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THE WANING DEMOCRACY.

Has the Cincinnati "Enquirer" Changed Front?

Since the flop of the New York *Herald* it becomes a nice question to decide whether the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has not, or is not, about to flop also. Is "Gath" editing the paper through his specials from New York? It really looks that way. See the reference to "Gath" in the interview with Mr. Oesterling, of this city, in this issue of the INTELLIGENCER. In yesterday's *Enquirer* "Gath" reports several interviews that he has just had as to the likelihoods of the result in November. Some of these he reports as follows:

NEW YORK October 18.—General James Husted, late Speaker of the New York Legislature, and a Blaine man before the Presidential nomination, said to me to-day: "The Republicans will carry New York State by from twenty-five to fifth thousand majority. I have never seen a campaign like this—not so much for excitement as for the enormous change of public sentiment. In my district of Westchester county there are about twenty-two hundred voters, and two hundred of these are young men, who are to vote this year for the first time, and I believe that every one of them is a Republican. It is a business men's and a young men's campaign altogether. We shall elect enough Congressmen in this State on the increase to make the House of Representatives Republican. The marching organizations in this State were nearly all got up by the young fellows on their own account, as you can see by the peculiar suits they wear. They have batteries, with cannon in them, in every part of interior New York.

John C. New, before he went away to-day, gave me some interesting conversation. "The Democrats spent in Indiana," he said, "over $350,000, yet threw away a good deal of their money, putting at least $50,000 into processions and bands, while we did not spend $5,000 for that purpose. No convert was ever made to a ticket by burning a lamp or beating a drum. We put our money into a thorough canvass of the State. One of the first things I did was to send into each county of Indiana and hire a man to take a buggy and drive all over that county and plant his men in the school districts and let each of them understand, that he was responsible in his limits. We then had the State well stumped and the issues well put before the people. Some of the best stumpers we had were men like George Sheridan. Conkling's speeches, four in number, conferred great credit upon him; and while they did us no doubt much good, because he is an original and effective man to make an argument, they did him, perhaps, more good. He was very much struck with the strength and development of the State. He said to me that he had little idea of the West previously, and was most agreeably surprised.

Referring to the county in which New Albany is situated, Mr. New said: "We made a change there in one factory of about six hundred votes, but Kentucky repeaters slipped into the back woods and cross-roads of the county and voted down that increase, so that we gained but little in the county vote."

As Mr. Tilden's name is being brought out in diminution of Gen. Hancock's capabilities, you may be interested to know what Mr. Tilden is about. He spends most of his time at his new country seat —Greystone, on the Hudson—where he entertains considerable company, particularly ladies, his sister, Mrs. Pelton, being his housekeeper, and in the family is the daughter of the late nephew Pelton. Mr. Tilden still speaks in a whispering voice, and has one hand disabled, and both his hands have a trembling motion; but he is mild of mind, expresses little interest in the Presidential campaign, has not mentioned John Kelly's name for two or three years, and regards himself as retired from public affairs, merely exercising a sort of senior patronage over the general concerns of the Democracy. He recalled, a few nights ago to a friend the difference between nearly forty thousand Republicans fighting under his standard in 1875 and 1876, when he had, he says, more than three thousand regular German Republicans of New York inside the Democratic ranks, and the present time, when Democrats appear to be stampeding to the Republicans in almost equal numbers.

Mr. Tilden, however, speaks very kindly of General Hancock, and thinks he is a man of excellent intentions, who would make the party a good young leader and President, but his followers are by no means so philosophical. One of them, direct from his house, said to me last Saturday: "What do you think of Hendricks, of Indiana? He had the audacity to think he could insult the head of the ticket, Mr. Tilden, and become himself the head this year, by having a new election ordered contrary to law through his partisan Judges. He actually thought that by straining the law in that way he could insult Mr. Tilden and be elected President! Why, sir, if Tom Hendricks had got to the head of the ticket, there would have been sixty thousand Democrats in New York to slaughter him at the election."

As to Tom Bayard, the same person, fresh from Tilden, said to me: "He is nothing and nobody, and represents nothing. He is going around the country, uttering platitudes and trying to raise himself to the Presidency by the straps of his boots. He don't know any thing about finance, and could not go into the primary class to Mr. Tilden."

It is said that Mr. Tilden has a copy of a letter he wrote Horatio Seymour in 1875, offering to support him if he would run for President; but Seymour would neither run himself nor look complacently on Tilden running, and pouted. My friend said that he feared last spring that the Cincinnati Convention would make Seymour the candidate by a rush, and he went down and told Mr. Tilden at Gramercy Park that that thing was impending. Tilden, he says whispered in his ear: "He is too much of a coward to take the nomination. He would be too much of a coward to run if he were nominated. Don't give another thought about it."

There is not much here, as yet, reassuring to the Democrats. I have used respectable enterprise to find New York men who look cheerful and talk strong reason; but the dowcast face and generally brooding countenance show that they have looked in vain for a sail, or a cloud no bigger than a man's hand.

Republican Meeting at Benwood.

The Republicans of Benwood are arranging for a considerable demonstration to-morrow evening. They are naturally proud of their magnificent majority on the 12th and propose to enthuse over the fact as well as over the Ohio and Indiana victories. They invite all neighboring clubs, and Republicans from all parts of the earth, not forgetting also the Democratic brethern, to come to their meeting to-morrow evening. They say, come together, friends and brethren, and we will do you all good.

A TARIFF INTERVIEW

With John Oesterling, Esq., President of the Central Glass Company.

Observations in Europe and Experiences in America.

As is well known to many of our readers, Mr. John Oesterling, President of the Central Glass Company, has recently paid a visit to his native land in Germany, from whence he came many years ago as a poor boy to find a home in the New World. We need not inform the community how by industry, patience, good judgment and good character Mr. Oesterling has become one of the solid men of Wheeling. The public is familiar with this fact. Nor need we say that the concern that he represents is one of the best known and most successful of our many manufacturing establishments. Its wares go to all parts of our own land, and likewise to several foreign countries. They were discovered on sale in the City of Mexico by our Wheeling visitors to that country two years ago. Many consignments of them have gone to Germany, where they have found a market in competition with cheaper wares of that country because of some advantage in point both of style and practical utility.

A representative of the INTELLIGENCER dropped in on Mr. Osterling yesterday at his office in East Wheeling and fell into conversation with him about his recent trip to Germany and this matter of sending Central glassware to that country. Mr. Osterling is a modest as well a truthful man, and has as little of the self-glorification element in him as any citizen in our midst. Hence he did not enthuse in the least over the idea of his goods having found a market in Germany. "There is not much in it," said he, and "there will probably be less in the near future." "How so?" said the INTELLIGENCER man. "Well," said Mr. Osterling, "we have been shipping some pressed glassware over there, such as this beer mug, (taking up one from the table) and it has found sale because in Germany they have not until recently introduced our method of pressing, and because it resembles their hand-made cut glass ware. They still "blow" such goods as this, and make it by piece meal, putting on the stem and the handle on the body of the glass. Hence their ware cannot be uniform in size like a pressed glass, and the handle is easily jarred off, and besides the handle accumulates dirt at its points of jointure with the glass."

"Then you do not find a market by underselling the Germans?" said our reporter.

Not at all. The goods that we sell here for one dollar and fifty cents per dozen are worth about 66 per cent more laid down in Leipsic, duties paid. That is to say, they cost about $2 50 per dozen delivered in that city—probably more than that now, as Germany has recently added 10 per cent additional duty on glass, which would make the whole duty 20 per cent. Our glass is not cheaper to those who buy it than German made glass, but it has the novelty and also the advantage I alluded to. The octagons on this glass appear to have been cut, and in Germany, if they used a glass of this kind, they would have to be cut. This is an appearance that helps to sell our glass.

Can the Germans produce glassware materially cheaper than the Americans? we inquired.

Of course their labor is very much cheaper, costing only about one-fourth as much as ours, and their ware, such as this mug, would represent a good deal of labor as compared with what it represents here. But when once they adopt our method, as they are already doing, they will send glass to this country instead of our sending it over there. They pay more for sand than we do; in fact they cannot get such sand as we use in our common ware, except by repeated and expensive washing, and that makes some difference in our favor. But, as I said, once they get under headway in making pressed glass, we will not only ship none of it over there, but they will ship to this country, especially if the present tariff on foreign goods is reduced.

Would the wiping out of our present protective tariff shut you up?

Perhaps not, but if it did not it would as a matter of course compel a reduction in the wages paid to labor. We would either have to suspend or find a way of making glass as cheap as Germany. There would be no alterative. The protection of our tariff enables us to hold our American market against Europe, and pay our men about four times as much for their labor as German workmen get.

What effect has the tariff had on the production of glass in this country?

Before the war we manufactured about one-sixth of the glass used in this country, and imported five-sixths of it. Now we have just about reversed this ratio, and are to-day making five sixths of all the glass sold in this country.

What effect has it had on the price? How do prices compare with those of the days before the war?

Prices are very much lower. Goods that sold for $1 50 per dozen then are sold as low as 35 cents. You see the protection of the tariff has stimulated production and competition among ourselves, and prices have largely declined.

How has this affected the wages of your workmen?

Workmen now receive about fifty per cent more wages than they did before the War. And, assuming that the expenses of living are no more than in those days, for meat, bread and clothes, they are just, of course, fifty per cent better off.

It seems to me, Mr. Oesterling, that you are making a powerful tariff argument. Do your workmen hear these facts?

Not from me; I never talk politics to anybody about the Works, or inquire as to what side they are on. There is no need for such men as me to talk about the tariff when a Democratic paper like the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has furnished one of the best arguments I have seen on the subject this campaign. By the way, did you read it? I refer to a New York dispatch from "Gath" in that paper a day or two after the election. If you would like to publish it here it is. It reads as follows:

NEW YORK, October 13.—About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon I was standing with a representative group near the Fifth Avenue Hotel when one of the number—ex-Gov. Kilbourne, of Washington—made the following remark:

"I have made a good many bets of a limited amount that every Northern State will go for Garfield. I based upon the change in business. Four years ago I had real estate in every part of Washington city, and not the car fare in my pocket to go and look at it. I felt so desperate that I was in favor of more greenbacks, or any other relief. This year I have comfortable reasons for wanting no change, and a little money to back my opinion with. Gentlemen, there will be the largest vote polled to-day ever known in both Indiana and Ohio, and nearly the whole increase of it will be Republican. The tariff interest in this country is not assailable at the polls with success. A Congressional revision of it, just to all parts of the manufacturers, might be accepted. In the time of Henry Clay manufacturers were confined to half a dozen points in the country. Now the East is full of them, the West is getting full and the South wants manufacturers. The great chain of wages extending around the country is holding up the tariff system. The protection not only gives the operative wages enough to live pretty well, but professional wages about him are fixed by his standard, and the lawyer, the doctor and the editor would get very low hire if the miller and the mill operative had to take free trade wages. Therefore the tariff interest is going to see the Republican party through this time as the farmers' interest did once before, the National credit before that, and the Union before that."

It strikes me, said Mr. Oesterling, that this is one of the strongest and plainest presentations of the tariff question that I have seen anywhere, and I was very much astonished to find it published in a paper like the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Another thing, said Mr. Oesterling. Do you remember how after the Democrats had enacted a "revenue tariff" in 1857, James Buchanan was forced to come to the relief of the country in one of his annual messages, and advise a resort to the protective policy. The Democrats had gone on borrowing until ashamed to borrow any more, and so old Buck advised them to try protection.

For the confirmation of Mr. Oesterling's recollection of Mr. Buchanan's recommendations to Congress, see his messages of December, 1858, and December, 1859. On page 6, Congressional Globe, 36th Congress, December 19th, 1859, he says:

"It will appear, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue. This can only be accomplished by strictly confining the appropriations within the estimates of the different departments, without making an allowance for any additional expenditures which Congress may think proper, in their discretion, to authorize, and without providing for the redemption of any portion of the $20,000,000 of Treasury notes which have been already issued. In the event of a deficiency, which I consider probable, this ought never to be supplied by a resort to additional loans. It would be a ruinous practice in the days of peace and prosperity to go on borrowing the National debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. This policy would cripple our resources and impair our credit, in case the existence of war should render it necessary to borrow money. Should such a deficiency occur, as I apprehend, *I would recommend that the necessary revenue be raised by an increase of our present duties on imports.*"

This quotation from the message of a Democratic President to a Democratic Congress, advising them to virtually abandon "*a tariff for revenue only,*" and to resort to protection, tells the story in the way of a powerful comment on the present position of the Democratic party in favor of a mere revenue tariff. And so also does the following table showing the low rate of weekly wages paid in Europe to mechanics.

Occupations.	Belgium	Denmark.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Great Britain
Bakers	4 40	4 25	5 55	3 50	3 90	6 50– 6 60
Blacksmiths	4 40	3 50	5 45	3 55	3 94	7 00– 8 12
Bookbinders	.....	3 72	4 85	3 82	3 90	6 50– 7 83
Bricklayers	6 00	.....	4 00	3 00	3 45	7 58– 9 63
Cabinetmakers	4 80	.....	6 00	3 97	4 95	7 70– 8.48
Carpenters and Joiners	5 40	4 25	5 43	4 00	4 18	7 33– 8 25
Laborers, Porters, etc	3 00	.....	.....	2 92	2 60	4 50– 5 00
Painters	4 20	4 15	4 90	3 92	4 60	7 25– 8 16
Plasterers	5 40	.....	.....	3 80	4 35	7 68–10 13
Plumbers	6 00	.....	5 50	3 60	3 90	7 13– 8 46
Shoemakers	.....	3 50	4 75	3 12	4 22	7 35

How do the workingmen of Wheeling like this table of wages? How do they like the idea of working, as Mr. Oesterling says the glass employes work in Germany, for one-fourth the wages paid in Wheeling? Read the following exact quotations from the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties and say which of the two you prefer:

"A tariff for revenue only."—*Democratic Platform.*

"A tariff that will discriminate in favor of American labor."—*Republican Platform.*

In Great Britain, where free trade exists, or a "tariff for revenue only," the following wages are paid:

Foreman of room	32s—	$8 00 per week
Machinists	28s—	7 00 per week
Loom fitters	26s—	6 50 per week
Second hands	20s—	5 00 per week
Weavers	14s—	3 50 per week
Spinners (jute and flax)	12s—	3 00 per week

In Germany a still lower rate of wages is paid. If Democratic principles mean anything, they mean that the success of the Democratic candidates will compel the employes of Wheeling manufacturing establishments to accept the above wages, to allow of foreign competion, or the closing of their concerns.

From a talk about the tariff to the INTELLIGENCER representative, Mr. Oesterling passed to some talk about National banks, which was very interesting, and well worth reporting. Said he: "When I first come to this country I worked in the shops of the Michigan Central railroad at Michigan City. I was struck on arriving there with the number of broker or money shaving offices, and I inquired how all their occupants made a living, as the place was not large and depended wholly on the railroad shops located there for its existence. I was told that they all lived and got on pretty well in the world. I soon found out how they were enabled to do so. When pay day came around in those good old Democratic days (it was in 1853-54) and the Pay Master arrived from the East, he brought good money with him—the notes of specie paying banks in the East—but instead of paying it out to us he traded it at a good big profit to those brokers and money shavers for their wild cat stuff, and we were paid in wild cat. When the men were thus paid off there was a perfect rush to the shops of the money shavers, who would give us the money that the paymaster had brought from the East at 10 per cent. of a shave in exchange for our wild cat paper. We had to submit to this shave because we were afraid to keep the "wild cat" over night, for fear it would be absolutely worthless next day. And yet there are persons who, not knowing when they are well off, would tear down the present National banking system—the notes of which are par all over the land—and send us back to the old State bank system. For my part, I have passed through that mill and want no more of it in mine the balance of my life. The present order of things suits me, and ought, I should think, to suit almost anybody who can be suited at all.

Don't you think, Mr. Oesterling, that these matters, including tariff and all, are very imperfectly understood by many persons who vote the Democratic ticket?

Of course there are. Many persons who work in manufacturing establishments are led to believe that a tariff works only for the benefit of the men who own the concerns. But just look how it has been in Wheeling. Here we have seen the mills run for years almost without a cent of profit in all that time to the owners. And yet they have run all the same. The men have been paid good wages and living has been cheap. The stores and the shops—in fact, everybody in the community—have had the benefit of the money paid out, save the stockholders. Their money has been tied up in the real estate and machinery of the mills. Some of these mills have even been burned down, and others have met with various misfortunes, and the stockholders have had to rebuild, and foot all the bills and take all the risks of the business. And yet, in the face of all these well known facts, there are, as I said, many persons who are deceived into believing that a tariff for the protection of American industry is something got up mainly for mill owners. You can see how it is: how it has been in the past and how it is likely to be in the future. Men vote right in the face and eyes of their own interests out of dislike or jealousy, or misunderstanding, or whatever it may be, of their employers.

Our reporter could lengthen out the account of his interview with Mr. Oesterling still further, but he is under the impression that he has given enough for one issue of the INTELLIGENCER. He only hopes that the workingmen of Wheeling will give to what he has written out to-day that sober, attentive and unprejudiced consideration which its great importance deserves. It will do every man who works in a glass factory, or iron mill, or any other industrial establishment in this city, and also every merchant, mechanic or laborer, a world of good if he will only lay it to heart. It shows as plain as the letters of the alphabet the difference between the policy advocated by the Republican party—the great party of American labor—and the policy of the Southern free trade Democracy.

MISSING VESSELS

ON THE GREAT LAKES SINCE SATURDAY'S STORMS.

The Lost Alpena Believed to Have Been Destroyed and All on Board to Have Perished—Other Equally Ill-Fated Crafts and Crews.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—The propeller Wissahickon arrived here this morning, having left South Maniton harbor yesterday morning, and reports the steamer Alpena not at Manitou. It also reports the schooner George B. Sloane, of Oswego, and five unknown vessels ashore on South Manitou Harbor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A *News* Grand Haven special says: A large amount of freight from the Alpena has come ashore ten miles south of here. A hundred citizens are now on the beach hunting for pieces of the wreck or possibly bodies. Several chairs, known to belong to the Alpena, have been found north of Holland, though no one survived the wreck.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., October 19.—The passengers on the Alpena as far as can be learned were W. S. Benham, editor of the *Herald*, and wife, M. Crossman, Mrs. B. F. Curtis and Captain H. V. Squeer, of Grand Haven; Mrs. Bradley and two daughters, of Santa Fe, N. M.; Mrs. B. S. Cole, of Illinois, sister of H. T. H. Herbook, Muskegon agent of the Goodrich Line; H. T. Locket, agent Hill Bros., New York; Rev. Farrell Hart and wife, White Pigeon, Mich.; Mr. Ryder, agent glass works, Syracuse, N. Y.; John J. Bowen, ex-steward of the Alpena; John Osborn, wife and three children, of Chicago; Maggie Mack and N. A. McGilvey, of St. Joseph, Mich.; a man with three children, name unknown; C. Kusterer, Fred. Parth and G. Hollinger, of Grand Rapids, and L. Landreth, of Muskegon.

The following are supposed to have been on the Alpena: L. D. Peyton, of New York; Harry St. Clair and W. C. Prettybone, of Chicago.

HOLLAND, MICH., October 19.—A man just in from Venturia, eight miles north of this place, says that during the night a bucket, two life preservers and a cabin door, all of which were marked "Alpena" came ashore there.

CHICAGO, October 19.—An associated press correspondent telegraphs from Howard, Mich., this morning that last night camp stools, a part of the forward deck with the inside portions, showing fine graining and evidently belonging to a passenger steamer, were washed ashore about a mile north of the harbor. A bucket marked "Steamer Alpena," a spiral stairway and a piano with the lid torn off were found. Men are watching the shore for other portions of the wreck.

MONTAGUE, MICH., October 19.—The messenger of the Associated Press to Stoney Creek, yesterday, returned this morning with the information that the reported cabin washed ashore at that place, and supposed to be that of the Alpena, proves to be nothing more than a small portion of the deck of the barge Trader, which water-logged last Monday night.

The two sections found near the White Lake piers and supposed to be a part of the Alpena's wheel rope belonged, probably, to the Trader. On account of the driftwood and timber, which had been thrown upon the beach, and laid in one endless heap, six miles in length, the patrolmen considered it useless to look further during the night, and will therefore wait till daybreak, when they will continue their search.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The steam barge Trader, which plies between Chicago and Muskegon, and does a lumber business, and which, according to advices and reports of officers of schooners who have seen her wrecked, has been lost, and gone to pieces on the east shore of Lake Michigan, was captained by Frank Brown, and manned by a crew of ten. She measured one hundred and fifty tons, classed 132, and was valued at $6,000. All hands have probably perished.

HOLLAND, MICH, October 19.—Have been to the shore and along the beach for a distance of five miles; find large quantities of apples, heading and other freight; also portions of upper deck, stanchions and rail gang-planks and hatches; one door-panel, with the name of the steamer Alpena; also two life-preservers, an oar and chair, marked with stencil, "Steamer Alpena." A piano also came ashore during the night, which is recognized by the agent of the Goodrich Line, from Grand Haven, as belonging to the Alpena.

A body of a lady came ashore this morning, which was also recognized by a gentleman as being Mrs. Bradley who, with her two daughters, had been stopping at Grand Haven during the summer, and were on their way home to New Mexico.

Capt. Bubline, of the Goodrich Line, has just arrived at the wreck and watchmen are patrolling the shore, watching for the wreck or bodies. The wind has gone down, but the sea is running heavy. Small pieces of cabins, upper deck, furniture and berths are coming ashore.

DETROIT, October 19.—The schooner Harscom, reported ashore yesterday, at Calsbeter, Lake Erie, has four feet of water in her hold. The cargo is insured for full value and the vessel well insured. A tug has gone to her assistance. Vessels are now moving freely in all directions. Vessels are peginning to arrive at this port from above and report that the storm was less severe on Lake Haven than feared. The harbor refuge at Sand Beach has been full of vessels for the past four days and everything was under shelter. No disasters so far as known have occurred on Lake Huron.

From Frankfort, on Lake Michigan, came tiding of loss schooners J. H. Harball and Hope, the former loaded with iron ore, the latter with provisions. The Harball is a total wreck and her stewardess perished in the rigging. The nest crew were saved. The Hope is ashore high and dry, and may be got off. The crew are all safe. The schooner Eclipse, of Chicago, is also ashore north of Ludington. Crew are all safe. Several vessels are reported aground at St. Clair flats, but will be relieved soon.

Secret Societies.

BOSTON, October 19.—The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters begun in annual session, which will continue all week. Representatives of orders from all parts of the country are here and members of the thirty-two subordinate Courts in and about Boston have made extensive preparations to make their stay pleasant.

LONDON, ONT., October 19.—The Knights of Macabees arranged a basis of reconciliation with the Michigan branch that two executive bodies remain at present till January, when both will meet as in one body.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—The Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends are in session here. Representatives are present from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

COLUMBUS, October 19.—The Masonic Grand Lodge met here to-day in annual communication, with Grand Master Lemmon in the Chair. The attendance was large. There was nothing done to day except the appointment of committees.

UNTAMABLE UTES.

Indian Agent Berry Supposed to be Hiding from the Sheriff—Schurz Asked to Order His Surrender.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—The following dispatch has been received at the Interior Department:

DENVER, October 18.

Hon. C. Schurz, Secretary of the Interior:

As there is no telegraphic line to Gunnison City I am unable to get accurate and reliable reports from there. I have no advices of two companies of State militia having started for the Reservation, and I disbelieve the rumor. The information which has reached me is that the Sheriff arrested Berry over a week ago at the Agency, and that Berry persuaded the Sheriff to accompany him to the cantonment, about four miles distant, where he escaped from the Sheriff. Two dispatches have been received here to-day concerning him, one stating that he is secreted by the Indians, and the other that he is protected by the Commander at the Post. I respectfully request you to require the commander of the Post to deliver him to the Sheriff of Gunnison county, at Gunnison City. This will avoid the necessity of the Sheriff taking the State force with him to make the arrest. Although his efforts to escape have strengthened the conviction as to his guilt, I have no apprehensions as to his personal safety when once in the custody of the Sheriff of Gunnison. Captain Cline has been in jail for about a week without being molested. The Sheriff telegraphed me to-day that Berry and others are safe from a mob in Gunnison. If you desire to have the military commander deliver him to the Sheriff, I shall like to be informed of the decision that I may notify the Sheriff at once, so that no further preparations for making the arrest will be necessary.

[Signed] FRED W. PITKIN.

SOUTH ARKANSAS, COL., VIA ST. LOUIS, October 19.—A Deputy United States Marshal passed through Gunnison on Saturday on his way to arrest Indian Agent Berry. Cline is in jail at Gunnison. Hughes and Holmes have not been heard from. Meachem is at the military camp below the agency. Berry was not at the agency Saturday last. It is supposed he is still concealed in the camp, waiting instructions from Washington.

DENVER, COL., October 19.—A dispatch received here to-day says Indian Agent Berry has not been arrested, and has been secreted either by Indians or United States troops.

A BRAKEMAN'S DEED.

Charged with Murder in the Disaster at Lovell's Station.

ERIE, PA., October 19.—The official inquiry into the railway disaster at Lovell's Station has developed the fact that what was at first thought to be an accident was the act of Moses Kane, a brakeman. At the inquest it was found that this brakeman had some words in the afternoon with Engineer C. M. Keep, who put him off the engine. Kane was heard to say he would have revenge before reaching Corry. It was Kane's duty to open the switch and let his train on the siding to leave the main track free for an oyster train. This he did, and from the evidence it appears he ran along the cars and opened the other end of the switch and gave a signal for the approaching train to come on. It did, and of course left the main track at the open switch and dashed along the siding and into Keep's engine and train. The engineers and brakemen of both trains jumped off when they saw what was coming, but poor Selman, the Civil Engineer of the road, was too late. The oyster train dashed in, and the next moment the wreck was complete. Selman was found dead among the debris, and Engineer Woods and Brakeman McCarthy were found terribly injured. Kane was arrested. He is charged with deliberate murder.

Wintry Weather.

SIOUX CITY, IA., October 19.—A storm set in Friday and became a severe snow storm on Saturday and yesterday all the railroads leading to this city except the Sioux City and Pacific had been blockaded out. The Central is open to-day and the other roads are fast getting out of the drifts. The weather has not been cold, but large losses in stock are reported. Nearly all the farmers in this vicinity report losses, one man in this county 100 head of sheep. The losses of cattle in Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa are reported at 105 head.

The roads have been so blocked up and communication by rail and telegraph so completely cut off that reports from the country are very meagre and unreliable. The oldest inhabitants do not remember a storm of such severity so early in the season. To-day it is bright and pleasant and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

DANVILLE, VA., October 19.—There was a very heavy frost in this region last night. Thin ice formed in some localities.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—It commenced snowing early this morning, and a snow has continued to fall thick and fast up to the present time.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The weather here to-day is cool and clear. Thermometer at 6 A. M. indicated 35°; 9 A. M., 40°; noon, 47°.

Dr. Thomas's Case.

CHICAGO, October 19.—The *Journal's* Rockford committee report in the case of Rev. H. W. Thomas is that they disclaim certain views which Dr. Thomas puts forth in his recent sermon as being those of the Methodist church. They regret that the resolutions were not put in form. They recognize the pure character and intellectual ability of Dr. Thomas, yet they claim the chuich has the right to exercise a moral control over the utterances from its own pulpit, and find some of his views and methods of statements are destructive of the integrity of methodism, that he is essentially out of harmony with the M. E. Church and think the issue should be made at once. They recommend that in view of the shortness of the time of this conference that the case be referred to the Presiding Elder of Dr. Thomas's district. The report was, after much discussion, adopted, and at the request of Dr. Thomas Rev. Dr.'s Jewett and Hatfield were requested to formulate the charges and present them to the Presiding Elder. At his own request Dr. Thomas was then granted supernumary relations to the conference.

Fourteen Horses Roasted Alive.

GOSHEN, IND., October 19.—A large barn, in Union township, was consumed by fire last evening. Fourteen horses were roasted alive, no assistance being offered for their escape. The loss on the horses is about $2,800. In addition to the consumption of horseflesh, about $3,500 of crops and farm machinery were destroyed.

Coming to Learn From Us.

LONDON, October 19.—Among the passengers by the steamer Scythia, which sailed from Queenstown to New York, was Viscount Lymington, Liberal member of Parliament for Barnstable, who intends to study the land system and agriculture in the United States.

Ocean Vessels.

NEW YORK, October 19—The steamer St. Laurent brought $176,000 in gold to the United States.

Arrived: Steamer State of Florida, from Glasgow.

THE PASSING SHOW.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE EVENTS OF A DAY

In All Quarters of the Globe—Things Tragic and Trifling—The Colorado Difficulty—An Early Winter —Some Minor Matters from Abroad.

CHANCE FOR DETECTIVES.

Description of the Boston Defaulting Clerk.

BOSTON, October 19.—Superintendent Adams has ordered the preparation and mailing of a large number of circulars, each one bearing the photograph of Woodward, the defaulting cashier. The photograph shows him with side whiskers. Of late he has had his whiskers cropped and has allowed his beard to grow. The police circular is as follows:

BOSTON, October 18, 1880.

Wanted, in this city, for embezzling about $82,000 in various sums, John A. Woodward, aged 32 years, five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, which grows well down his forehead and is parted well upon the side; black whiskers and moustache, the whiskers being worn full and cropped close at present, is quick in his movements, converses intelligently and is gentlemanly in his manner. Please arrest and telegraph to

[Signed] SAMUEL G. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Police.

STEUBENVILLE

Coming to the Big Jubilee Next Saturday —Bad Accident.

STEUBENVILLE, October 20.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Frank Mayhew, a resident of the Sixth ward, this city, met with a bad accident to-day, which will probably prove fatal. He was at work digging clay at Nicholson's brick yard when the bank caved in on top of him, breaking five ribs, his collar bone and thigh. He is a man of about thirty years, a widower with one child. His recovery is very doubtful.

The Garfield and Arthur Battalion of this city is making every arrangement to attend and participate in Wheeling's procession of next Saturday en masse. It is probable that many beside those uniformed will also go down. ALWYN.

Prosecuting the Trainmen.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 19.—This morning the county authorities took action in regard to the prosecution of the trainmen found guilty by the coroner's jury of criminal negligence in causing the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Twenty-eighth street crossing Saturday night, October 9. The proceedings are against John Routh, conductor, Wm. J. Penrad, flagman of first train, and Engineer Hughey, of the second train, and is for misdemeanor, under an Act of the Assembly. Routh surrendered himself and is out on $10,000 bail. The others will give themselves up to-day. The Commonwealth will be likely to bring charges of murder.

Labor Troubles in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, October 19.—Gov. Long has received a telegram from Sandwich, stating that the Italian laborers employed on the Cape Cod Canal are riotous, and asking for aid to suppress it. The Governor has ordered the Chief of the State police to go at once with his men to Sandwich. The trouble is believed to have grown out of the non-payment of wages.

Later information states that the town is in complete possession of the rioters.

The Conductors.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the railway conductors of the United States and Canada opened here this morning, Grand Chief Conductor John B. Morfred, of New Jersey, presiding. After the appointment of several standing committees and some unimportant business, a recess was taken till in the afternoon. About one hundred delegates will be present during the meeting, which will continue until Friday.

Young Men Going Proselyting.

NEW YORK, October 19.—In the party of Mormons who sail for Europe to-day to make converts in England, Scotland, Wales, Norway, and Sweden, are several young men, who are expected to influence persons of their own age. Many of the older missionaries are well to do, and leave families in Utah. Three thousand converts were made in Europe during the past year.

The Slave Trade in Egypt.

CAIRO, EGYPT, October 18.—An official journal publishes the report of the Deputy Governor of Soudan, emphatically denying that the slave traffic has increased since the departure of General Gordon. He states that the work of repression is being actively carried on by the same European officers appointed to the command of the distant provinces by General Gordon.

Handsome Damages for an Injury.

NEW YORK, October 19.—By the fall of a large bookcase in the clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas, in 1879, several persons were struck and injured. Among the persons was Darley Randall, who received serious injuries, which resulted in mental difficulty. The Supreme Court Circuit jury has just given him a verdict for $10,000 damages.

The President Makes a Quick Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19.—The President's trip from Portland by steamer in forty-four hours is the quickest voyage ever made between Portland and San Francisco. The party left for the Yosemite, and will not again return to San Francisco, taking train at Lathrop for Los Angelos, through Arizona and New Mexico to the Mississippi Valley.

A Political Club of Young Ladies.

RUTLAND, N. Y., October 19.—Fifty young ladies of this town have organized a Garfield and Arthur club, and raised a pole fifty feet high, and swung out a handsome streamer. Miss Lulu Frink is President, and Miss Eva L. Hardy Secretary of the club. They will hold a public meeting this week, and have invited speakers to address them.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Edouard Waeff, the Polish pianist, is dead.

Moody and Sankey held four immense meetings at Omaha on Sunday and left yesterday for San Francisco.

At Wheelock, Vermont, yesterday, Byron Blake murdered his mother, sister and step-father with a knife and then hung himself. Insanity.

OHIO ELECTORS.

Making Assurance Doubly Sure.

COLUMBUS, O., October 19.—The Republican State Committee and numerous candidates for Presidential electors, met here to-night for consultation as to the eligibility of electors. Stanley Mathews presented an opinion that persons holding offices other than Federal offices, were eligible as such electors, but to avoid all semblage of objection from any quarter he deemed it desirable for persons holding any office, elective or appointive, should resign those positions or their places on the electoral ticket.

A resolution to this effect was adopted, and the entire evening was occupied in inducing the candidates for election to accept this decision.

General Grosvenor and S. S. Warner, candidates for electors at large, decided to resign their places as directors of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Northern Asylum, respectively.

Dr. Beamen, of Gallia, retires from the ticket rather than resign his place as member of the General Assembly and Col. Sisson, of Gallia, appointed in his stead as candidate for elector. Josiah Scroggs, of Crawford, and W. Billingsly resigned their places as notaries public and Col. Lewis, of Barnesville, his place as a member of Gov. Foster's staff. State Senators Eggleston and Kirby, of Cincinnati, were not present, but will be called on to resign either their State offices or their places on the electoral ticket. The meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the chairman.

IN BERMUDA.

Torrents of Rain There Early Last Week.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 19.—The Cunard steamship Beta from Jamaica via Bermuda, arrived here last evening. She reports that during the run from Kingston, Jamaica, to Bermuda, she experienced a severe hurricane and was six days and a half on the passage. The Bermuda *Colonist*, of Wednesday, says that for the previous three days torrents of rain fell, the rush of water from the hills around carrying everything before it. Monday and Tuesday they were undoubtedly within the limits of the cyclone. Monday the barometer declined until 29.60 was reached, where it remained stationary for 24 hours.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

Re-Elected by the Vermont Legislature to the U. S. Senate.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 19.—The two Houses to-day proceeded separately to elect a U. S. Senator. In the House Geo. T. Edmunds, the present Senator, was nominated by the Republicans, and Bradley B. Smalley by the Democrats. The vote resulted: Edmunds, 203; Smalley, 16; not voting, 18. In the Senate Edmunds was the only candidate presented and received all the votes.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Tammany Hall County Convention reassembled today. John Kelly sresented the report of the conference with the Irving Hall Democracy. The report named Wm. R. Grace for Mayor; Frederick Smyth, Recorder; Augustus Docherty, Register; Wm. Sanor and J. J. Steven, Aldermen at large. All were unanimously nominated. A committee from Irving Hall County Convention announced that their body had also nominated Wm. R. Grace for Mayor, Charles H. Trux for Judge of the Superior Court, and B. J. Kerney, Alderman at Large. The other Alderman at Large falling to Irving Hall had been given to the German Democrats. These nominees were also unanimously endorsed by the Tammany Convention.

Death of a Distinguished Judge.

MILWAUKEE, October 19.—Edward G. Ryan, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, died at his home in Madison, this morning, in his 70th year. Justice Ryan was born at New Castle House, county Meath, Ireland, November 13th, 1810. He was educated at Clergeones Wood's college and came to this country in 1830, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1833, and came West the same year, was Prosecuting Attorney for the Chicago Circuit in 1840, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin in 1840. He was also appointed