregone conclusion that Imperial Deputy Potentate John H. Atwood, of Leavenworth, Kan., will be elected to succeed Mr. Allen as Imperial potentate.

FRENCH CRISIS.

M. Poincare Rather Shy About Forming a Cabinet.

PARIS, June 14.—The interview between President Loubet and M. Poincare lasted half an hour. In reply to the president's request that he form a cabinet M. Poincare declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared under the present circumstances to accept the responsibilities of the premiership. M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of republicans would accept his leadership. M. Poincare, adding that both the president of the senate, M. Fallieres, and the president of the cabinet, M. Deschanel, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the republicans. Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincare's patriotism, and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Although it is realized that there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincare is in earnest he will succeed in forming a cabinet.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Poincare had refused to consent to grant him until tomorrow to form a cabinet, as he had been unable to see certain statesmen he was desirous of consulting.

PROCESSIONS OF FUNERALS

Were the Mournful Scenes in New Richmond, Wisconsin, Witnessed Yesterday.

MANY DEAD ARE UNIDENTIFIED

Population of Herman, Nebraska in a Pitiable Condition--500 are Without Homes.

NEW RICHMOND, Wis., June 14.—Thirty-two new graves were made today in the two little cemeteries at opposite sides of town, a constant succession of funerals threading a passage through the littered streets all day long. Services for twenty-two were held in the Catholic church and from the Congregational church ten. There is still a large number of unburied dead, and but for the fact that a large number of coffins failed to arrive today, it is likely the number of funerals would have been close to fifty. The number of known dead was increased by one, Henry Larson, a boy about fourteen years of age, the son of a laborer, and two of the injured died. Contrary to general expectations there were no bodies found during the day in the basement of the Williams dry goods store. It was predicted when the work of clearing out the debris was begun that at least twenty bodies were still in the cellar of Williams' store, but at nightfall a large portion of the place had been gone over and nothing was found to indicate that any more dead were in the ruins.

Unidentified Dead.

Ten bodies still remain unidentified, five of them lying in the Catholic church, three in the Congregational church, and two in the school house. All of these have been counted in the list of dead sent yesterday. Four bodies were found to-day, those of Mrs. Kate Hawkins, Willie Hughes, John Prior, and ——— Larsen. The Hawkins family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and three children, is wiped out with the exception of Mr. Hawkins, who is seriously injured and his recovery is very doubtful. The body of Patrick Early, a boy of twelve years is in the mass of wreckage in which the body of Prior was found, but it could not be located to-day. Two of the injured died to-day, Mrs. Joseph Brockway and Thomas Stevens. Mrs. Brockway was severely injured internally and her hip was broken. Stevens was badly crushed by falling debris.

Clearing up the Town.

The work of clearing up the town was undertaken in a systematic manner this morning and decided progress was made. The numerous dead horses that were lying around were all buried early in the day. All the fires which had been smoldering for thirty-six hours, were extinguished and a number of cellars in which dead bodies were supposed to be were cleared up. The militia kept strict guard around the edges of the devastated district and no one who could not show excellent cause for admission was allowed inside the lines. Even people who wished to go and look at the remains of their own houses were turned back by the soldiers unless they could prove that they wished to do something more than gaze at the ruins. Supplies have been coming in all day from all directions and there is no scarcity of anything to eat. Bedding is not too plentiful and blankets are needed. Food was so plentiful to-day that the relief committee made a large sum of money by selling sandwiches and bread. All the funds derived from this source of revenue was turned over to the general fund and from this source alone nearly \$300 was derived. Ten cents was charged for a thimbleful of coffee and the same amount for a very desolate sandwich. The cashier moreover, made it his business to be forgetful of returning change and in numberless cases he worked off his sandwiches at fifty cents a piece.

For the Public Good.

When objections were offered the kicker was told it was for the public good and he must take his medicine. So he went away with his sandwich, and said nothing at all.

All sorts of stories were afloat to-day of men who had been found alive, of women who had been found well and hearty and who had jumped up and walked away after reposing under the side of a brick building for thirty-six to forty hours. It was reported that Charles Lamphere and Mrs. Williams had been taken out alive after being in the wreckage for forty hours. Lamphere was taken out Tuesday morning and there was no such woman in the place as Mrs. Williams, nor was any woman taken out alive to-day.

The relief committee has received tenders of money from various sources amounting to about \$5,000. Enough additional money is in sight, it is said, to supply all immediate demands for cash. A building and loan association plan has been talked of for rebuilding the town. A number of tents were put up to-day for the wounded and more will be erected to-morrow. It is proposed to move as many as possible of the injured into them and relieve the crowded condition of the hospitals which are rather limited in capacity. All of the wounded were doing well to-day and no more immediate deaths are looked for.

DISASTER AT HERMAN.

Ten Dead and Five Injured Expected to Die--Five Hundred Homeless.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—A special to the Bee from Herman says:

Ten persons dead, twenty-five injured,

ed, five of whom will die and half of the remainder suffering from very serious wounds, sums up the list of casualties resulting from the tornado that wrecked this place on Tuesday night.

The loss of property aggregates \$150,000, which means something appalling for the inhabitants of the peaceful little village that only a little more than twenty-four hours ago stood intact, but of which now scarcely nothing remains. One hundred buildings have been completely destroyed. Only six structures remain intact, four residences, the school house and one church.

The population is in a pitiable condition. Those who lost their homes, and there are about five hundred of them, are absolutely without resources and must depend upon public charity for sustenance and a chance to begin life over again.

The work of relief has already begun, and in a substantial manner. About a hundred of the unfortunates are housed at Blair. The latter town to-day raised two hundred dollars as a relief fund, and the Washington county authorities appropriated \$500 for the same purpose. Two dozen tents were sent out from Blair and are to-night occupied by the homeless.

HONORS TO CHADWICK.

Morgantown Will Honor her Son, Who was Commander of the Flag Ship New York--Admiral Sampson Will be Present.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer. MORGANTOWN, W. Va., June 14.—The city of Morgantown set about today to pay distinguished honors to her son, Captain Frank Esser Chadwick, commander of the flagship New York, of Admiral Sampson's fleet. The movement has been going on for some time, but it was not made public until its success was assured, and to-day several thousand letters were mailed to well known people of the state, asking their co-operation in making it a state affair. Many letters from distinguished citizens who were approached have been received assuring the local committee of their financial support and personal approval.

Captain Chadwick will be presented with a handsome sword and will be the central figure of a big military and civil demonstration. Admiral Sampson has agreed to be present and make an address. A big local committee has been organized here together funds and look after the various details of the occasion.

Ex-Senator Waitman T. Wiley is chairman of the committee, and Lieut. E. M. G. Brown, the hero of the Samoa disaster, is vice chairman in active charge of the plans. It is proposed to have the celebration in October. Capt. Chadwick was born and raised in Morgantown, and has many relatives living here now.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises Have Begun--Rearranged Programme.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 14.—The commencement exercises at the West Virginia University began this evening with an interesting entertainment by the Woman's League, which consisted of music and elocutionary recitals by members of the league. The commencement programme has been much disarranged because of telegrams from Governor Atkinson and Dr. Frank Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute, Chicago, saying they can not be here for the addresses which they were announced to make.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Haines, of Boston, will take Dr. Gunsaulus' place. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Terry, of Chicago, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon.

Recent Charters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., June 14.—Charters were issued today by the secretary of state to the following concerns: Cumberland Valley Cement Company, of Martinsburg, W. Va., with a capital of \$35,000, \$4,500 of which has been paid up. Shares are held by S. Dana, Lincoln, and seven others, all of Washington, D. C.

Leas Oil Company of West Virginia, of Weston, with a subscribed capital of \$20,000, paid up \$8,000. Right to increase to \$50,000 is reserved. Shares are held by W. Champin Robinson and four others of Baltimore, Md.

The Means Foundry and Machine Company, of Steubenville, O., with a capital of \$24,000 paid up. Shares are held by A. N. Flanigan, of New Cumberland, W. Va., and others.

It Never Occurred Before.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 14.—President T. M. Jackson, of the Short Line railroad, will appear before the Harrison county court to-morrow morning and surrender the bonds amounting to \$50,000, voted and subscribed to said railroad four years ago by Clark and Coal districts. The stock in the road has all been taken and the proffered assistance by the county is not needed.

Flattering Proposition.

SPECIAL DISPATCH to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 14.—A flattering proposition has been made to the North View people for the erection of large woolen mills to employ one hundred hands constantly, by New York capitalists. It will likely be accepted and the mill erected at once.

Beginning of the End.

LEBANON, Mo., June 14.—Ex-Representative Bland's condition to-night is such as to excite comment of a grave nature. He has been sleeping since 8 o'clock last night and as his respiration is slow and labored, his friends are much alarmed. His pulse is weaker and it is feared that his prolonged sleep is the beginning of the end.

Kidnapper Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Bella Anderson, alias Carrie Jones, pleaded guilty in the criminal branch of the supreme court today to the indictment for kidnapping Marian Clark. She was remanded to the toms.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair Thursday, increasing cloudiness Friday; variable winds, fresh to strong from the west on Friday; showers Thursday, probably fair Friday; variable winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepp, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	73.0
8 a. m.	73.0
9 a. m.	73.0
10 a. m.	73.0
11 a. m.	73.0
12 m.	73.0
1 p. m.	73.0
2 p. m.	73.0
3 p. m.	73.0
4 p. m.	73.0
5 p. m.	73.0
6 p. m.	73.0
7 p. m.	73.0
8 p. m.	73.0
9 p. m.	73.0
10 p. m.	73.0
11 p. m.	73.0
12 m.	73.0