

WILL ENTER THE RECORD FOR BECKHAM.

Supreme Court Now Has the Case Involving the Title to the Governorship of Kentucky.

LAWS OF OTHER STATES

It is Contended, Are the Same as the Blue Grass Commonwealth. Bone of Contention.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Lewis McQueen, attorney for J. C. W. Beckham, has prepared, and will file his brief tomorrow in the supreme court in the case involving the title to the governorship of Kentucky. On the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction in the supreme court, it is contended that the provisions of the constitution and statutes of Kentucky, governing the trial of contested elections for governor afford "due process of law" within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. As to the sufficiency of the statute, it says:

"It will be perceived that by the provisions of the Kentucky statute, notice of the contest, specifying the grounds, must be given within thirty days after the action of the canvassing board; the members of the board must be selected by lot, and sworn to try the contest; the board is required to assign a day for hearing the contest, and may adjourn from day to day. It has power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to swear them. It may compel the production of papers and records; six members may render a decision, which must be reported to both houses of the general assembly, which shall finally determine the contest.

Not Necessary to Issue from Court. Thus it will be seen, that a hearing, after reasonable notice is provided, and this is all due process of law means. It is not necessary that the process should issue from a court, or that the hearing should be by a judicial officer. Neither is it necessary that there should be a trial by jury.

The provisions of the constitution and statutes of Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia, it is contended are substantially the same as the Kentucky constitution and statutes regulating the procedure on the trial of a contested election for governor, and, it is said, that if the objection be sustained in this case, that the corresponding provisions in the organic laws of all the states referred to are likewise invalid."

As to the point made by the counsel for Taylor, that in the administration of the law the contest board and the legislature did not allow sufficient time for hearing, it is contended that if the state provided a statute for regulating the procedure, allowing a hearing, after reasonable notice, and the board of legislature departed from the statute, and rendered an erroneous decision, this does not bring the case within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Like Decisions from Other States. It is further insisted that there is no property in a political office, and hence its deprivation cannot fall within the inhibition contained in the fourteenth amendment. Numerous decisions from the supreme courts of New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and Wisconsin are cited to sustain this proposition.

It is insisted that if this case presents a federal question, then, by like allegations to those made here, such a proposition may be presented in every election contest, and the court of last resort be converted into a "supreme board of contest." It is therefore insisted that the motion to dismiss the suit should be sustained, because there is no color of a federal question in the record.

Inasmuch as the case is set down for hearing on the motion to dismiss, and also on the merits, the other questions are also discussed.

It is said that the jurisdiction of the general assembly is exclusive and its judgment is conclusive; that no other tribunal or court, under any form of proceedings, or in any mode, has jurisdiction to determine the question involved, in this contest, or to review the action of the legislature.

No Appeal or Review. Upon the ground of public policy the law-makers have invested the general assembly with this plenary and final jurisdiction for the determination of these contests. No revision is made for an appeal or review by the judicial tribunals, because it was not intended that they should have jurisdiction over the contest.

The Kentucky cases of *Batman* against *Megowan*, 1 Met. 533 and *Stene* vs. *Berry*, 85 Kentucky 63, together with *Laxter* vs. *Brooks*, 25 Arkansas 183, and numerous Ohio cases are cited in support of this proposition.

In reference to the contention of Taylor's counsel that the determination of the contest by the board and the general assembly was the result of a fraudulent conspiracy on the part of the members of the legislature it is maintained that the journals of the body showing its action, cannot be impeached for fraud and that they import absolute verity.

Objections of the courts of Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio are cited in support of this position. Counsel for Taylor, the brief says, seeks further to avoid the determination of the general assembly by the contention that at the time the contest was decided, on February 2, 1900, the legislature had been adjourned by proclamation of Taylor as governor, until the sixth of February, in reply it is insisted that the only power the governor of Kentucky has, at any time, to adjourn the general assembly, is by vir-

lue of section 80, of the constitution, which provides that "in case of disagreement between the two houses, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months."

Adjournment When There is Disagreement.

This only authorizes an adjournment when there is a disagreement as to the time and not the place of adjournment. There is no pretense that such a disagreement existed. Hence there was no power to adjourn to any other place at all.

The only authority that the governor has to change the place of holding a session of the general assembly is contained in section 36, of the constitution, which provides that "in case of war, insurrection or pestilence," it may, "by proclamation of the governor, assemble for the time being, elsewhere"; but this, it is insisted, applies only to a time when the general assembly is not in session. When in session it is a sovereign body and can take care of itself by adjourning when and where it pleases.

KENDALL'S DEFEAT

Angurs Badly for the Success of the State Treasurer for Congress—Representative Wood County Citizens Chosen to Various Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—The Republicans of Parkersburg district, Wood county, held a largely attended mass convention at the city auditorium yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of naming delegates to the different delegate conventions.

The gathering was called to order by T. F. Barrett, chairman of the county executive committee, who named W. N. Miller as temporary chairman and Robert Alexander as temporary secretary. The temporary officers were afterward made permanent. The first business after a permanent organization was effected was the election of a new county executive committee, the following gentlemen being selected on the first ballot: E. C. Gerwig, J. W. Vandervort, F. M. Moats, R. Alexander, C. A. Swearington and Harrison Dixon. The following delegates to the Fairmont convention, where two delegates-at-large to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia will be elected, were then named: Henry Behren, J. W. Vandervort, A. B. White, Henry Dixon, E. C. Gerwig, John Nern, J. L. Evans, Robert Alexander, Dr. Hilliard, W. T. Rittenhouse, M. B. Bartlett, John S. Wootter, John G. Hogan, Jr., and A. J. Lyons, as were also the following representatives to the Fourth district congressional convention, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, to the Fourth congressional district convention, for the purpose of selecting delegates from the district to the Philadelphia convention, and to the Fourth senatorial convention, where a candidate for the state senate will be named:

Congressional convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress: C. A. Swearington, Dr. W. W. Monroe, F. S. Smith, John T. Harris, J. W. Vandervort, T. O. Bullock, I. K. Dye, A. T. Barrett, R. J. Malley, Henry Thels, Richard Mumaugh, F. Stahtman, J. L. Wilson, Ben Reed.

Fourth district congressional convention, to select two delegates to the national convention, the following delegates were selected: John Hogan, S. F. Shaw, Frank Hydenrich, W. W. Monroe, James Amias, S. B. Baker, A. J. Lyons, F. S. Smith, R. J. Malley, J. F. Piggett, Sam Brown, George McHenry, II, P. Boette, T. F. Barrett.

Fourth district senatorial convention: J. W. Dudley, S. B. Baker, Kent Loomis, Capt. C. M. Conley, Simon Tichnell, Edward Savake, Clifton Turner, Dan Tully, J. E. Proffitt, Thomas R. Jones, I. C. Hutton, Richard Muhleman, Charles B. Smith and Jesse Cramer.

There was something of a contest over the question of instructing the congressional delegation to vote as a unit for State Treasurer Kendall as the congressional candidate, merely because he was a citizen of this county. Mr. Kendall took the platform, and appealed to the convention to give him this honor. The matter was decided by the defeat of a resolution by which Mr. Kendall was to have the right to name the delegates, and the delegates will go to the convention uninstructed, with, it is understood, strong inclinations toward Harry Woodyard, of Roane.

The resolutions, which were adopted amid much enthusiasm, endorsed the policy of President McKinley's administration, the senators for their "wise and salutary legislation," recommended the re-election of Senator Elkins, praised the Republican congressmen for their beneficial services, favored the election of road supervisors by a vote of the people, and condemned the "heresies of the Democratic party."

Joe Duncan Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—Joe Duncan, a well known local character, either shot himself or was shot by a stranger at the gallery of the American Marksman Company, of Pittsburgh, in the east end of this city, at an early hour yesterday morning. Duncan, who was in charge of the gallery, stated to the physicians, that he was attempting to get a gun from his rack for the purpose of frightening his "lodgers," when it accidentally exploded. After he was taken to the hospital he declined to affirm this story, and the affair seems shrouded in mystery. It was six hours after the shooting that surgical aid was summoned. The ball entered the body just above the heart, and the wound will probably result fatally.

Fishermen Want Protection.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 29.—The fishermen of the west coast of Vancouver Island are petitioning the Dominion government again for the establishment of a patrol to protect British Columbia halibut banks from the American poaching schooners.

SIX KILLED AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Temporary Bridge Unable to Stand the Sunday Crowd, Goes Down With Fatal Effect.

AWFUL DISASTER PREVENTED

By the Condemnation of the Bridge. Several Soldiers Injured—Authorities Not Responsible.

PARIS, April 29.—An accident within the exposition grounds caused the death of five persons and injured many. A temporary bridge, unable to withstand the Sunday crowd, broke.

It is now known that six persons were killed and about forty others wounded. The accident threw a pall over the happiness of an immense throng, who had profited by the magnificent weather to visit the exposition. To-day's was probably the record attendance. Not merely the interior of the grounds, but the precincts also were crowded, and the concourse was particularly great along the Avenue de Suffron, which forms the northern boundary of the grounds.

Here is situated a big side show, the celestial globe. A foot-bridge, over which the finishing touches were being put to-day, crosses the Avenue de Suffron, connecting the side-show with the exposition. It was constructed of wood, with a stucco facade, and with a plaster made tower at each end.

Bridge Was Condemned.

Strangely enough, the bridge had been condemned only this morning as unsafe by the exposition. The people, therefore, were not allowed to go upon the structure, and in this way a disaster more terrible than occurred was prevented.

A crowd was passing along the avenue, and some hundred or more persons were walking beneath the bridge, when suddenly an ominous sound was heard. Before those underneath could turn aside the structure fell, with a fearful crash, burying nearly fifty.

A shout of horror rose from the spectators, mingled with the cries of the victims. For a moment nothing could be distinguished but a cloud of dust and plaster. A scene of the greatest excitement and confusion followed. But this was only for a few seconds. Almost immediately the crowd attacked the debris, in an effort to release those lying beneath.

The workmen within the grounds who had witnessed the accident, the policemen and the republican guards, together with quite a number of soldiers, joined in the rescue work. The promiscuous forgot their Sunday attire, and covered themselves with dirt and grime in tearing away the rubbish with their hands. Wooden beams and poles were brought from the half finished buildings nearby, and were used as levers to raise the fallen mass.

Terrible Death of Victims.

The victims first recovered were mostly only the injured, the dead being found later beneath the centre of the structure. Messengers were dispatched to bring firemen and sappers with their equipments, and the first body was found after a quarter of an hour's frantic labor. It was that of a little girl, about seven years old, whose head was horribly crushed. Victim after victim was brought to light, until a row of six mutilated corpses had been placed upon the walk, and nearly forty other persons, some badly and others less seriously injured, had been carried in ambulances or driven to the hospitals.

A family, composed of father, mother and two girls, narrowly escaped destruction. The parents, who happened to be a little ahead, had gone under the bridge, the children following just at the moment of the collapse. The parents were killed, but the children sprang back, and escaped with a few scratches. A cyclist had his wheel smashed, but himself escaped unhurt. The dead are three men, two women and one child.

Plaster Towers Responsible.

The weighty plaster towers seem to have been responsible for the fall of the structure. Commissioner General Picard and other officials of the exposition arrived shortly after the accident, and superintended the work of relief. President Loubet sent an officer of his household for information.

Several soldiers were among the injured, and many of their comrades were foremost in giving assistance.

The disaster was the leading topic of discussion in the cafes and at the other Paris resorts this evening, and strong criticism was levelled against the exposition authorities for allowing an unfinished structure to jeopardize the lives of citizens, fears being expressed that the incomplete state of the works within the exposition grounds themselves might lead to a similar accident.

It might be said, however, that the exposition authorities are not responsible for the defective construction of the foot bridge, which was erected by the management of the celestial globe. As a result of the accident, M. Lepine, prefect of police, has ordered the closing of several side-shows, the structural arrangements of which are considered dangerous.

Horrible Death of Mrs. Wilson.

HAVANA, April 29.—In the terrible accident at Matanzas yesterday, which resulted in the death of the wife of General Wilson, governor of the department of Matanzas-Santa Clara, the daughter, who was driving with her,

was also burned, though not seriously, while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The coachman was somewhat burned while assisting. Mrs. Wilson's hands were so badly swollen before her death that it was found necessary to cut the rings from her fingers in order to give her relief.

WAS NOT ENDORSED.

LaFollette's Own County Goes Back on Him and Divides Up for the Other Candidates—Taylor County Man Much Perturbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. GRAFTON, April 29.—Saturday witnessed the greatest county convention ever held in Grafton. The town took on the appearance of Decoration day. Early in the morning the voters commenced coming and by noon the streets were filled with a jam of people. The object of the convention was to elect delegates to the state and senatorial conventions, and the interest that called forth such immense crowds centered in the selection of delegates to the state convention.

The auditorship was the bone of contention. The county is against LaFollette and when it was understood that he was determined, if possible, to have the convention instruct for him, the opposition rallied to the fray as one man. Long before noon it became evident upon the streets that instructions for LaFollette could not be gotten through and his friends forced him to abandon his cherished hopes in that direction. But LaFollette has nerve, and he pluckily determined to have some expression from his home county, and if beaten, be beat in the house of his friends. Both Scherr and LaFollette were on the ground, and Captain Scott of Fairmont was also here in the interest of Swisher.

County Chairman E. F. Bailey called the meeting to order at one o'clock, sharp, and after stating the object of the convention, announced Hon. T. E. Davis as temporary chairman and J. Clark Cather as temporary secretary. The announcement was greeted with cheers and on motion the temporary organization was promptly and enthusiastically made permanent. The court room did not hold half the people and the corridors below and surrounding grounds held as large a crowd of disappointed men who could not get in as the court house accommodated.

Chairman Davis made a neat little speech upon taking the chair, which was heartily received, and then declared the convention ready for business. At this juncture Major F. B. Blue arose and offered a resolution commending the political work done in the past for the party by the Hon. Thomas E. Davis and instructing the delegates this day elected to the senatorial convention to vote for him for state senator. The resolutions promptly carried, and there being no opposition to Mr. Davis, a resolution was also passed to permit him to select his own delegates to that convention. Mr. Davis gracefully acknowledged the compliment and then, resolutions of that kind seeming to be in popular favor, the LaFollette men were emboldened by the precedent thus established to offer one themselves, and W. H. McDaniel offered an innocent little resolution which briefly and simply endorsed the candidacy of the Taylor county man, but did not ask for instructions.

But this time there was opposition. The convention was against LaFollette and was determined that he should not have even a modest recognition. A dozen excited men were on their feet in an instant. Ike Lock and Moses Kin-kaid, of Knottville district, B. F. Bailey and others of Grafton district, and Claude Wyckoff and Rev. David Powell, of Flemington, LaFollette's own district, loudly and vehemently decried against the adoption of the resolution. In the uproar LaFollette himself took the floor in favor of the resolution and begged the convention to give him at least that small encouragement, inasmuch as the other candidates were being instructed for by their counties. But he was up against it, and a resolution was offered and adopted that the delegates to the state convention should go uninstructed and unhampered, "unswayed by influence and unbribed by gain."

A resolution instructing for any other candidate for auditor would have carried in that convention rather than a resolution instructing for LaFollette. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the President. Senators Elkins and Scott and the state administration, and the convention then resolved itself into district conventions and proceeded to elect delegates. At least two-thirds of the number selected are against LaFollette. In the effort to get his resolution through LaFollette was ably assisted by Ira E. Robinson and J. G. St. Clair, but even the eloquence of these silver-tongued orators was unavailing to stem the popular current of opposition to their favorite that was rampant in that convention.

KANAWHA DIVIDED.

Delegates Will Vote Unanimously for Hall When LaFollette is Out of the Race.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—The primaries held in this county Saturday resulted in a mixed delegation, and the delegates to the state convention will vote for Hall and LaFollette about evenly on the first ballot. However, it seems that Mr. Hall will have little trouble in being nominated, and in that event the LaFollette delegation will support him after a complimentary vote for this candidate. The delegates are for A. B. White for governor.

Mason for Hall.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., April 29.—The delegates selected at the primaries yesterday will vote for James K. Hall for state auditor.

Greenbrier Solid.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 29.—Greenbrier stands solid for James K. Hall for auditor.

Will Close Monday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 29.—The Kentucky stock farm purchase for foals of 1900 to be trotted in 1901, the guaranteed value of which is \$4,000, closes Monday, April 30.

BOER GAME SEEMS HARD TO CAPTURE.

English Still Have Them on the Run With Poor Results—No Hope of Catching Them.

LORD ROBERTS' ARMY A WRECK.

Without Horses or Transports—Peace Delegates on Their Way to America—News From Europe.

LONDON, April 30, 5 a. m.—The only dispatch from Lord Roberts published yesterday was the usual list of deaths and sickness. The flood of newspaper dispatches to-day describing the recent operations throws no light whatever upon the present position of affairs or upon the great question as to when the main advance is to begin. The Standard's announcement that General French's cavalry are returning to Bloemfontein is clear proof that there is no further hope of catching the retreating Boers and the London papers are beginning to display impatience at the practical failure of the elaborate operations of last week.

The Standard says: "It is disheartening to find that these elaborate manoeuvres have had so small a result."

The Daily Chronicle remarks "Reluctant to Criticize Roberts."

"We are reluctant to criticize Lord Roberts, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that, during the last ten days we have gained very little from our enormous display of force."

Without doubt these operations have been of a very exhausting nature and will entail further delay. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times, writing on March 3, after the Paardeberg affair, describes Lord Roberts' army as a "wreck" because it was without horses and without transport. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Post speaks now of the urgent need at present and always of more horses.

There is very little news from other quarters.

The Daily Mail publishes a statement from Colonel Long who was blamed for the loss of the guns at Colenso, that, in advancing the guns as he did, he merely obeyed orders, and that the staff was quite ignorant of the proximity of the Boer positions.

Nothing to Hope From Europe.

The sudden decision of the Boer peace delegates to go to America is attributed to the fact that the government of the Netherlands, after sounding all the European capitals, told them they had nothing to hope from Europe.

Colonel Dalgety's force at Wepener numbered 1,700. His losses during the siege was thirty killed and 149 wounded. It is reported that there was an artillery engagement at Karee Siding, but no details have been received.

BILLS INTRODUCED

For Relief of Pensioners and Others of General Importance.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Mr. Elkins has introduced the following bills in the senate: Granting a pension to Catharine C. Lay; for the relief of the estate of James A. Watson, deceased. The first named bill, after being twice read by its title, was referred to the committee on pensions; the other, also twice read by title, was referred to committee on claims.

Mr. Dayton has introduced in the house two bills, one for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator, and one for the relief of the trustees of White House Methodist Episcopal church, Summit Point.

Mr. Dayton has presented, for reference to committees, petitions as follows:

Petition of S. J. Boner and others, of Red Creek, Tucker county, for relief of the state militia; of J. G. Gibson and others, of Shepherdstown, and J. M. O'Neal, and others, of Martinsburg, for repeal of stamp tax on proprietary medicines; of Robert S. Moss, administrator, praying a reference of claim to court of claims; of Julia N. Walsh, administrator, Jefferson county, praying a reference of war claim to court of claims, and petition of the heirs of Martha N. Davis, Jefferson county, praying reference of claim to court of claims.

Senator Elkins has introduced a bill to authorize an examination of the property of the Little Kanawha River Navigation Company, with a view to its purchase. This is in connection with the bill of Senator Scott to open the river to free navigation.

SCOTT CONGRATULATED

Upon His Well Merited Victory Over the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—Senator Scott is constantly receiving congratulations upon his triumph over his "friends the enemy." Telegrams came in great numbers from almost every section of the state and country, and yesterday the letters of similar import began to accumulate. Mr. Edwin Baker, of Tucker county, a clerk in the treasury department, recently received a well merited promotion, as did also Mr. Charles T. Chapline, of Jefferson county. The first named was advanced to the \$1,200 class, the latter to \$1,600. Mr. Jacob S. Hyer, a prominent and influential Republican of Braxton county, was in the city yesterday. Senator Scott received a cordial letter yesterday, from the Young Republican organization of Philadelphia, informing him that he had been elected an honorary member of the club.

Get More Money.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. KEYSER, W. Va., April 29.—In view of the constantly increasing amount of mail matter handled by the Keyser

postoffice, the postoffice department yesterday notified Postmaster Matlock that an increase of \$500 in the amount allowed for clerk hire had been made, to take effect July 1. The count of packages in transit during the week ending April 23, showed that 12,821 pieces of mail had passed through the office during that time and from the sixty-two offices supplied from this point.

WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Forecast of the Proceedings in the Two Houses—Army Appropriation Bill to be Discussed—Nicaragua Canal Bill to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.—So far as can now be foreseen, the week will be given up largely to the Alaskan code bill and to appropriation bills in the senate. Senator Hawley, chairman of the committee on military affairs, has given notice that he will call up the army appropriation bill on Monday and when this bill is disposed of it is probable that the fortification bill will be taken up. There will be an effort to secure a final disposition of the Alaskan bill, but as there is almost as much opposition to the Carter amendment as there was to the amendment suggested by Senator Hansbrough, and it is impossible to say whether the effort will succeed.

Senator Chandler on Wednesday will ask consideration of the resolution in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana, but there will be a request for more time to read the testimony and the case probably will go over for at least several days more. On Thursday the senate will listen to eulogies on the late Representative Baird, of Louisiana.

The feature of the week in the house will be the Nicaragua canal bill which will be considered Tuesday and Wednesday. The elimination of the section relative to the fortification of the canal removes the objections entertained to it by the friends of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but because of that very fact the resentment of some of the Democrats has been aroused. The bill, however, doubtless will crowd a very large majority when it comes to a vote. Thursday will be given up to the consideration of the "Free Homes" bill and Friday to war claims. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day.

WOOLEY CONVENTION.

Mineral County Democrats Have a General Mix-up.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. KEYSER, W. Va., April 29.—Mineral county Democrats, to the extent of no less than seventy-five, met in mass convention at the court house in Keyser yesterday afternoon. The convention, in the language of a wag "was harmonious—nil." From the very beginning of the meeting there was an atmosphere that forebode a warm time, and before the convention was over the warm time came.

Delegates to the state convention and district delegate conventions were chosen, after which officers of the executive committee were chosen, as follows: James H. Markwood, chairman; William M. McDonald, secretary; V. F. Alkire, H. L. Welch, W. M. Foulk, Walter C. Bischoff, George B. Shank and Milton Vanmeter, members.

One resolution declared for Samuel Flournoy for governor, and Hon. W. M. Foulk, of Flemington, for state superintendent of free schools. Colonel Davis then objected to the Chicago platform resolution. Other objections were offered, and the result was that in the wind-up one of the wooliest conventions ever held in this part of the world, only three resolutions—those endorsing Bryan, Flournoy and Foulk—were adopted.

Ritchie Democrats Meet.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—Ritchie county Democrats, at a convention held at Harrisville yesterday, appointed delegates to the different Democratic conventions, endorsed Bryan for the presidency, W. H. Greer as delegate-at-large to the Kansas City convention, H. B. McKinney for the nomination for state auditor and Creed Collins for Congress.

Regardless of this latter endorsement, it is affirmed that Hon. H. S. Wilson, who was present, has a solid delegation from the county, for Congress.

Get More Money.

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Freight Brakeman Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 29.—J. H. Henry, freight brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was ground to death near Cornwallis, about 2 o'clock this morning, while flagging the west-bound express. His family is said to reside at Tyrconnel, where the remains were taken.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia—Partly cloudy Monday; fair and cooler Monday night and Tuesday; northwesterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday, with showers near the lakes; cooler late Monday and Monday night. Tuesday, fair and cooler; brisk west to northwest winds. For Ohio—Fair and cooler Monday and Monday night. Tuesday, fair; brisk west to northwest winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner of Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	55	3 p. m.	74
9 a. m.	55	7 p. m.	73
12 m.	57	Weather clear.	

Sunday.

7 a. m. 50 | 3 p. m. | 83 || 9 a. m. | 57 | 7 p. m. | 76 |
| 12 m. | 77 | Weather clear. | |