WHY
Is the National Tube Company building two new blast furnaces in the Wheeling District?

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

BECAUSE
It has demonstrated that the cheapest place to make pig iron is in the Wheeling District.

VOLUME XLIX—NUMBER 100. WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS. {ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

TWO FEDERAL DISTRICTS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

Bill Dividing the State Into a Northern and Southern District Passed Lower House of Congress.

MARSHAL AND AN ATTORNEY

For Northern and Judge and Clerk for the Southern Circuit to Be Appointed—Other News Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The bill introduced by Mr. Dayton at the last session of Congress to divide West Virginia into two federal districts, and providing for appointment of the officers necessary to carry the bill into effect, was passed through the house to-day by the suspension of the rules. As heretofore stated in the Intelligencer, the judicial committee of the house made a favorable report upon the measure last Friday. It now goes to the senate, with a fair prospect of passing that body before the holiday recess.

Senators Elkins and Scott were on the floor of the house to-day, when the bill came up and had the satisfaction of seeing it go through without a dissenting vote.

Report of Gen. McKenna.

Accompanying the favorable report upon the bill, as made by the judiciary committee, was the report of approval made by the Hon. Joseph McKenna, January 20, 1898, when he was serving as attorney general of the United States and there were also extracts taken from a letter written by Attorney General Rucker, of West Virginia, in which, among other things, he showed that litigants in the entire southern half of the state have to attend federal court at Charleston and citing that from the records it is demonstrated that three fourths of the business of the state is brought into this court and that three-fourths of the criminal business of the court comes from along the line of the Norfolk & Western railroad. These and other matters were presented in detail by General Rucker, who also entered into a statistical exhibit of the business transacted at the Charleston court.

Officers Continued in Office.

The present judge and present clerk of the courts are placed in the northern district and by the terms of the act are continued in office. The northern district embraces the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie, Doddridge, Wetzel, Monongalia, Marion, Harrison, Lewis, Gilmer, Calhoun, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor, Preston, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Grant, Mineral, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson, comprising thirty-one counties. All the remaining counties, twenty-four in number, are in the southern district, the line running as nearly as possible in a direct course from east to west, through the state.

The new law, when it shall become effective, will necessitate the appointment of a marshal and an attorney for the northern district, and a judge and a clerk for the southern district. The clerk of the United States circuit court is not affected by the bill.

Successor to Gaines.

The retirement of District Attorney Gaines, to enter Congress, will, however, necessitate the appointment of an attorney for the southern district. The bill as originally offered by Mr. Dayton, was so amended as to provide that courts shall be held as follows:

In the northern district at Wheeling, beginning the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September; Clarksburg, third Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in October; Martinsburg, third Tuesday in October; Parkersburg, second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in June. In the southern district, at Charleston, first Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in November; Huntington, first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September; Bluefield, first Tuesday in December. The act is to take effect July 1, 1901.

Hon. W. P. Hubbard, of Wheeling, whose interest in the Dayton bill to divide West Virginia into two federal districts brought him to Washington, was an interested observer of events in Congress to-day.

STEEL POOL

About to be Formed by Fourteen Large Establishments—Carnegie is Said to Head the List.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Negotiations are on foot and declared to be certain of successful conclusion for the formation of a pool by fourteen of the largest steel plate manufacturing establishments in the United States. Among the concerns included are named the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the Federal Steel Company, the Lenken's Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the American Steel & Wire Company. It is said that the Carnegie Company heads the list with 10 per cent of the total business of all the mills. The meetings for the formation of the pool have been held within the last two weeks in Chicago and Pittsburgh. The pool is arranged on the percentage basis and the country is divided into territories to be exhaustively supplied with steel plates by the various members of the pool. The prices agreed upon at the last meeting in Chicago was $28 per ton at Pittsburgh, with additions elsewhere equal to freight charges. The decision was also reached to do away with commission agents. The pool effects the domestic market alone, all the concerns being on an equal footing so far as the foreign market is concerned.

BOOZ CASE

Being Investigated by Board Selected by Secretary of War—Important Testimony Given.

BRISTOL, Pa., Dec. 17.—The military board of inquiry apointed by the secretary of war to investigate charges made by relatives and friends of Oscar Booz, the former West Point cadet, that he came to his death on December 3, at his home here, as the result of hazing by fellow cadets at the academy two years ago, began the taking of testimony here to-day.

The board consists of Major General John E. Brooke, Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates and Col. J. H. Clous.

The inquiry was held in the study of Rev. Alex Alison, pastor of the Bristol Presbyterian church. All the Booz family was present. Mr. Booz, the father of the dead student, testified on the lines of his recent published interview. He said his son had written him of the brutal treatment he had received in hazing, how he had been forced to fight an expert boxer and how he had received in the boxing a severe heart blow and furthermore that tobasco sauce had been forced down his throat, while he had been tightly held by a number of the upper classmen.

Returned in Broken Health.

Mr. Booz told of his son's return home in broken health and spirits and that he was finally forced to take to his bed from which he did not arise. He said his son stoutly refused to reveal the names of the students who persecuted him.

Mrs. Booz also testified of her son's complaints in letters to her of the brutal treatment he had received at West Point. She said her son never told a lie and never acted a lie. She thought Superintendent Mills, of West Point, should be made to apologize for calling her son a liar.

Nellie Booz, a sister of deceased, also testified that her brother had conplained to her of ill-treatment received in hazing at West Point. She said he had told her that if he had not swallowed the tobasco sauce he would have been strangled. They were holding him down and he could do nothing else.

Effects of Cadet Life.

Dr. Weaver, the physician of the Booz family, testified that when Oscar left for West Point, he was in robust physical condition, but when he returned home a few months later, he was pale and thin. On examining Oscar's throat after his return, he advised him to consult a Philadelphia specialist, which advice he followed.

Dr. Weaver refused for professional reasons to answer the question of Gen. Bates, as to why tobasco would disease the boy's throat. He was informed that he was in contempt of court, but the board could not exact any punishment.

Rev. Dr. Alison, in his testimony, paid high tribute to the character of Oscar Booz. He had received a letter from the student shortly after he had gone to West Point, in which Oscar had told of ill-treatment he had received and added that it was hard to be a Christian at West Point.

Some other witnesses were examined without the elicitation of anything new and the board then adjourned to meet at Philadelphia later in the day.

Testimony of Throat Specialist.

At Philadelphia, Dr. J. Solas Cohen, a throat specialist, testified to having treated Oscar Booz. He said the latter's case was a hopeless one. He said he had noticed on examination he found Booz had an old injury in the throat. He could not tell how long he might have been troubled with the affection. He thought if tobasco sauce had been forced down Booz's throat it may have made him more susceptible to the disease.

Sigmund S. Albert, a fellow student of Booz at West Point, proved an unwilling witness. He admitted, however, that the fourth year men were made to suffer indignities by the upper classmen, but would not go into details. He said Booz never complained to him of ill-treatment. He told of one night when some fourth year men were stood up in a tent and told to open their mouths and shut their eyes. They obeyed and then some one squirted into their mouths what he believed to be tobasco sauce. It did not hurt him, because there was not enough of it. He did not see the fight in which Booz was engaged.

The board left to-night for West Point, where the inquiry will be continued to-morrow.

Special Election Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Dec. 17.—Governor George W. Atkinson, of West Virginia, telegraphed the sheriff of Jefferson county to-day that he had issued a writ of election to fill the vacancy in the legislature from Jefferson county caused by Mr. Morrow's death. The writ directs the election to be held on January 5, 1901.

Funeral of R. W. Morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Dec. 17.—The funeral of the late R. W. Morrow, who was editor of the Farmers' Advocate, and member of the legislature from Jefferson county, and whose death occurred Sunday morning, took place this afternoon in the Presbyterian church of this place.

Ruhlin Bested Maher.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—Gus Ruhlin to-night, at the Penn Art Club, bested Peter Maher in one of the fastest fights between heavyweights that has been seen for some time. The bout was limited to six rounds and under the local law forbidding any decision being announced by the referee, the judgement as the outcome was left to the audience. Ruhlin did most of the leading and several times during the fight had Maher very tired. The bout was witnessed by 4,000 people.

YOUNG DOCTOR HISSOM LOSES IN HIS FIGHT

Against His Father for $100,000 Damages—Jury Was Out Less Than an Hour, and

REPORTED VERDICT AT 6:10.

The Concluding Arguments Were Made Monday by Messrs. Howard and Schuck.

The jury in the Hissom case, which retired at 5:25 p. m., reported at 6:10. When the jury filed into the places they have occupied during the tedious days of the trial just concluded, there were but few spectators remaining in the court room. In addition to Judge Hervey, the only other interested persons on hand were John A. Howard, leading counsel for the defense; S. G. Smith, of counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. James R. Hissom and several members of his family. Dr. and Mrs. S. K. Hissom and their child, who had been present during the afternoon, were absent when the verdict was rendered.

The jury filed in and took their seats, and Circuit Clerk Henning inquired:

The Verdict.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you arrived at a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman James L. Day, and handed a slip of paper to the circuit clerk, who read it.

"We, the jury, find for the defendant," was the language of the verdict.

The verdict came as a surprise to Attorney Smith, but Mr. Howard and the Hissoms showed their pleasure over the finding and J. R. Hissom shook the hands of the jurors before they were discharged by the court.

Although the jurors decided to give out nothing regarding their deliberations the Intelligencer learns that three ballots were taken, the first being nine for the defense and three for the plaintiff; the second was eleven for the defense and one for the plaintiff, and on the third ballot it was unanimous for the defense.

Attorney Smith, for the plaintiff, moved for a new trial, and arguments on the motion will be taken up later.

Mr. Howard's Argument.

When circuit court convened yesterday morning, the Hissom trial was resumed, Mr. John A. Howard making the closing plea for the defense. His address began at 9:30 and was not concluded until 12:20. He opened with general comments on the character of the case, which he said should never have been brought; that it was a disgrace to the county and not creditable to anyone connected with its prosecution. It was to the credit of Mr. Hubbard that he had practically retired early in the trial, and Messrs. Schuck and Robinson having established that they were not interested in the speculative feature of the case they had conducted themselves in accordance with the ethics of their profession. He regretted that he could not say as much for Mr. Smith.

Proceeding, Mr. Howard took up the evidence and named twenty-seven persons who are on record as believing that S. K. Hissom was insane at the time of his arrest, including ten blood relatives, four doctors, two lawyers, six public officers and three ordinary witnesses, besides a justice and a judge—and no witness had testified to the belief that he was sane at that time.

The Testimony Reviewed.

He claimed that Dr. Hissom, as to the material facts in the case, was corroborated by but one witness, Robert McNichol, who, he said, was discredited when he wrote a threatening letter to J. R. Hissom. McNichol had presumed on the fact that he had been called in to pacify the boy, to keep insisting upon interfering with the family affairs of the Hissoms.

Speaking of probable cause, he claimed the father had probable cause to believe his son insane. The son had written indecent letters from Germany, showing moral degeneracy; he had also written his father that he had tuberculosis of the lungs, becoming so affected that he couldn't see, and that he feared tuberculosis of the brain. This alarmed the father, but when the boy came home he was found sulky, despondent, locking himself in his room, eavesdropping, haunting the cellar, listening to what was being said, suspecting conspiracies against him, prowling about the house and in the yard at night, going to his meals with a revolver lying beside him, threatening his father and other members of the family with the revolver, demanding that the father turn over his property to him, fearing that he would be kidnapped if he went to Mr. Ewing's office, acting so violently as to drive his father away from home, getting $1,000 from his father and then demanding $20,000, pursuing the father from place to place from December until the middle of February, until finally to humor the boy the father said he would deed over his property. Then the father became sick, and Mrs. Hissom made the complaint against the doctor and his arrest followed.

Attacks Mr. Smith.

Mr. Howard claimed that S. K. Hissom was either insane when arrested, or was under the influence of S. G. Smith and pretended insanity and voluntarily made a martyr of himself to build up facts for the damage suit. The doctor refused all acts of kindness from his family while in jail, and said he feared the tailor who was sent to measure him for a suit was sent to secure his measure for use against him in the lunacy hearing. It was charged that the doctor's view of this matter was inspired by Mr. Smith to estrange him from his parents and pave the way for the damage suit.

The speaker alleged that at the insane asylum, under Mr. Smith's direction and advice, the doctor took his father's picture with the asylum in the background, to use as evidence in this damage suit. The speaker alleged that Mr. Smith had said that he expected to make $75,000 out of this suit, and that the doctor, his client, would get $25,000. It was claimed that Mr. Smith was using the lunacy proceeding to lay the foundation for the damage suit, that he was responsible for the whole proceeding and the instigator of it.

Concluding, Mr. Howard entered upon a line of general comment, referring to the plaintiff's assailing his father's veracity and that of his brothers and sisters and mother. "The man who did that was insane or ought to be glad to plead insanity as an excuse for it," said the speaker.

At the afternoon session, the concluding argument for the plaintiff was made by Mr. Charles J. Schuck, whose speech was not concluded until 5 o'clock. He made an elaborate argument and scored the elder Hissom with the greatest severity.

Mr. Schuck's Appeal.

Mr. Schuck spoke dramatically of the failure of any member of the Hissom family to visit and console with Sam when he was in jail on the charge of insanity. Even the boy's mother stayed snugly at home, declined to send him his clothes, and said: "Let him look shabby and crazy." The speaker next took up the successive steps in the Hissom trouble, concluding with the order of dismissal issued by Judge Blizzard, declaring the young man not insane. He claimed damages because the arrest was made without due cause and with malice; a suit for damages was the only recourse the plaintiff had against his father for the wrong done him. There can be no question about the arest or the final determination of the case. The matters to be determined are probable cause and malice aforethought. As to probable cause, the speaker claimed it was clearly not shown in this case. Want of probable cause is shown by a preponderance of the evidence. The lack of probable cause is shown by the dealings of J. R. Hissom with his son immediately before the arrest. Would he have desired to enter into a written agreement with an insane man for him to go south? Would he have desired an insane man to attend to the funeral of a member of the family?

The Expert Witnesses.

As to the testimony of the expert or professional witnesses in this case, it is, as Dr. Wilson has said, a question of fact and that is for the jury to determine. If there was any eavesdropping by the doctor, as alleged, it was for the purpose of seeing that the father was not abusing the mother. The doctor never claimed to have invented a perpetual motion machine; he merely said he had a machine such as he had seen in Germany, and when the machine was brought here he showed it was capable of doing just what he had claimed for it. If Dr. Hissom was insane do you suppose he could have sat here through that arraignment by Mr. Howard without a sign of the emotion that would be expected from nearly any man. If he was so violently insane as they claim, would he not have done violence to some one during the last four months?

There is the talk of the division of the property, and Mr. Howard said a question on that point to the plaintiff would show he was insane. The question was put, and the plaintiff promptly denied he had any right or interest in the property—he had no delusion on that or any other subject. Would an insane man have refused to take money when the opportunity offered?

As to the trouble with the girl on the Island, the speaker said there was no connection with this case—it occurred years before, before he went to Germany, in fact.

J. R. Hissom's Reputation.

He did not believe the doctor's attack on his father's reputation was fruitless, as Mr. Howard had claimed. Who testified in support of that reputation? Almost without exception relatives of J. R. Hissom, or relatives by marriage. He proceeded to dissect and tear to pieces the evidence of those who testified in favor of J. R. Hissom, as to his reputation. What did Judge Driggs say? He said he would not believe J. R. Hissom under oath. Judge Driggs had heard people from Monroe county discuss J. R. Hissom's reputation adversely. I believe you will agree with me that J. R. Hissom could not then and cannot now be relied upon to tell the truth.

Summing up the case, Mr. Schuck said he wanted the jury to take the facts in the case and do what they think is conscientiously right. Find out who is right and who is wrong. More credence should be given to those witnesses who are not directly interested—if you do that we have no fear. Mr. Howard calls Robert McNichol a blackmailer. There was a time when John A. Howard and Robert T. McNichol stood shoulder to shoulder in this county fighting criminals. If Mr. Howard really believes Mr. McNichol is a blackmailer he would have found it out long before the Hissom case was heard of. Robert McNichol has no interest in this case—he has no motive for the telling of a single untruth.

Blackened and Damned.

No matter what this jury may do, Dr. S. K. Hissom's reputation is blackened and damned forever. He will have to go far from this state, where he is not known.

We have shown that he is entitled to a verdict. Recompense him for months of anguish, for the weeks of imprisonment, and the people will rise and say, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Make this verdict a warning to other parents, an example to the living world.

Mr. Schuck closed at 5 o'clock, after which the jury was instructed, the instructions for the plaintiff being read by Mr. Smith. Those for the defense were read by Mr. Handlan. The reading of the instructions was finished at 5:20 o'clock.

Addressing the jury, Judge Hervey said:

"Gentlemen of the jury—If you find for the plaintiff the form of your verdict will be: 'We, the jury, find for the plaintiff and assess his damages at $_____.' If you find for the defendant the form of the verdict will be: 'We, the jury, find for the defendant.'"

At 5:25 the jury retired.

REYMANN BREWING CO.

Loses a Suit in the United States Supreme Court—Made to Pay Ohio Dow Tax.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 17.—Prosecuting Attorney A. C. Lewis received a telegram this afternoon from Washington, announcing a decision in favor of the county treasurer in a case against the Reymann Brewing Co., of Wheeling, for Dow tax. The Reymann company secured an injunction in the United States district court against such collection, claiming that they only sold in original packages of a gallon or more from the cold storage and to collect from them was discriminating in favor of the home brewers. Judge Thompson, of the United States circuit court, dissolved the injunction and was sustained by the supreme court.

Funeral of Prominent Bridge Builder.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Dec. 17.—The funeral of G. W. L. Mayer, who built the Harrison and Monongalia county court houses and many other public structures throughout the state, will take place to-morrow. He will be buried at the Alfred Fleming cemetery. During the war Mr. Mayer had charge of the rebuilding of Baltimore & Ohio bridges in Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, which were destroyed by the opposing forces.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE HAS A MEETING

And Arranges the Many Details of the Primary Election of Next Saturday.

THE DRAWING OF POSITION

On the Ticket, Selection of Voting Places and Rules for the Conduct of the Primary.

MAYOR.
James P. Maxwell.
Charles H. Geiger.
J. R. Butts.

CHIEF OF POLICE.
Thomas D. Bennett.
Joseph McCausland.
W. M. Clemans.

CITY CLERK.
Thomas O'Brien, Jr.
E. W. Wolfe.

WHARFMASTER.
John W. Norrington
W. C. Thomas.
Ad. Everett.

Last night at the office of the board of public works, in the city building, there was an important meeting of the Republican city committee, at which all the details with regard to the primary election of next Saturday were decided upon. Chairman Richard Robertson presided, and Secretary William H. Hornish was at the desk. The other members present were: Charles A. Danner, of the First ward; Robert Hazlett, Second ward; Charles H. Henning, Fifth ward; O. E. Reed, Sixth ward; Dr. W. C. Etzler, Seventh ward, and Frank Edele, Eighth ward. Several of the candidates were present, including Chief of Police Clemans, ex-Chief Bennett, City Clerk O'Brien, Charles H. Geiger, and others.

The drawing for position on the general ticket by the candidates for mayor, chief of police, city clerk and wharfmaster resulted as given above.

The Ward Tickets.

The drawing for position on the ward tickets, for the first and second branch of council and city committeemen resulted as follows:

First Branch.

First ward—W. T. Otto, R. T. Chew.

Second Ward—H. M. Schockey, C. A. Wingerter.

Third Ward—James C. Mansberger, John Beckett.

Fourth Ward—Joseph W. Bier.

Fifth Ward—C. F. Bachman, C. H. Ahrens.

Sixth Ward—Stephen Waterhouse, C. L. Ebeling.

Seventh Ward—W. H. Chapman, W. P. Megrail.

Eighth Ward—R. W. Miller, A. E. Marschner, W. W. McConnell, T. H. Doyle.

Second Branch.

First Ward—W. H. Gill, sr., C. H. Berry, F. F. Faris, W. G. Caldwell, G. S. Mooney, Henry Beu, J. P. Kindelberger, A. E. Scheehle, E. Morris, E. St. Myers, Ralph Wagner, Albert Meder, William Schwertfeger, C. O. Roemer, Frank Stanton, Henry Meyer.

Second Ward—Harry S. Caldwell, F. M. Milligan, Job Jeavons, H. B. Clemens, T. J. Ball, A. J. Frick, George Weiner, R. E. L. Robinson, Henry Wurtzbacher, R. S. Fair, E. C. Harry, C. W. Ditman, John W. Kindelberger, A. A. Smith, George McMechen, William F. Ebert, A. W. Rader, Robert Hazlett, Philip Maurer, Charles Bauer, John Schenk, F. D. Thomas.

Third Ward—James Marshall, R. F. Hill, Milton Hanauer, G. A. Aschman, M. R. Hobbs, J. W. Kimmins, Robert Nesbitt, W. B. McMechen, W. I. Frissell, Edward Baldwin, H. W. Fair.

Fourth Ward—H. L. McKown, C. V. Snider, Charles Rhodes, W. H. Rose, J. L. Kinghorn, Adam L. Kelly, J. F. Thompson, Henry Thomas, C. D. Price, Theodore Burkman, Samuel Emerson.

Fifth Ward—William Nesbitt, M. F. Giesey, Charles Bruemmer, Joseph R. Hoffmann, William Schul, E. M. Handy, F. H. Kitson, Joseph Geiner.

Sixth Ward—Charles Veneman, R. W. Bable, J. H. Rosenberg, Otto Wagner, W. J. Huggins, H. E. Boyd, Edward Dummer, John Gunlach, C. E. Schultze, Charles Carroll, William Phillips, Fred Bourne, W. H. Graebe, C. F. Zimmer, Paul Falck, Ambrose Habig, Charles B. Stenzel, Richard Westwood.

Seventh Ward—W. H. Higgins, L. R. Hamm, James Cummins, David A. Morgan, D. W. Fyfe, R. B. Naylor, J. D. Bodley, H. R. Bell, W. C. Donaldson, T. S. Meek, G. W. Schenk, J. T. Rankin, W. T. Zane, William Staubs, H. P. Loe, W. C. Brown, W. C. Uthman.

Eighth Ward—G. W. Bowers, Frank Oberle, Samuel McCuskey, Edward Ratcliffe, W. G. Meyer, Joseph E. Dudley, Otto Kalbitzer, W. P. Rose, Matthew Hercules, W. C. Kratz, L. E. Driehorst, J. C. Devine, C. C. White, Dr. J. W. McCoy, Charles C. Kieldsing, James Hammond, Louis Schau.

Committeemen.

First Ward—Edward Elliott, Jacob Snyder.

Second Ward—Henry Templeton, Fred Meyer.

Third Ward—W. H. Cassell, Will Gutman, S. O. Boyce.

Fourth Ward—D. C. Moore, C. F. Meder, J. P. Thompson.

Fifth Ward—W. H. Bucey, Lee F. Dobbs.

Sixth Ward—Herbert McConnell, C. A. Heimbright, Charles Prettyman.

Seventh Ward—Harry Uthman, R. H. McKee, William Schenerlein, R. M. Addleman, M. M. McGee.

Eighth Ward—Frank Edele.

Voting Regulations.

The committee then proceeded to discuss regulations to apply at the coming primary election. It was decided that no one would be allowed in the election rooms aside from the officers of election, the persons voting and the committeeman of the ward, except persons desiring to challenge the right of a voter to vote, such person to enter the room and state his objections and then retire. A special officer will be sworn in for duty at each voting place, to enforce the rulings of the officers of election and to maintain observance of the sixty-foot line. The ballots will be ready for distribution Friday night, and candidates on the general ticket will receive theirs from Secretary Hornish, while candidates for council will secure ballots from the ward committeeman. The returns will be received and read at the first branch of council chamber, city building.

The voting places will be as follows, one in each ward, with the exception of the Second, Seventh and Eighth, where there are two:

First Ward—Vigilant engine house.

Second Ward—Market house hall and 1119 McColloch street.

Third Ward—Police court room.

Fourth Ward—Atlantic engine house.

Fifth Ward—Hook & Ladder house.

Sixth Ward—2703 Chapline street.

Seventh Ward—Island hose house, and police box at corner of South Front and Virginia streets.

Eighth Ward—3515 Jacob street and 4011 Jacob street.

WHEELING CLERICUS

Of the Episcopal Church Holds Pleasant Session Yesterday.

The Wheeling Clericus, composed of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church of this city and neighboring charges, held a very interesting session yesterday. Those present were: Bishop Peterkin and Revs. Howard, of St. Matthew's; Brittingham, of St. Luke's; Burkhardt, of New Martinsville; Williams, of Martin's Ferry; Cox, of Bellaire; Hinkle, of Steubenville; Woods, of Wheeling; Curran, of St. Andrew's Mission; Thomas, of Wellsburg, and Archdeacon Spurr, of Moundsville. The rectors and the bishop were the guests of Rev. Howard, of St. Matthew's, and after an elegant dinner had been heartily discussed, the Clericus met at the church, where it was presided over by Bishop Peterkin.

The feature of the proceedings was a paper read by Rev. Cox, of Bellaire, on "Church Finance." A general discussion followed, and the interchange of views was entertaining and instructive. These ministers meet once a month, and yesterday's session was voted one of the most profitable and enjoyable yet held.

J. M. HARRIS COMES BACK.

He Loses in the Habeas Corpus Proceeding at Richmond.

Yesterday, at Richmond, Virginia, the habeas corpus proceeding invoked by J. M. Harris to secure his release from arrest on the charge of embezzlement from James B. McKee, of this city, was decided against him, and the prisoner was turned over to Police Lieutenant Daniel Ingram, of this city, who left at once for Fairmont, where the young man will be tried on the alleged collection of $25 from Dave H. Tappan under false pretences. Lieutenant Ingram and his man are expected to reach Fairmont this morning.

His Face Burned.

While at work at the plant of Schenk & Sons, at Fulton, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Andy Kork, a man fifty-five years of age, had his face severely burned. He was removing the head of a tank in which lard is kept, and the gas arising therefrom became ignited with the torch he carried in his hand and exploded, burning his face severely, and consuming almost all his hair.

JUMPED THE TRACK.

Motorman Killed and Several Severely Injured—Sleet on Track Cause of Accident.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 17.—A street car accident which resulted in the killing of one man and the injuring of four others occurred in this city today.

Dead:

James Christie, motorman, single, aged thirty, of Wellsville, Ohio.

Injured:

Conductor James Morgan.

Mrs. Riley McKinnon.

Mrs. Harry Smith, a daughter of Mrs. McKinnon.

Mrs. Charles McKee.

None of the injured will die.

The accident occurred on the Riverview branch of the East Liverpool & Wellsville street railroad. The car was descending the hill, and when about half way down it commenced to slide on account of the track, which was covered with sleet.

When the car reached a curve it jumped the track and dashed into the house of John Straud, stopping in the sitting room. The occupants of the house, Mrs. Straud and her baby, miraculously escaped injury.

The car, in striking the house, crushed Motorman Christie against the side, and he was dead before the rescuers reached him.

CLEVELAND CYNICAL.

Believes the Democratic Party Should Rehabilitate Itself—Has Wandered Off After Strange Gods.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—The Atlanta Journal this afternoon publishes an interview with former President Cleveland, obtained by a staff correspondent at Princeton, N. J. Mr. Cleveland is quoted as follows:

"In my opinion, the great need of the Democratic party is a return of first principles. The Democratic party has not been fatally disorganized but it sadly needs rehabilitation on purely Democratic lines.

"What is the matter with the party? It has, in my humble judgment simply wandered off after strange gods. A large mass of Democratic voters saw this before the last election. They remained quiet but when the time came to vote they said: 'This is not Democracy' and refused to support it.

"As I see it, it is the duty of Democrats everywhere to aid in the rehabilitation of the party. There are some signs of an insistence upon the necessity of a return to Democratic doctrines in the south, but they are not so general as I would like to see."

"What of the future?" was asked.

"With a sincere return to its old-time doctrines," Mr. Cleveland replied, "the old-time victories of the Democratic party will certainly be won."

THIRD COLORED MAN STRUNG UP BY A SMALL MOB.

Last of Trio Who Murdered a White Barber for Money, Pays the Penalty for His Crime.

NOT A SHOT WAS FIRED.

Battered Jail Door Down With Telegraph Pole—Troops Arrived Too Late to Save the Negro.

BOONEVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17.—John Rolla, the third of the colored men implicated in the murder of Hollis Simons, was hung to a tree in the court house yard by a mob of about 100 men from Rockport, this evening. Two of his companions were lynched at Rockport last night, for the murder of a white man there.

Not a shot was fired and everything was conducted as quietly as if the execution had been one under the sanction of the law.

Rolla was brought to this place this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, in charge of Sheriff Anderson, of Rockport. Upon his arrival he was placed in a cell on the second floor of the jail and his presence was known only to a few citizens.

Demanded the Prisoner.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock a body of 100 men marched through the principal street to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to it. Deputy Sheriff Cherry was in charge of the jail. He declined to give the keys and the mob at once began to batter in the wall of the jail with a telegraph pole. Six members of the mob crawled through the hole and with a sledge hammer broke down the door of Rolla's cell and soon the thoroughly terrified negro was in the hands of men who placed a rope around his neck. All left, crawling through the hole by which they had entered, dragging the negro after them.

A few minutes were consumed in the march to the jail yard, a rope was thrown over the limb of a tree and a hundred hands sent his body flying into the air. The loose end was tied to a tree and as soon as the members of the mob were sure that their work had been completed, they left in as orderly a manner as they had entered the town.

None of the mob wore masks and men apparently from every station in life took part in the lynching. Not a shot was fired either before or after the lynching, and, except for the excited groups of men standing on the street corners, a stranger would have known nothing of the tragedy that had just been enacted.

Denied His Guilt.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Dec. 17.—John Rolla, who was lynched to-night at Booneville, was implicated by Rowlands, one of the negroes lynched last night at Rockport, but denied his guilt. He told conflicting stories and it was learned that he way away from the Veranda hotel, where he worked about the time Simons was murdered. Confronted with this evidence, Rolla weakened and confessed his share in the crime, admitting that he struck the first blow, and that the other two negroes helped him to kill Simons. The militia from Evansville arrived at Booneville, fifteen minutes too late and the dead bodies of Rolla met their gaze as they marched into town.

The citizens of Rockport held a meeting to-night and formed an organization for the purpose of maintaining law and order and assisting the officers in the prosecution of criminals. It was also resolved to make an effort to take municipal affairs out of politics. While the lynching was only incidentally discussed, the general sentiment of the community upholds the action of the mob in taking affairs in their own hands. There is no purpose to prosecute any one concerned in the mob.

COSTLY FIRE.

Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company Burns to the Ground.—Eleven Hundred Out of Employment.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—Fire early to-day almost entirely destroyed the big plant of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company, at the corner of Hamilton and Belden streets. Five out of seven buildings used by the company, are in ashes and property estimated to be worth over $500,000 entirely consumed. Eleven hundred workmen are thrown out of employment as a result of the fire. The company, which is probably the largest concern of the kind in the world, has many contracts with the government for hoisting apparatus to be erected at coaling stations that are being established in various parts of the world.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For Ohio: Generally fair Tuesday, except probably rain or snow in extreme northeast portion. Wednesday: Fair; fresh southerly winds.

For West Virginia: Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania: Partly cloudy Tuesday; probably light snow or rain. Wednesday: Fair; fresh southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Market streets, is as follows:

7 a. m.	19	3 p. m.	37
9 a. m.	25	7 p. m.	42
12 m.	35	Weather change'ble.	

Sunday.

7 a. m.	22	3 p. m.	32
9 a. m.	27	7 p. m.	23
12 m.	30	Weather, fair.	

Saturday.

7 a. m.	14	3 p. m.	32
9 a. m.	17	7 p. m.	32
12 m.	23	Weather change'ble.	