The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1883. VOLUME XXXII.—NUMBER 30.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

"ROMANY RYE" has come and gone. Once more we may be permitted to remark that London and New York may go daft over an alleged play that will not commend itself to the intelligent of our "provinces."

MASSACHUSETTS Democrats endorse the nominee of the Greenbackers, and Ben Butler "doth bestride this narrow world" with two blooming nominations in his pocket. Benjamin must have been born under a lucky star.

ON the broader plane of national politics perhaps Governor Butler could again tie up the Greenback party and the Democracy in one bunch. This is something to think about when a party is looking for a candidate who can bring votes to it.

SENATOR KENNA having come back from the arduous labor of carrying Iowa, he will doubtless address himself to the work of reorganizing the Democratic party in the interest of the "slate." For, be it understood, "Let us reorganize!" means "Let us put through the 'slate'."

THE statement is made that on election day, 1880, the Democrats spent $263,000 in the State of Indiana. It is also said that "there will be a disclosure of all the facts in the near future." A disclosure is the thing. Anything short of reasonable proof is likely to be put down as "a campaign slander." It is not a secret that the Democrats used money largely in Indiana in 1880. Republicans also were not entirely idle in this respect.

A WRITER in the Parkersburg *Journal*, who has before contributed articles relating to the State University, returning to the subject, states that "one member of the Faculty is quite too fond of his bottle, and that his reputation among the boys is that of an habitual drinker." The correspondent adds that "it has been frequently stated to the writer that another member of the Faculty has, upon various occasions, been known to indulge in shocking profanity. What sort of a man is that to lead the thought and mould the sentiment of the rising sons of West Virginia? Other charges of questionable and immoral conduct on the part of sundry professors are freely made, but I shall not mention them at this time." These accusations are not new to the INTELLIGENCER. They are not new to the people of Morgantown. It is a notorious fact that there are members of the Faculty whose moral example is very far from what it ought to be. The INTELLIGENCER is ready to admit that these professors ought to be named, that the innocent may not be confounded with the guilty; but this is a phase of the unwholesome condition of the University with which the INTELLIGENCER has not desired to deal. There is care enough without that.

AT last the cat is out of the bag. The Cleveland *Leader* reveals the author of "The Bread Winners," the serial novel now running through *Scribner's*, and which has created a good deal of a sensation. Cleveland has been brought into the story, and she has not been entirely pleased with the light in which the author placed her. Colonel John Hay was suspected, the late Leonard Case, of Cleveland, was cornered, Miss Constance Woolson was spotted, but "still the wonder grew." Now we have this announcement: "The *Leader* is authorized by a gentleman of standing in this city to say that the author of the story is Mr. Frederick G. Mather, a son of S. H. Mather, Esq., cashier of the savings bank. The gentleman obtained his information through one who is an intimate friend of Mr. Mather, who had acknowledged to his friend that he wrote the story in question." Mr. Mather is thirty-six years of age, formerly of Cleveland and now of Albany, by profession a journalist, and he writes Albany letters to the *Leader*. He has previously appeared in the magazines. Now he jumps into fame by admitting responsibility for the current literary sensation. It may or may not be that this is all a dream. Several talented writers have "admitted" the authorship of "Beautiful Snow."

FROM so much of Mr. Frederick Douglass' speech as was telegraphed from Louisville it seems that he put it plumply to his race that it must be educated before it can equal the white. Every intelligent colored man knows this, and every honest white man realizes that as a matter of justice to the race and of safety to the country the colored man must be educated. He represents 70 per cent of the illiteracy of that party of the country in which his race is most numerous.

But the South is not able to give the negro all the educational advantages he ought to have, and it is not willing to do all that it is able to do. For these reasons there is a strong public sentiment in favor of national aid to free schools, given to the States on the basis of illiteracy unless some one shall devise a better plan. We have a surplus of money and a surplus of illiteracy, and we shall do well to strike a better balance between them. If the colored race were educated where it is in the majority it would not be the sport of an evil-disposed minority.

Mr. Douglass seems to think that the Republican party has not done all that it could to secure to the negro his rights in the Southern States. Unless the Government garrison the South with troops what can it do to prevent night whippings by masked marauders, and fraud and violence at the polls? The country seems to have soberly concluded that any social and political condition in the South is better than troops; that if force denies to a State a republican form of government the country cannot with force execute the guarantee of the Constitution. The country appears content to look on while the forces which are contending in the South work out the solution of the problem.

The policy of the Southern politicians is to drive the negro into the Democratic party to save himself, and if matters go on in a happy-go-lucky way they are likely to achieve a considerable measure of success. If the negro can't enjoy his citizenship and exercise his franchise as a Republican, he will in time be willing to do it as a Democrat.

BAY STATE DEMOCRACY

RENOMINATE GOVERNOR BUTLER.

A Lively Convention in which the Chairman Attempts to Smother the Oratorical Fire of Several Speakers—New York Democrats. The Situation in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., September 26.—At 12:15 o'clock Mr. Jonas H. French, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and Col. Coveny, the Secretary, read the call. While the call was being read, J. W. Candler rose and addressed the presiding officer. But not being recognized, remained standing until Col. Coveny finished. As Col. Coveny ceased reading, N. A. Plympton, of Worcester, rose and addressed the Chair. Candler insisted on his right to be heard, but French decided Plympton had the floor. This was greeted with hisses in several parts of the hall, and for a second there was quite a commotion. Mr. Plympton then moved that the officers of the State Committee be the temporary organization of the Convention. The motion was declared carried, but it was doubted, and an uproar ensued, which was promptly checked by Mr. French, who called upon Rev. Mr. Simms to offer a prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. French addressed the Convention. He spoke at some length of national affairs, reviewed the recent address of the Republican State Convention, referred to the administration of Governor Butler in the highest terms, detailing the important events that have occurred the past year, and predicting a great victory for the Democratic party throughout the country.

A ROW AND A RUMPUS.

On the conclusion of French's speech there was generous applause. Various committees were then announced. Thayer, of Worcester, moved the appointment of a committee to nominate fifteen members of the State Central Committee. Thomas J. Gargan, of Boston, claimed that he had the floor before Thayer, but French decided that Thayer had the floor. (Cries of shame.) After the motion had been put the chair recognized Gargan, who said: "There exists an idea in this convention that the State Committee desires to perpetuate itself. The action of the presiding officer thus far has not been in accordance with the usage of Democratic conventions. Let us have the committees made by the convention and not by the committee itself. I move the delegates from each county select one name, and these shall be a committee to nominate a State Committee."

J. J. Coffey, of Boston, seconded the motion, and said: "I am opposed to this cut and dried work, and opposed to the list, with which the Convention has no more to do than had the Republican State Convention. This has been called Butler's convention, but let it not be said that anybody but the Convention itself runs this Convention." Mr. Thayer, of Worcester, said that he expected this outbreak, but those who favored it were in the minority and would be overruled. Mr. Power, of Springfield was recognized by the Chair, but Mr. Coffey insisted on being heard on a point of order. The Chair would not listen to Mr. Coffey, and there was a scene of great confusion. Quiet having been restored to some extent, Mr. Power was allowed to speak and moved the previous question. Mr. Gargan again obtained the floor, but there were loud and repeated cries of "Question!" Question!" and the noise became so deafening that Mr. Gargan could not longer be heard.

SQUELCHED ORATORY.

J. H. Mellin attempted to speak, when several delegates shook their fists at him and he rushed to the platform and demanded to be heard, but was seized by several and forced to take a seat. Thayer's motion was then carried and the Committee on Organization reported the name of Edward Avery for permanent Chairman, and W. Coveny for Secretary. Avery then addressed the Convention. He thanked the Convention for recording him the privilege of presiding over the deliberations of to-day. He referred briefly to National affairs, devoting his remarks chiefly to Massachusetts and the administration of the present Governor during the past year, highly commending the action of Butler in his zeal to weed out corruption and put the commonwealth on an honest basis. On the subject of equal rights as advanced by the Republican party, he said: "How can a party that requires a greater qualification of the poor white man in Rhode Island and Massachusetts to vote than it does the black man in the South, the one intelligent and capable of acting for himself, the other ignorant and thoughtless, dare to claim that it is in favor of equal rights." After reviewing the different points of the Republican platform he thus concluded his address: "When reduced to plain English, stripped of needless verbiage, this platform, (Republican), might be condensed into this. Our only belief is in the cohesive power of official patronage and our mortal fear is Governor Butler, therefore we would convey back to the administration those happy days when offices were filled by good Republicans, and official incompetency or malfeasance was either condoned or concealed. From this and other evils may God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Butler was unanimously nominated by acclamation.

BLUE BLOOD MUST GO.

Wm. A. Simmons in the course of his speech seconding the nomination of Butler, said: "The blue blood and cavalier must go down. The gentleman who presided over the Republican State Convention is one of the aesthetic representatives of Beacon Hill, and his course then illustrates how easy it is to descend from the position of a gentleman to that of a blackguard." The committee appointed to nominate the remainder of the State ticket reported as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Frederick O. Prince; Secretary of State, Chas. Marke; Treasurer and Receiver, General Cavily H. Ingalls; Attorney General, John W. Cummings; Auditor, John Hopkins.

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

While the resolutions were being read the presence of Governor Butler was announced, and the convention rose and cheered as he was escorted to the platform. After the applause had subsided he addressed the convention. He said that the people of the Commonwealth and all who were in favor of reform and good government, had rallied for him to give an account of his stewardship. He had made recommendations, but not one of those recommendations passed the Legislature which sat longer than any before, and much longer than he hoped any Legislature would sit again. One of his recommendations was to protect the passengers on railway trains, and it was a recommendation of the Executive that it did not pass. Another notable case was the refusal to remove the constitutional inhibition on free suffrage, the poll tax.

"BUTLER MUST GO."

Butler reviewed approvingly all his acts as Governor, and continued: "The Republican papers say General Butler must go, but he is satisfied to risk his chances of going to heaven on this issue and is willing to risk his case with the right feeling men and women of this Commonwealth. If the people of Massachusetts would show him a man who would honorably and with energy carry on the work of reforming State institutions, diminishing taxes, standing up for the poor who have no other friend, and being always true to himself, to God and to the Commonwealth, he would step down and yield to him a welcome with more pleasure than had ever attended any act of his life. Next year I will attend to matters outside, and if we are faithful over a few things, the Bible tells us, we shall be placed over many.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The Slate that has Been Fixed up—Concessions to Tammany.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 26.—The city is crowded with delegates and others here to attend the Democratic Convention which meets to-morrow. Of the Irving Hall delegation only one is missing. There is much speculation about the composition of the State ticket. It is said the slate is, Isaac Maynard, of Delaware county, Secretary of State; R. A. Maxwell, of Niagara, Treasurer; A. C. Chapin, of Kings, Comptroller; D. O'Brien, of Watertown, Attorney General; J. D. VanBuren, State Engineer and Surveyor.

The harmony of the convention is practically assured, as there is a disposition among the country delegates to treat Tammany's claim with consideration. Tammany leaders claim that as the strongest organization they should be accorded greater representation in this convention than received at Syracuse last year. The general impression is that last year's representation will be accorded each of the organizations.

Nearly all of the delegates to the Democratic convention have arrived. The first New York delegation to arrive was the County Democracy. Tammany Hall Democracy arrived at midnight and made no demonstration, going to their quarters. It is conceded that the State administration party, (Cleveland party) has a majority of the delegations. There is little doubt of the admission of Tammany in part with the other New York delegations. Tammany will probably demand stronger representation than that at Syracuse, but will probably obtain twenty-four seats to the county Democracy's thirty-eight, and Irving Hall's ten. Kelly in an interview stated that Tammany was for peace.

THE WAR AT CINCINNATI.

The Resolutions Adopted by the Reform Democratic Party.

CINCINNATI, O., September 26.—The *Commercial Gazette* has the following: The different campaign committees were in session yesterday, the Reform Democrats alone doing business with open doors. At the Republican and Highland House Democratic headquarters the usual crowds were congregated, but on the appearance of a newspaper reporter everybody was mum, and not a word as to their future movements could be ascertained. The day of the election is drawing near, and as it approaches the proceedings will be the more secret, lest one of the opposing tickets gain information by which such steps would be taken as to necessitate a change of tactics.

At a meeting of the "Reformers" a communication from the Labor League, a colored organization, tendering its support to the College Hall ticket, was read and the proferred support was accepted with thanks. W. Glenn Taylor and J. A. Larkin were appointed a committee to secure a banner having on it the College Hall nominees to be stretched across Fourth street, at the corner of Elm. The candidates for Justice of the Peace on the Highland House ticket were indorsed, inasmuch as they were regularly nominated by the City Democratic Executive Committee.

A SUGGESTION.

James S. Gordon offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is being reported by interested parties that at least two of the candidates on the Democratic Reform ticket have requested that no Republican vote for them on the ground that by so doing it is possible that the Highland House candidates for the same office may be elected; and

WHEREAS, There is no truth whatever in this statement, but, on the contrary, we ask all independent voters of whatever party to vote our ticket, or such parts of it as they may desire; therefore

Resolved, That the Campaign Committee and the candidates of the College Hall Reform party heartily invite and request of all independent voters of Hamilton county who are in sympathy with the College Hall movement to reform the politics of this county, to work for, lend their influence to and vote the Reform ticket.

After the adoption of the above, Judge Mallon offered the following, which was likewise adopted:

A REBUKE TO RINGS.

WHEREAS, It is the firm belief of the Reform Democrats that the success of their ticket would be a rebuke to rings, and in the best interests of the community; therefore

Resolved, That the Campaign Committee of the Reform Democrats invite the Republicans and the Highland House people to meet them in joint discussion of the issues of the campaign, at any time and place within the county, and that this committee will bear its full proportion of all expenses attending such meetings and discussions.

These motions were carried unanimously, inasmuch as no one voted against them, but not all the gentlemen present were perfectly satisfied that their adoption was the proper course to pursue. The general impression all over the city is that the "Reform Democratic ticket" owes its existence to the "Burnet House movement," which was started with the avowed purpose of rebuking McLean & Co., defeating the ticket of his creation, and placing the stamp of disapproval upon the methods by which the Highland House Convention was organized and its ticket nominated.

Bishop Thorold's Visit.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 26.—Bishop Thorold, of Rochester, England, is en route here from England, and is expected to arrive some time to-morrow afternoon. Elaborate preparations have been made for his reception; a magnificent suite of apartments have been been engaged at the Mt. Vernon Hotel. A committee of prominent Episcopal clergymen will meet him at Locust Point on the arrival of the Allen steamship Hibernia. On the afternoon of his arrival a conference of the Baltimore clergymen will be held in his apartments, to discuss church work. Friday evening a grand temperance mass meeting will be held at Christ Church, when Bishop Thorold will preside.

Miners' Wages.

PITTSBURGH, September 26.—Hon. John R. McCune, umpire of the coal trade tribunal, will announce his award of the rate for mining to be paid from October first. About six thousand miners are anxiously awaiting the result.

Nebraska's First Frost.

LINCOLN, NEB., September 26.—A light frost fell here last night, the first of the season. As far as can be learned it was general throughout the State. The damage to corn is believed to be light, as the crop is pretty well matured.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

TRIAL HEATS IN HULTON REGATTA.

The Unfinished Veteran Race Completed—The Professionals' Protest Withdrawn and All will Start Except Weisgerber—The Result of the Potomac Regatta—Pittsburgh Horse Races.

HULTON, PA., September 26.—The weather to-day was pleasant, the water smooth as glass and the attendance very large. Prior to the races on the programme Plaisted and Layberger rowed a special half-mile race, Layberger winning by three-fourths of a length. No official time was taken but the unofficial is said to be three minutes. At 2:20 P. M. Joseph Kaye, Jas. Taylor and Charles Zirhurt started in the first heat of the veteran race, John Bigler, being scratched. Kaye took the start but was soon passed by Zirhurt and Taylor. At the half-mile Taylor took the lead, maintaining it to the finish, Kaye second. Time 24:40.

In the second trial heat of the veterans the contestants were Coulter, Powell, Denmarsh and Faulkner. The latter took the lead at the start and maintained it to the finish, although hard pressed by Coulter, who came in a sparse half length behind. Time, 23:48.

The third and last trial heat was hotly contested between Siebert, Luther and McCaffrey, with Scott away to the rear. Siebert took the lead at the first quarter and came in first, with Luther and McCaffrey bow and bow, half a length behind. Time, 25:30.

The final heat in the local race started at 5:15. Gang forged ahead at the quarter, with Priddy a close second; Connelly, Powers, Snyder, Moninger and Richards followed. At the third quarter Priddy passed Gang and came in winner by six lengths, Gang second, Moninger third, Connelly fourth. Time 21:10.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the final heat of the veterans was postponed until to-morrow. To-morrow's programme will consist of the deciding heat in the veteran race and the trial heats of the professionals. The protest entered by a number of the latter yesterday relative to the Judge's placing them in position instead of allowing them to draw lots, has been withdrawn and all will enter except Weisgerber, of Wheeling.

Potomac River Regatta.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 26.—The first race of the Potomac river regatta today was for Junior fours, one mile and a half, straight away. It was won by the Potomacs, of Washington, the Analostans, of Washington, second. Time, 10:56. The second race, for Junior singles, was won by J. R. White, of the Analostan club, in 12 minutes and 24 seconds. Noerdsy and Walters, of the Potomac club, made a hard struggle for second place, and their shells were so close at the finish that it was held to be a dead heat between them. Their time was 12:36 1-5. The third race, for Senior fours, was won by the Potomacs, of Washington, time, 9:38; Eurekas, of Newark, second, time, 9:43.

For the double scull race the Potomacs had a walk-over. The four oared gig race was won by the Columbia, of this city, the Crescents, of Philadelphia, 2nd. Time 9:42. The race for singles was won by Sowers, of Analostans, in 11:58, Warden, of the Potomacs, 2nd. The consolation race for singles was won by Kerwin, of the Neptunes, of Lynn, Mass., Walters, of the Essex club, of Newark, N J., 2nd. Time 10:53. The eight oared race was won by the Columbias, with the Potomacs close up. Time 8:20 For the consolidation four oared race the Eureka, of Newark, N. J., had a walk-over.

Pittsburgh Races.

PITTSBURGH, September 26.—The second day's races of the Exposition attracted a large crowd. The weather was fine, and the condition of the track good. The unfinished races of Tuesday resulted as follows: 2:50 class, won by Tom Cameron. Time, 2:42½. In the 2:32 class, Kitty Van won two heats. Time, 2:33; 2:35½.

The first race to-day was the 2:30 pace, purse $500:

SUMMARY.

Belle Hamill	1	1	1
Lina	2	2	4
Gossip	3	4	3
Golden Prince	4	5	5
Fritz	5	3	2

Time—2:34¼; 2:33¾; 2:32¾.

In the 2:22 class, purse $500:

SUMMARY.

Rolla	1	1	1
Champion Girl	2	2	2
Fashion	3	3	3
Hambletonian Lashin	4	4	4

Time—2:31½; 2:31½; 2:31.

Gossip Among the Racing Men.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Comments are made by racing men upon the programme of the trotting of Jay-Eye-See at Boston and bringing the horse here on Friday to trot against St. Julien. The latter is said, however, by his owner, not to be in as good condition as he has been. Mr. Vanderbilt said at the club house to Mr. Hickok, St. Julien's driver, that if Jay-Eye-See could make the trip and win he must be a very remarkable horse.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Boston—Buffalo, 5; Boston, 7.
At Phila—Detroit 14; Phila., 3.
At Cin—Met'p'l'n, 2; Cin, 6.
At Louisville—Athletic, 5; Eclipse, 7.
At St. Louis—Allegheny, 3; St. Louis, 20.
At Columbus—Balto, 0; Columbus, 3.
At Peoria—Toledo, 3; Peoria, 10.

A SEVERE HURRICANE.

Over Fifty-three Persons Lost in a Violent Wind Storm

NEW YORK, September 26.—The Nassau *Guardian* of September 12th, in a report of a recent hurricane in that vicinity, says: The schooner Victor from this point to Jamaica was lost, and Charles Welch and lady, from Belize, and three men were drowned. The Monteneagle was lost with all on board. The Carleton, from Nassau, with mails and fourteen passengers for Inagua, was driven by the gale on a reef and became a total wreck, and the following passengers were drowned: Rev. J. S. Higgs, Mrs. Higgs, W. A. Anderson, wife and daughter, Nancy Simons and two children, Elizabeth Cole Brooke, Rose D. Vox and child, and Amelia Young. The number of lives that were lost during the hurricane is very great, fifty-three having been reported to the present time. The schooner Select, from Grand Bahama, has not since been heard of. The fishing smack Ripple is supposed to have foundered, the bodies of two of her men having drifted into Long Bay. Crafts of all kinds were damaged or sunk, but the crews were saved.

PENSIONS FOR REBEL SOLDIERS.

One of Fitzgerald's Latest Schemes—Selling His Property to Leave for Europe.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The application of rebel soldiers for pensions, and the collection of a fee for prosecuting such claims by a pension agent, would seem to be the height of absurdity or the worst of swindles. Yet such cases are actually being investigated by Commissioner Dudley. The agent implicated in this transaction is N. W. Fitzgerald, of this city, of whom so much has been written, that his disbarment from practice before the Pension Bureau is a certainty, unless he withdraws voluntarily, while he has a chance. Colonel Dudley will make a call upon Fitzgerald for an explanation this week, although the evidence now before him is apparently convincing, the application for pension stating plainly that the soldier was in the Confederate army. Fitzgerald sold his fine residence property, during the past week, to Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and other pieces of real estate owned by him are reported to be for sale. These preparations indicate his retirement from business, and it is understood he intends to leave for Europe this fall.

THE COLORED CONVENTION.

An Uproarious Time of it—Too Many Orators on Hand.

LOUISNILLE, September 26.—The colored convention is given over to resolutions and buncombe. After a dozen attempts to resolve as many sentiments the following was offered:

WHEREAS, The administration of President C. A. Arthur is in harmony with the principles of the grand old Republican party, therefore be it

Resolved, That this national convention of colored men, assembled, give to the administration their heartiest support.

This caused the wildest uproar. The south and west hissed the resolution, while only a few from the north and east favored it. Personal violence was offered in one instance and the wildest uproar followed. But finally the resolution, on the motion of Mr. Herbert (La.), went to the Committee on Resolutions, No expression of opinion has yet been reached, and it seems unlikely that any will be, owing to the propensity of the entire convention to talk at the same time. Entirely too much oratorical ability is present for any business to be transacted.

A strong feeling exists to adopt Fred Douglass' speech as the sentiment of the colored people of the Union, and have it transmitted to Congress.

A Kentucky delegate moved, which made a great uproar,

Resolved—That the colored people of the United States, in convention assembled, do hereby affirm our devotion to the Republican party, and will use our utmost endeavors for its continued ascendancy and control of the National Government, believing it to be to the best interests of the whole people.

The convention refused to adopted the resolution, many protesting against bringing politics into the deliberation of the body, and only the wise decision of the chair in sending the question to the Committee on Resolutions saved the convention from a split.

RACE PREJUDICES IN CANADA.

An Angry Priest Precipitates an Agitation that May Prove Momentous.

MONTREAL, QUE., September 26.—It is no secret that the French Canadians, while professing loyalty to British institutions, dislike the English, their tongue and all that pertains to them. A hundred generations will not suffice to cure them of the hatred engendered by the Conquest. It rankles in their heart of hearts, and, while it is secretly nurtured, only breaks forth openly when they lose their tempers. Even the clergy are not free from the intensity of this feeling, and yesterday the Rev. Father Sequin, parish priest of St. Cunegoude, showed it very plainly. His congregation numbers 2,000 persons, one-fourth of whom speak English. Recently this portion of the congregation demanded as many English sermons as were delivered in French and considerable friction between the cure and his congregation was the result.

He brought matters to a climax yesterday by pausing in the middle of his sermon and emphatically declaring: "If these English, Irish and Scotch families are not satisfied with my administration, or what they can get, let them go to Ireland or Ontario or elsewhere for a priest. Let them leave and build a church for themselves. We do not want them. We can get on better without them. They can go! Yes! They can go!"

At this the whole English speaking body of the church, mostly Irishmen, arose and slowly left the sacred edifice, followed by the taunting words of the priest: "Let them go! Let them go! I know them. They will be glad to come back."

Steps are being taken to lay the matter before the Bishop, and intense indignation has been aroused throughout the entire English speaking Catholic people here.

THE CROWNED HEADS

Of Brazil Reply to President Arthur's Congratulatory Message.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The following message was sent to President Arthur, yesterday evening, in answer to the President's congratulations upon the opening of the Central & South American Telegraph's line.

"The Emperor and Empress of Brazil thank the President and Government of the United States, and in returning their salute concur with them in the assurance that the new channel of direct communication open between the two countries, via Valpraiso and Galveston, will contribute to the happy relations existing between them and to their material benefit.

King Alfonso.

BERLIN, September 26.—The *Provincia Corre pondence* says the presence of King Alfonso and King Milan at the manouvres of the German troops furnishes fresh proofs that the relations of Germany and other European states are, regardless of geographical position, entirely friendly.

PARIS, September 26.—The newspapers have begun a war on King Alfonso, convinced that henceforth he will be an ally of Germany, as he accepted a colonelcy in the Uhlans at Strasburg, Alsace, and appeared publicly in the uniform of his new regiment. The papers especially resent the choice of the regiment quartered at Strasburg.

Accepts the Nomination.

NEWARK, N. J., September 26.—Judge Dickson, Republican candidate for Governor, has written a letter of acceptance, stating that though he did not seek the nomination directly or indirectly, nor desire the office, he has no reason strong enough to justify him in declining, and if elected he will endeavor to perform the duties of the office. He approves the platform in every respect, but as the convention found him holding a public office second to none in the State, it did not request him to abandon it and after consultation with friends he will await where he is, the decision of the people of the State.

Glass Workers' Strike Not Probable.

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 26.—As an outcome of the meeting of the glass manufacturers at Cleveland yesterday, a compromise and resumption of work in factories in Pittsburgh and the West is not improbable. Manufacturers who have returned say a lockout is not desirable, and express a willingness to confer with the men and settle matters amicably.

Mrs. Parnell Makes a Narrow Escape.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., September 26.—Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the Irish Home Rule leader, left her home at Ironsides on Monday morning to take a train for this city. She was on the railroad track, and when hearing the train coming was bewildered and stood motionless. Switchman Flynn, who knew her by sight, saw her danger, and rushing down the track threw her off, and barely escaped being killed himself.

SALT LAKE TO 'FRISCO.

THE IGNORANCE OF THE MORMONS

In Regard to the Nature of Their Institutions—A Scramble for a Sleeper—Shoshone Indians. An Observant Tourist—Down the Western Slope—A Sharp Chinaman, &c.

Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NORDHOFF, CAL., September 14.—At the close of my last letter I was still at Salt Lake City. I had intended while in Salt Lake City to call on Col. McCook, who has charge of the Fort near the city but didn't have time. I understand that the "Brethren" don't have any great amount of love for this gentile general, as he has his guns pointed toward the sainted city, and if things are not carried on properly it may be part of his duty to give 'em some grape. I was much surprised to find how little, each Mormon questioned, really knew of the "Institution." I tackled an Englishman with the question, "How are the marriages ordered;" "How does a Mormon proceed to take another wife?" He replied: "Well, I can 'ardly tell you." Over the sign of the Zion's Co-operative Institution Store were the words, "Holiness to the Lord," in semi-circular shape. They make rather an indiscriminate use of this inscription—as quite a number of the saloons used it also. B. Young, Esq., appears to have purchased a large quantity of land and built a number of houses. In fact he left Mrs. Young well provided for. Early on the morning of the 16th of August we boarded the cars and tried to shake off the dust of the city, but it wouldn't shake. The ride to Ogden was very pleasant, as our eyes were greeted with the first green things we had seen since leaving Denver.

At Ogden after a regular squabble for a section in a sleeper, in which, the squabble not the sleeper, we came near having part of our clothing torn off, and had a smaller contest for a cup of coffee and a sandwich, we started for San Francisco. Far and wide there was nothing but dreary desert in view, and had not the company been pleasant the journey would have been a lonesome one. Nine sleepers full of Sir Knights and their wives, cousins and aunts, however, were a jolly crew.

"WON'T YOU IRRIGATE."

We were met generally with Sir Knights, "I would like to exchange cards with you." Ah! from Wheeling, W. Va.! By the way, Do you know so and so. "Yes, very well, see him nearly every day." In this way we made some very pleasant acquaintances. While sauntering through the cars I met a relative of Col. Benjamin Fisher, who begged to be remembered to him, also a relative of Col. David Wagner, who appeared quite glad to see us, from the remark he made; "Won't you irrigate?" In one of the cars the wife of Sir Knight De Leno of Charleston, South Carolina, had exhibitions a beautiful banner made of Commandery badges, the red badges forming a red cross in the center, while the other colored ones formed a shield around the cross. Mrs. De Leno appeared quite proud of her work, and her face, a very pleasant one, lit up with smiles, as we praised it. We liked her. She was an Episcopalian, and were pleased to find so many of our own church among the Sir Knights, as the church furnished a never ending source of conversation.

A WAKEFUL TOURIST.

Two or three of our party had "Bowman's Pacific Tourist," which they consulted very studiously. At times the motion of the cars and the uninteresting character of the scenery, however, almost invariably produced a soporific effect on the reader, and their eyes would involuntarily close and the head fall to one side in peaceful slumber, only to be suddenly aroused with a nudge from some of the party, with a shout of "Tickets."

Sir Knight Darrah was about the most wakeful one of the party, as he seemed determined not to miss anything that was to be seen, and periodically out would come that little black memorandum book and down would go a mention of something seen.

At Reno we took breakfast, and had a pretty good one, too. The front of the hotel here was profusely decorated with Masonic emblems, as the proprietor is a Sir Knight. I omitted to mention in the proper place that a discount of 25 per cent had been made to the craft on meals at the stations, except at Ogden, where we paid full fare. While at Reno we saw a Shoshone cradle with an infant strapped to it. This was quite a curiosity to the ladies of the party who crowded around the mother, plied her with questions, admired the baby and made contributions for the support of its hard working father, who sat at some little distance taking in the situation, and also took in the contributions from the mother. Before we had landed at the station we could see the Indian clans wending their way to the cars from their huts. They are a very energetic folk, at least we inferred so from the hasty manner in which they came to welcome us.

INDIAN ACQUAINTANCES.

Numerous offers were made for babies, but I saw no takers. At one of the points at which we stopped a large Shoshone hailed your correspondent with "Take Shoshone boy to 'Frisco." I asked why he wanted to go? "No work; nothing to do there." These Indians appear to have *carte blanche* to travel on the Central Pacific when they please without pay. We had several on the train and the Chief had on his store clothes, paint and feathers. He was a regular beauty. Shortly after leaving Truckee we began the ascent of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and for forty miles we had an almost unbroken line of snow sheds, through the sides of which now and then we caught glimpses of Donner Lake, a pretty placid sheet of water quietly nestled down on the top of the mountain. The glimpses were not at all satisfactory. We could have taken fifteen minutes look and then hardly been satisfied. From Donner lake we began the descent of the Western slope of the mountains and had a peep at hydraulic mining, and gazed in wonder at the achievement of those who built a railroad over such mountains. I had always thought that the Horseshoe bend on the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore & Ohio at Cheat river as specimens of engineering skill were hard to beat, but I think now that the Central Pacific is entitled to the cake. At Colfax we struck the first fruit. Peaches, pears and grapes were urged upon us by the vender at the station. Grapes were two bits a package peaches two bits per dozen. It was not necessary after leaving Colfax for us to buy. At New Castle Messrs. Wilson & Co sent in several barrels of fruit and watermelons, and from New Castle on to Sacramento presents of fruit were showered upon us. It was kindly taken in, in knightly style.

A SHARP CHINAMAN.

Our party arrived at Sacramento at 4 P. M., where we laid for some time. In the depot here there is a very large lunch counter presided over by a little Chinaman, or boy, who was an extraordinary sharp chap for his age. He didn't allow any guilty man to escape, and appeared to have an arbitrary manner of fixing prices, being always sure to fix them large enough. One of our party purchased a cup of coffee and a sandwich, for which he charged six bits. Your correspondent wanted a bottle of milk, which was three bits. I didn't want the bottle and said so, and showed my four bits to him. He remarked, "bling back bottle and get two bits," as he couldn't make the change.

Here our train was cut into sections and we went into San Francisco in pieces, as it were, at 10 o'clock, and found Messrs. McIlwaine, Goshorn and T. C. McAfee awaiting our arrival. H.

MEDILL'S VIEWS

On the Labor Question Presented Before the Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Joseph Medill, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, was a witness to-day before the United States sub-Committee on Education and Labor. He said he had been connected with the press since 1848. The chief cause of the impecunious condition of the masses of laborers in this country is attributed to their own improvidence. The only way to improve them was to teach them to save. Too much of the earnings of the laborer was spent in liquor and tobacco. It has been calculated that the amount annually spent by the laboring population in drink was $400,000,000, and at least $200,000,000 more spent in cigars, tobacco and useless amusements. High license and comfortable houses would do much toward lessening the evil. The witness said he had very little faith in political prohibition, and unhealthy tenement houses should be torn down. The present tariff was fleecing farmers and they were beginning to understand it. Co-operation could not be successfully carried out under the present conditions. It could only be possible when co-operation required a high degree of intelligence. What the country wanted was more mechanics. Industrial schools should be established in every large city where education in technical arts could be obtained. In speaking of the railroad question, Medill said that some means should be adopted for securing uniformity in rates. The railroads should not be permitted to exercise the power of arbitrarily changing the value of all products of the country. Both State and Federal legislation should be employed to remedy this evil. The capitalization of many railroads was far in the excess of the construction of the road, and they were annually fleecing the people of the country out of millions of dollars in profit.

SAVE MY BOY.

The Trouble Was, the Boy Wanted to Marry the Fat Woman in the Museum.

NEW YORK, September 26.—Bernhard Moses, a Hebrew butcher at Allen and Rivington streets, went to police headquarters this afternoon, and besought the police to aid him in preventing his son from marrying the fat girl in the New York Museum in the Bowery. His son, who, he said, was aged eighteen, had been employed to sell tickets in the museum for $5 a week, and recently he had noticed that David was wearing rings much too large for him, that were presents from Blanche Grey, aged seventeen, who weighs 517 pounds, and is paid $25 a week for exhibiting herself. The girl, who is an orphan, from Detroit, Mich., said that she longed for a companion which could protect her in the show business, and David told his father that he was bent on marrying her, as a means of getting a comfortable living. The manager of the museum, who fell in with the plans of the young couple, had advertised the wedding ceremony to take place on the stage of the museum to-morrow night, and a Presbyterian minister, it was said, had been engaged to tie the nuptial knot. Mr. Moses was advised to go to the museum at the appointed hour, and forbid the bans.

A reporter saw Blanche Grey, a mountain of flesh, at the Museum this afternoon. She said she had consented to marry young Moses, but she feared he would not have the courage "to face the music." The latter afterward made his appearance at her side and whispered some loving words over her fat shoulders. His appearance is quite boyish, and he seemed to be as inferior mentally as he was physically to his sweetheart.

Eastern Newspaper War.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The newspaper war in New York takes a new turn this (Wednesday) morning. The *Herald*, which has been looking on the fight heretofore very quietly, comes out Wednesday morning as a two-cent paper. Of course this will heighten the competition all the more. Just where the contest is to end it is not easy now to foresee.

Sitting Bull's Hesitation.

MILWAUKEE, September 26.—The ceremony of receiving Sitting Bull, the great Indian chief, into the Catholic Church, which it was anticipated would take place this week at Fort Yates, has been indefinitely postponed because Sitting Bull cannot make up his mind which of his two wives he will let go. The Church forbids a communicant to have more than one wife.

Violent Cyclone.

BOSTON, September 26.—A letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, September 8, received here, says: "On the night of the 4th our harbor was completely swept by a most violent cyclone. Eighteen vessels were wrecked. Only one in the port was saved."

A Bridge Goes Down Before a Storm.

FINDLAY, O., September 26.—During a heavy wind storm a bridge 120 feet long was blown into Blanchard river, carrying down several persons, several of whom were injured, some, it is reported, fatally.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

David Cable, of Moberly, Mo., colored, shot and killed his wife. She ran away from his home at Booneville and refused to return with him. He was arrested.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Catholic Benevolents began yesterday at Providence. The delegates marched to the Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated and the Bishop delivered the address.

A fire originating in Allen & Totman's hardware store, Fairfield, Me., yesterday morning, burned out several firms, causing a loss of $24,000; partly insured. The heaviest losers are Allen & Totman, $12,000; insured for $6,000; Sumner Osborne, $2,000; St. Louis Flour Co., $2,000

A Wellsville, Mo., dispatch says: Owen Utterback, a prominent farmer, was shot and killed on his farm, just over the Pike county line. Footprints in a cornfield near by were traced to the home of Wesley Collins, between whom and Utterback there was a bitter feeling. Collins was arrested.

Billy Johnson, the chief clerk