The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24. 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1884. VOLUME XXXII.---NUMBER 233.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

DO we hear the Democratic party denouncing the importation of labor under contract?

THE Greenbackers are on the ground in goodly numbers, and the Bourbons fear they will be wise.

ANOTHER St. Helena "last survivor" has gone to join the noble army of George Washington's body servants.

THE House gets a good deal of a certain kind of fun out of an election case. Yesterday's fun was of a very coarse kind.

IF the Greenbackers in convention assembled don't play into the hands of the Bourbons the Bourbons will never forgive them.

CHAIRMAN SABIN does not agree with those esteemed Democrats who think his resignation will leave the Republican party in a hopeless minority.

THE sad story which comes from West Union points an old moral: The safest way to carry a pistol is under lock and key, with the lands drawn.

THOSE enterprising Belmont county burglars were caught in what may be called an embarrassing position. But they will have time to recover from the shock.

IT is highly complimentary to Mr. Tilden that when he declares he will not accept his friends don't believe him. They ought to wait for somebody else to assail his character.

THE Ohio Valley, gay in its new spring clothes, doesn't look as though the floods had swept it three months ago. There is life in the old valley yet, and a good deal of "git up and git."

A CIRCULAR coming from New York City, and hostile to Blaine, is sent out to let the country know what New York thinks of the man from Maine. We all know what New York thinks. She sends to Chicago more delegates for Blaine than for any other man who has been named.

IT is to be hoped that the University folks won't begin to discharge the INTELLIGENCER correspondents. "The woods are full of them," and the University isn't in a condition to stand a great deal of lopping off. The problem which engaged the mind of Malthus doesn't at this moment confront the University.

ONE plank in the platform of the National Association of Wool Growers is worthy of special note:

Resolved, That we favor a wise and comprehensive system of economic legislation, best calculated to foster and develop all American industries that can be profitably pursued by our people, whereby employment may be given to all laboring classes, not at prices paid the laboring poor of foreign nations, but at such wages as will secure such educational, religious and social privileges and such physical comforts as the free men of this nation are entitled to and ought to enjoy.

This is broad, liberal, national. Its scope comprehends every American industry. Against the free traders' cry of mere cheapness it raises the broad shield of American citizenship and humanity. It dodges nothing. It is flat-footed, easily understood, such an utterance as does credit to the patriotic men who gave it form. It is the declaration of a brotherly feeling between all classes of American bread-winners. It is the kind of doctrine that makes an American feel good all over.

Senator Sabin to Resign.

ST. PAUL, May 20.—Senator Sabin has arrived home to look after the affairs of the Northwestern Car Company. He has little to say regarding the great financial troubles of the several enterprises with which he is connected. "I have never expected or intended, if requested," said he, "to retain the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee after the Chicago Convention, and I told the sub-committee so very plainly at the time I was chosen. The occupant of that position would be obliged to give up all business interests and attend strictly to the campaign. This I could not do under any circumstance, and certainly not now. Furthermore, it is now claimed that for a public official drawing a salary from the United States to beg or receive assessements for political purposes, renders him liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. I never either expressed or felt any fears about the success of the Republican party this Fall. I don't feel any now."

Wheat Prospects.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Crop reports received by the *Farmers' Review* up to May 19 are to the effect that the conditions for both wheat and corn are better, but the general situation is by no means reassuring as yet. Winter wheat is beginning to head, and and spring wheat is growing with generally good prospects. In Illinois certain sections report improved indications for winter wheat, but the crop for the state at large promises to fall short of a fair average. Spring wheat prospects in Iowa are fair, but corn planting is greatly delayed. Michigan predicts a small wheat crop, and the harvest is two weeks late.

Wants to See the Derby.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Mr. Vanderbilt landed this afternoon and proceeded to London. Mr. Vanderbilt informed a newspaper reporter that his information regarding the New York panic was incomplete and therefore he was unprepared to comment upon it. He would only mature his plans after arrival at London, and could not say what it might have to do. He might possibly have to sell New York Central stock and buy other stocks. Mr. Vanderbilt stated that his object in coming to England was to witness the Derby at Epsom. The news he received may necessitate an alteration of his plans, in which case he will return to America early.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 20.—The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. met this morning, about 900 delegates being present. The report of the Grand Secretary, James B. Nicholson, shows that the number of persons as per last report was 80,384; initiations during the year, 5,548; admitted by card, 555; reinstated to membership, 620; total, 87,112. Total members deceased, 970; withdrawn by card, 651; suspended, 4,925; expelled, 61; total, 6,608. Number of present members, 80,504. Net increase of members, 115; applications rejected, 378; number of Past Grands, 19,959; present number of working lodges, 904.

THE GREENBACKERS.

CONFERENCE AT BUCKHANNON.

A Fair Gathering of the Clans—No Policy Decided On as Yet, But a Sentiment Favorable to a Union of Forces for the Overthrow of Bourbonism Appears to Prevail.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., May 20.—The 3 o'clock train brought from Clarksburg from seventy-five to one hundred enthusiastic delegates to the Greenback state convention which meets here to-morrow. These, with reinforcements that had already arrived from other quarters, swelled the list to about 135. The counties represented are Wood, Kanawha, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Mason, Putnam, Greenbrier, Boone, Nicholas, Ritchie, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Marion, Taylor, Braxton and Lewis. In addition to this some of the delegates hold proxies for other counties.

The Eastern Panhandle delegates have failed to make the proper railroad connection, and it is feared that they will not arrive in time to participate in the work of the convention. The southern tier of counties in the State, except those named, will probably not be represented. The delegates are representative men, and seem to be intensely in earnest. An additional force is expected by to-morrow's train, which will give nearly every county in the State a representative.

The interests of the State press will be cared for by P. W. Morris, of the Ritchie *Gazette;* Romeo H. Freer, of the *Greenbacker;* Mr. Piersol, of the *State Standard;* Mat Hughes, of the *State Journal;* S. P. McCormick, of the Grafton *Eagle*, and Capt. Moffat, of the *Register*.

The preliminaries have been conducted very quietly, the delegates discussing the situation in every detail, but without apparent excitement or factional strife to any extent. It is generally understood that the delegates themselves as yet know nothing as to what will be the result of to-morrow's work.

THE QUESTION,

"To Fuse, or Not to Fuse"—A Union of Forces Likely.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., May 20.—"To fuse or not to fuse," that is the question with the assembled Greenbackers. Little groups of delegates here and there have been discussing this part of the programme during the entire evening. It is stated that Maj. Farnsworth is opposed to the measure and that Wood county is solid against, in the language of one of the delegates, "being hitched on to the tail end of a kite." There are some few delegates from other sections who are opposed to fusion, but Kanawha, Ritchie, Calhoun, Mason and other counties come up almost solid in favor of the union of the forces against the common enemy. Another section are fearful that the consideration of this question will wind up in a split, and not result in the hoped-for downfall of the Democracy, but a careful and quiet canvass shows that the number in favor of fusion is greatly in excess of those in opposition.

A caucus has been decided on after the public meeting in the court house, at which the course of action for to-morrow will be decided, and every indication now points to the ultimate adoption of the fusion idea. The anti-fusionists have conceded almost all of the points necessary, and the only probable hitch in the proceedings likely to arise will be on the question of representation on the State ticket, but it is claimed by the friends of fusion, to offset this, that the matter will be readily and amicably adjusted.

In the event that fusion is defeated the tendency points to the nomination of Dr. Barbee, of Mason county, for Governor; J. S. Burrt, of Ohio, for Auditor; and J. N. Kendall, of Ritchie, for State Superintendent of Free Schools. The gentlemen who would probably constitute the remainder of the ticket are dark horses as yet.

MR. TILDEN'S SINCERITY.

An Intimate Personal Friend's Convictions as to the Old Ticket.

NEW YORK, May 20.—An intimate personal friend of ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden, who saw him last week, says he still persists in his refusal to accept the nomination of the Democratic party for president. This gentleman, to whom the Governor repeated his refusal, says that he has often heard him talk in the same way before, but that he was less impressed with the sincerity of Mr. Tilden in making this last declaration than ever before. The sentiment throughout the country among Democrats in favor of the nomination of the "old ticket" seems to be growing, and no one is better aware of this fact than the sage of Gramercy Park himself. His friends in every part of the country keep him informed of the movement and he receives with the greatest pleasure every intimation that it is the desire of the Democrats to nominate him.

The gentlemen referred to says Mr. Tilden believes he could carry New York and New Jersey against any candidate the Republicans might name, while he is doubtful of the ability of either Mr. Randall or Mr. Payne to make a successful race in any Northern State. Mr. Tilden's friends think that the "old ticket" would be invincible in Indiana, and that with the party united there would be no trouble in electing a Democratic president.

The Democratic dark horse seems to be General Butler, who made no secret of his willingness to accept the nomination of the party. His indorsement by the Labor Anti-Monopoly and Greenback organizations of the country gives him a strength that no other candidate on the Democratic side could command, and his friends think that if nominated he could wrest from the hand of the Republicans the State of Massachusetts.

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

Fears Entertained That the Mexicans Will Revolt Against the Government.

GALVESTON, TEX., May 20.—The Galveston *News'* Matamoras (Mexico) special, via, Brownsville, says: Reports reached Matamoras to-day that a serious revolt broke out yesterday between the people and the Government troops and the officials at Linares, about two hundred miles from Matamoris. No particulars could be learned. Telegrams have been sent asking for particulars. Fears are entertained here by both citizens and officers that a revolution has started, which will spread over the entire republic. Quite a number of prominent parties here seem not to be surprised at the reported revolt. It is not unwelcome news to many. The Government as now administered is so corrupt that the people are anxious for a change, believing that no government could be worse than the present. Some are found who seem to be rather anxious for revolution, believing that it would result in annexation. That the political streams of Mexico are troubled there is no doubt.

The will of Joseph Dudley, of New York, bequeaths $22,000 to various Presbyterian organizations.

BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING

At New York, Favoring President Arthur For a Second Term.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The great mass meeting of citizens and business men, called to express their approval of the administration of President Arthur and urge his renomination for a second term, was held to-night at Cooper Union. A more orderly and intelligent assemblage than that which crowded the great hall was never before seen in this city.

At half-past seven every seat in the building was occupied, and half an hour later when Cornelius Bliss, of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., called the meeting to order not another person could find standing room in the hall. Throngs still continued to pour into the doorways until finally at ten minutes past eight a commandant of police gave orders to close the doors. Among the audience were large numbers of ladies. Seats were provided upon the platform for about sixty people. Among the prominent persons who occupied them were Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick S. Winston, Henry Ward Beecher, Benjamin H. Bristow, Edwards Pierrepont, Assistant United States Treasurer T. C. Acton, Surrogate D. G. Rollins, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Legrand B. Cannon, Jesse Seligman, Salem H. Wales, Samuel Sloan, William Dowd, Silas B. Dutcher, Julius Hallgarten and others.

When Mr. Beecher made his appearance the audience gave three cheers, and the applause continued for some time after he took his seat. The Siamese minister came in just before the meeting opened, and with members of his suite were given seats upon the platform. At 8 o'clock Cornelius N. Bliss called the meeting to order, and in a brief speech stated the objects for which it was called. Mr. Bliss concluded by introducing Frederick S. Winston, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Winston was received with applause as he stepped forward and thanked the assemblage for the honor conferred.

Parke Godwin, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, made a short address, and then Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was presented.

BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Beecher was again enthusiastically welcomed. He said: "A most excellent evening paper in Brooklyn whose editor I esteem very highly because he esteems me very highly, (laughter), not long ago in playful assault said that Mr. Beecher used to be very much opposed to President Arthur, but that he had come around and become a great friend of his, and that that was just like Beecher." [Laughter]. "I am here to verify every word of that. I was not prejudiced in Mr. Arthur's favor. I was, on the contrary, displeased, and I regarded the success of his administration as being very uncertain, but I have been won from those prejudices by the steady progress of his wise and prudent administration. [Applause.] I am therefore a witness for the other side, and it is just like Mr. Beecher, and I hope it will be to the day of his death, that when he finds himself on the wrong side to get over on the other. [Long continued applause.] I am here not as a clergyman, but as a business man. I have a right to speak what I think on all questions respecting public weal and to give forth such views as I think will conduce to the welfare of our nation, and if what I say conduces to the party all the better for the party, and if it does not, all the worse for the party. [Applause]. This is an assemblage of business men, not of capitalists or monopolists, or bloated bondholders, as we have been termed by,—I was going to say raving madmen,—but, I will be charitable and call them illnatured men.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN REQUIRE.

I hold that the business part of the community represents in many respects the best interests of our whole country, and as business men, perhaps more than any others, we require stable government. They do not care so much about politics, because they can adapt themselves to policies, but they do want to be able to look forward to a stable and uniform policy of government. A vine, a morning glory can adapt itself to circumstances. It can creep along a stone wall; it can climb up around a piece of twine or wire, and like a charming woman to an ugly man, to a dry stick. [Laughter.] But if you are going every day to untwine it, and put in a new stick, it will give up bye-and-bye. The business men of the community can adapt themselves to almost any condition, and all they ask is, let us alone when once we have established ourselves in any one line; we will take care of the consequences.

We have met here simply as a voice to suggest to the convention at Chicago what is the will of the Republicans of New York, together with as many Democrats as God has made rational and intelligent. [Applause and laughter].

A SLAP AT MACVEIGH.

We are not here to inveigh against any other prominent gentleman whose name has been mentioned, nor make threats that if our choice is not nominated we won't play. [Laughter]. We express our wishes, and then the minority submits itself to the majority. Who is Chester A. Arthur? He is a man who has proved himself under trying circumstances one of the most able presiding officers this nation ever had. That he has been subject to little criticism is a marvel. The bitterness of men whose names should be inveigh instead of McVeigh displayed towards Mr. Arthur is nothing compared to invective heaped upon Washington; and so as to Jackson, Lincoln and Grant up to Hayes. And when Hayes took the Presidency the country had been scorched with the fires of war, and as a physician applies sweet oil and poultices to the skin of scalding men so the nation needed a poultice, and it go it. [Loud laughter.] When elected Vice President Mr. Arthur had been an ardent New York politician, loyal to his party and to his friends. If by his acts any man ever earned a renomination Mr. Arthur deserves his. I don't say the non-election of Mr. Arthur is going to ruin the country. The country will prosper, whoever is president.

Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was then introduced and was most cordially received. Mr. Bristow began his address by sketching briefly the distress and discontent which prevailed in the Republican ranks at the accession of President Arthur; discontent, which he said, culminated in this State in the overwhelming defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor, against whom personally nothing could be urged.

He referred to the wonderful change in the election in New York last year of a Republican Legislature and the remarkable accessions in the ranks of the Republicans. This change, the speaker attributed in great part to the moderation, wisdom and quiet dignity of President Arthur's administration. By refusing to use the power of his office in the interest of factions he has promoted himself in the party.

Encouragement from Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 20.—A telegram signed by the Presidents of the First and Commercial National Banks, by John V. Farwell, Phillip D. Armour, Henry Keep Q. W. Potter and other representatives of large commercial and financial interests, was sent to-night to the business men's meeting in New York in behalf of President Arthur's renomination. The dispatch expresses appreciation of the importance of the call for that meeting, endorses the spirit and sentiments of the call and believes that President Arthur should be nominated, "both in justice to the welfare of the entire country, and to one who has made so good a President."

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A REVIEW OF THE RECENT FAILURES.

On Wall Street—The Causes Which Combined to Bring About the Crashes—The Methods of the Speculators — Gould Not a Great Loser. Dull Days Said to Be in Store.

NEW YORK, May 20.—It cannot be doubted that the panic in stocks during the past week was the legitimate result of the events covering two years or more, of which dealers have long been cognizant and which the public has had reason, during this year at least, to suspect. The great bull movement of 1880-81, which followed a recovery from the panic of 1873, carried stocks far beyond their value. This movement was prolonged until last year.

Had it stopped at mere over-valuation, it might still have been considered natural; but it led to enterprises whose disclosure unsettled public confidence in all stocks. The Northern Pacific fiasco was one of them, Denver, Wabash, and others of a mushroom quality, were also instances in this line. Thousands of miles of unnecessary railroads had been built, paralleling older lines; business could not, quickly enough adjust itself to such increasing facilities, and loss of earnings followed, which, in the case of the Union Pacific, has been most damaging.

A DEARTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Then general business became unprofitable, foreign trade fell off, and public confidence was quickly withdrawn, giving the bears an ascendancy which they had not enjoyed for several years. It became evident several months ago that the crash must come. Many rich investors who had not liquidated during the fall depression, and apprehending disaster to themselves unless they could be rid of their holdings, set out to prepare to unload in February, and the market was spurted 10 or 15 percent.

This looked well on paper, but the public did not buy, and the shrewder speculators, while declaring the market bullish, began quietly to unload on their less fortunate associates. Gould in this way is said to have made $7,000,000, while Vanderbilt, who held his stocks, saw them depreciate $4,000,000. Gould's holdings were too large, however, to be thrown overboard entirely. He had, probably, $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 Western Union, and to put them on the market would have broken it at once. Consequently, while disposing of what he could with safety, he hedged by selling the general list short at the high figures. He had covered many of these shorts before last week, and was ready for another bull movement when the market slipped from his grasp.

GOULD NOT MUCH OF A LOSER.

Then he began to unload at wholesale, and it is believed that he is not much the loser by the panic. At any rate, he was always in advance of other holders, and many who had put in their money for profit were compelled to sell on a market that went down from 75 to 77 per cent. Besides such holders, two classes of persons suffered from the crash—a few honest brokers and houses which in the declining market supported their schemes with money and securities not their own. The extent of crooked actions is not yet fully known, but probably Grant & Ward wrongfully converted $4,000,000, and young Eno, $2,500,000. Fisk & Hatch ruined a savings bank, and Dimock & Co. compromised a telegraph company.

Young Eno's case illustrates the temptations and consequences of bold speculators. His father is reputed worth $15,000,000, and the young man is 35 years old. He started in business with a gift of $200,000 from his father, and by him was made president of the Second National Bank, with a salary of $10,000. He had as much money as he could spend, but a craving for more led him to appropriate hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the bank's down-town vault, and, losing it in speculation, to report to the cashier that he had loaned it, at the same time furnishing a list of fictitious securities which he reported as desposited in the down-town vault as collateral.

ENO'S ONE FAULT.

His courage and bad luck excited the admiration of his street friends. He was always cool and ready, never complained of adverse turns, and was bold, generous and full of good spirit, but he could not confine himself to the use of his own funds. It is doubtful if he will be punished. His father has paid an immense sum to the bank, and the directors have given checks for about the full 90 percent dividends per annum which they have drawn on their stocks during the past fifteen years. It is not believed that Eno senior would have depleted his own fortune to such an extent without assurance that he would not be prosecuted, although he has been credited with saying to save the bank he would sink his fortune, but not a dime for his son.

Assuming that Wall street troubles are ended for the time, the situation is hardly less perplexing than it was before the crash. Prices have fallen to a point at which there is a speculative chance of making money, even in the bad state of general business; but in prospects, even for a month hence, there is nothing sure. If the weeding out of weak and rotten houses has been thorough, it is still a problem how much liquidation will be necessary. There are certain firms which must sell stocks. The foreign orders which came in late last week were probably sent over rather to affect the situation than from real belief in the stability of prices.

DULL DAYS IN STORE.

Many investors are disposed to await the passage of a dull period which must succeed the present excitement and feverishness, and the effect on banks and general business can be felt, until there shall be improvement in railroad earnings, a revival of the coal trade and increased foreign demand for our products, and until a definite estimate of the new crops are made, predictions for the future cannot be made on a safe basis.

The behavior of the bears during the past week was commendable. They made a few raids on the market, and did very little boasting. They believe that many stocks have not yet touched bottom, and say that Gould must dispose of more of his holdings, and that there will be general liquidation during the coming three months. This, however, is merely a matter of opinion, and they declare it is to be nothing else. So far from helping the downward course of stocks, their leader went into the market on Friday and prevented a dangerous break in Lake Shore.

There has been little to praise in the behavior of the banks, except that they have taken care of themselves. Such action, no doubt, did much to restore confidence on Friday; but the refusal of banks, who had their vaults full of money, to accommodate brokers who went to them with good securities, worked much needless hardship.

Northwestern Car Company.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 20.—A secret meeting of the Directors of the Northwestern Car Company, of Stillwater, was held here this afternoon. Senator Sabin, when questioned previous to the meeting, said its object was to confirm the appointment of Brown as receiver, to consider amendments to certain by-laws, and to hear the account of outlaying property, but that no statement as to assets and liabilities would be made.

A NIGHT'S CAROUSAL

And What Came of It—Six Persons Burned to Death.

KINGSTON ONT., May 20.—Early yesterday morning the house of George Peters, at Shorbet Lake, took fire and Peters, his eight-year old daughter, an invalid, and three men perished in the flames. The horror was the result of a drunken carouse. Peters was a laborer on the Ontario & Quebec railway, and boarded five other men employed on the road. Sunday night was spent in dissipation which continued until a late hour. About one o'clock Peters picked up a lamp and started up stairs. When near the top the lamp fell, and in an instant the stairs were on fire. The flames spread rapidly, and before the family, most of whom were in the upper flat, were aroused their escape was apparently impossible. Mrs. Peters, followed by two of her daughters, rushed through the flames and succeeded in getting out safely, as did also John Peters, a son, and two boarders, who slept on the first floor. Maggie Peters, aged 20, noticed that her little sister was still in the burning building and made a desperate attempt to rescue her, but she was overcome by the smoke and taken out unconscious. Her injuries are fatal. The invalid girl was unable to escape. It is supposed Peters and the three other boarders were so drunk that they did not know their peril until it was too late.

A WARM DEBATE

In the British House of Commons on the Franchise Bill.

LONDON, May 20.—The extension of the franchise bill was considered by the Commons to-day in committee of the whole. Randolph Churchill strongly disagreed with the amendment of Broderick, conservative, to exclude Ireland from the operations of the bill. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

Lord Randolph Churchill said that although he objected to the bill strongly on the account of some of its provisions he thought the position taken by the Government statesmanlike. He had no fear of the result of enfranchising the Irish agricultural laborer, and expressed the hope that the Conservatives would not alienate the good opinion of the Irish by supporting Broderick's amendment.

Lord George Hamilton asked Churchill what he was really driving at. If, he said, this was a statement of the democratic toryism of the future, then he declined to follow under such leadership. He concluded that the bill was introduced to suit the exigencies of the Liberals. Its application in Ireland would result in reopening the flood gates of agitation. Broderick's amendment was rejected by 332 to 137.

Churchill, Gorst and other Conservatives and all the Parnellites voted with the government. Northcote and many of his Conservative followers quitted the house before a division was taken. Lord George Hamilton's attack on Churchill caused considerable excitement in the House. The matter is the subject of general conversation and gives rise to a report that Churchill is at variance with the Conservative leaders.

They Ought to be Remembered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day reported to the full committee a bill providing for an appropriation of $400,000 for the relief of the officers and crews of the United States sloop of war Cumberland and the United States steamer Monitor, engaged in action with the Confederate steamer Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, March 8th and 9th, 1862. The report accompanying the bill says the claim to prize money must be rejected, but while this is true, the evidence presented to the committee abundantly proves the most conspicuous gallantry and devoted patriotism as well as extraordinary services rendered by the officers and crews of these ships, which, in the opinion of your committee entitles them to a generous and grateful recognition by the country.

Big Fire in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20.—Bei Bazar, a city of Asia Minor, 850 dwellings, 544 warehouses and shops, 11 mosques, 15 schools, 9 khans and 146 other buildings were burned. Eleven persons perished.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Toledo—St. Louis, 3; Toledo, 5.
At Columbus—Louisville, 0; Columbus, 7.
At New York—Allegh'ny, 10; Brookl'n, 1.
At New York—Met'p'l'n, 7; Baltimore, 4.
At Providence—New York, 1; Prov. 3.
At Philadelphia—Boston, 3; Phila., 0.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the English bought last week more American stocks than in the past twelve months.

Agent McLaughlin has been arrested for stealing $19,000 worth of Western railroad tickets from the Eagle Bridge depot, New York.

The officers of the Newark Savings Bank expect a full payment from Fisk & Hatch, and depositors will then receive full payment.

The Democratic State Committee of Ohio has fixed on Columbus as the place and June 24 and 25 as the time for holding the next convention.

Reading railway scrip, running four months, for wages and supplies for April and May, appeared in Philadelphia yesterday. Scrip bears interest.

Joseph Frasier, who so brotally murdered Westly Hupp, last week, hanged himself with a pocket handkerchief in jail at Anderson, Ind., last night.

A Washington, Pa., special says the tools have been extracted from the Rush gas well. A new well will be sunk within a mile of the Hess well at once.

The African M. E. Conference at Baltimore yesterday resolved to move their book concern from Philadelphia to some other city to be determined upon later.

The 100th anniversary of the Mecklenburgh delaration of independence is being celebrated at Charlotte, N. C., with great style. Many prominent men are present.

Henry Diston, of Akron, O., is in Detroit looking for his wife. She ran off with his children some time ago, and now he has fallen heir to a fortune and wants to recover them.

The Canadian Finance Minister is said to have visited Washington lately to secure an extension of the fishery clause in the treaty of Washington and to open negotiations for reciprocity.

Wm. Palmer, an old veteran, who has attained a national reputation from being the only surviving soldier who guarded Napoleon while on the Island of St. Helena, died at his home in Battle Creek, Mich., last night.

Some miscreant started a locomotive on the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, yesterday morning. It run into the Montreal Express and injured the engineer, fireman and baggagemaster. Both locomotives were wrecked.

The French Government has annulled the clause in the Franco-Chinese treaty referring to a future definite treaty, as it was obnoxious to the Chinese Government. The announcement in the Chambers yesterday created a sensation.

The Methodist Protestant General Conference yesterday declared itself in general convention as empowered to make amendments to the constitution of the body. A large number were then handed in and referred. A proposition was made to divide the mission board into home and foreign.

THE WOOL GROWERS

ISSUE A MOST SPIRITED MANIFESTO

Of Their Wrongs, and Appeal to the One Million Fleecemasters in the United States to Organize and Make Their Influence Felt in the Coming Political Campaign—Text of Address

CHICAGO, May 20.—The national mass meeting of the wool growers of the United States was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee appointed to prepare an address to the wool growers of the country submitted the following:

To the Wool Growers and Sheep Breeders of the United States:

GENTLEMEN—At the national convention of the wool growers and sheep breeders of the United States, held in Chicago the 19th of May, 1884, and which was attended by delegates from twenty States, a committee was appointed to draw up an address to the wool growers of the country for the purpose of arousing them to a proper realization of the necessity that exists for immediate and energetic action if they would rescue the great industry in which they are engaged from the present depressed condition and impending dangers of a still more serious nature.

CAUSE OF DEPRESSION.

The undersigned members of the committee firmly believe that the existing sad condition of the interest you represent has been brought about largely, if not altogether, by adverse Congressional legislation, and that it will not again be prosperous until Congress shall revise its action at its last session, and restore the rates of duty to those which prevailed under the tariff of 1867, by which, for the first time in the industrial history of the country, equitable relations were established between the duties on wool and those on woolen goods. It can be conclusively shown that the tariff act of that year gave to the American producers of both wools and woolen goods steady markets, a secure expansion and that through this expanded production it gave consumers cheaper wools and woolens than were ever before known in America, and brought prices for all goods of ordinary wear and of many for fine and luxurious wear lower, or as low as are known in Europe or elsewhere. The repeal of the tariff of 1867 on wool and woolens was not asked for as has been alleged by the conservative business sentiment of the country or by any considerable number of American people.

THE REDUCED TARIFF.

It was brought about wholly through the efforts of importers and others interested in securing in the United States a market for foreign wools, aided by a few parties who desired to make use of the foreign product as a whip with which to subdue the American market and menace American producers, on whom they were necessarily compelled to rely for nine-tenths of the wool required in this business. These combined influences, unpatriotic an American, led to the unwise, abortive and suicidal tariff act of 1883, to which we firmly believe may be attributed the present depressed condition of the wool industry.

You have doubtless, gentlemen, heard much of late touching the soundness of the policy of putting raw material of manufactures, including wool, on the free list. We trust you will resent such a proposition whenever and wherever made with the indignation which it greatly merits. Wool is the finished product of a million flock owners who have by years of intelligent and patient labor and the expenditure of large sums of money brought their product to the present high standard of excellence. To class it simply as raw material, as something that has been produced almost without cost or expenditure of time and labor, is an injustice against which we trust you will enter an effective protest.

WHY IT SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

The arguments used in defense of the principle of protection apply at least as forcibly to wool as to any article on the tariff schedule. Growing wool is equal with the growing of food and forests and with the manufacture of iron and steel, the maintenance of a commercial marine and navy, of a national militia, a primary element of national defence in war and of financial security and independence in peace, the loss or neglect of which would derange our entire monetary system and place the entire country in all its interests in a condition of industrial and colonial vassalage to foreign producers are equally fatal to the happiness and unbecoming to the dignity and honor of the Nation, whose increase in wealth is now three-fold that of any other nation, and whose population now gives it the second rank among the civilized empires and first among the free, self-governing and enlightened people.

The appeal finally declares that the wool growers have the right to ask Congress for a restoration of the measure of protection, and concludes in the following terms:

"FINALLY, MY BRETHREN,"

Finally, believing a desperate disease requires heroic remedies, we especially urge you to sustain at the polls for legislative offices only such candidates as are in favor of adequately protecting and encouraging the great industry of sheep husbandry by voting to restore the wool tariff of 1867 or rates of duties at least as protective as those embodied in that act.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The remainder of the session was taken up in discussing methods for united action in the pending National political canvass in making the power of the wool growing industry felt. Adjourned.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Editors of the Church Papers Elected—Other Business.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Bishop Harris presided over the Methodist Episcopal Conference to-day, and Dr. Alexander, of St. Louis, led the devotions. The Committee on Episcopacy have designated the following places as the residences of the Bishops for the next four years: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Buffalo, Denver, New Orleans or Austin, Atlanta or Chattanooga, and San Francisco or vicinity. The committee also recommended that the Bishops be allowed to select their residences in the order of their election.

The Committee on Itinerancy resolved to recommend to the Conference not to make any change as to the time limit of the pastorate.

Judge Reynolds, of New York, presented a report of the Judiciary Committee recommending that a committee of lawyers appointed by the legal members of the conference be created for the purpose of examining into the deed of the property belonging to the church. Two clergymen were added to the committee, the appointing power given to the Bishop and the report adopted.

The report of the Committee on Temperance was received. It recommends that the doctrine of constitutional prohibition be taught in all the schools and colleges. The report was adopted under the operation of the previous question. The conference finally allowed a protest to be entered against the adoption of the report.

The election of Dr. James M. Buckley as editor of the *Christian Advocate* was announced.

J. H. Bayliss, F. H. Short, J. W. Mendenhall and B. F. Rawlins were nominated for the editorship of the *Western Christian Advocate.*

The only nomination for the *Northwestern Advocate* was the present incumbent, Arthur Edwards.

The first ballot for editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* resulted in no choice, and another ballot was ordered. The conference then voted for editor of the *Central Christian Advocate.*

Rev. Dr. Fry was chosen on the second ballot for the *Western Christian Advocate.* J. M. Phillips was elected Treasurer and Rev. Dr. Earl Cranson Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society. Rev. Dr. Bayliss was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate* on the third ballot. Rev. O. H. Warren was re-elected editor of the *Northern Advocate.* The ballot for editor of the Pittsburgh *Advocate* resulted in no choice, Rev. Dr. Smith receiving 180 votes, being six less than necessary to a choice. Adjourned.

STATE AND VICINITY.

Recent Doings of West Virginians and their Neighbors.

About twenty-five Italians arrived at Moundsville from down the line last night to work on the Ohio River Railroad.

Monday's cyclone unroofed the Cambridge, O., chair factory, and tore down part of the wall. Citizens raised a subscription to repair the damage.

A tree blew across the track of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, near McCoy's Station, Monday, but fortunately was seen by the engineer of the next approaching train in time to prevent accident.

F. M. Fogg, of the Lansing *Sentinel*, the stalwart Greenback organ of Michigan, is on his way to the Buckhannon Convention. He is a noted writer and speaker, and will be quite an addition to the body.

The Irondale, O., furnace and rolling mill property will be offered at master commissioner's sale, at the front door of the Steubenville court house, next Monday, May 26. The blast furnace and one lot, No. 150, appraised at $30,000. Lots Nos. 151 and 152, with rolling mill thereon, appraised at $8,000.

Suit has been entered by Catharine Faggart et al., of Brown's Station, Ohio, against the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railway company, for $1,500 damages, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiffs from the failure of the above company to build a wagon road, to cross their tracks, as agreed by them, when right of way was granted by plaintiffs.

The Putnam county Greenback convention adopted a resolution "that the National Greenback Labor Party of Putnam county, in convention assembled, ratify and confirm the arrangements made by the Executive Committees of the Greenback and Republican parties for the purpose of securing the united action of the two parties of this county in the political campaign of 1884."

BELLAIRE.

Steel Works Stopped Again—Cheap Lemons—Druids' Fair.

Henry Nagel is back in town after a visit to the country.

The milk wagons reduced the price of milk yesterday to six cents a quart.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Marietta, is visiting his son George on Gravel Hill.

A. J. McDermott has a turtle weighing 110 pounds, and will have soup all day to-morow.

Harry McGregor, Elmer Tarbot and James DuBois left yesterday on the Andes for the May Festival.

A large lot of lemons was shipped here a few days ago and are being sold on the streets at twenty for a quarter.

Monday's storm in some neighborhoods near town was a very severe one, blowing down trees, breaking large limbs off and damaging fences.

The unfortunate breaking of a large cylinder, in a difficult place to replace, will delay the running of the steel works to their full capacity for some time.

The Second M. E. Church has decided to hold a camp meeting on Indian run, commencing Saturday, July 26, and continuing till Monday, August 4.

The funeral of Dr. A. Grafton took place under the auspices of the Masons and Odd Fellows yesterday, from the M. E. Church, and the interment took place at Rose Hill.

The centre of the Square is being filled up with fresh clean soil and is gradually rising from the hollow that it used to be. Clover has choked out nearly all the weeds and even the grass.

The Broom Brigade, which has been in training by Capt. W. H. Little for some time, appeared in public last night, marching up street a few squares and around to Turner Hall, where a number of more intricate manouvres were performed.

Mr. Earnshaw, of the firm of Scotney & Earnshaw, London, arrived from England yesterday, and is the guest, while in Bellaire, of W. A. Gorby, Secretary of the Goblet Works. This firm are large buyers of the Goblet Works' manufactures.

Turner Hall is more tastefully and elaborately decorated than ever before and a great many costly wares, both purchased and donated by the various Groves of Druids of the State, are in the booths. To-day the houses will be decorated and strangers will be here in considerable numbers.

Thieves dug up and carried away all the valuable flowers and plants in J. W. Conlson's yard Monday night. Col. Rankin's front yard was also robbed, and the robbery was committed before 9 o'clock at night, for the plants were missed at that hour. It is hard to guard against such thieving.

WELLSBURG.

Mrs. McCord Hurt—Gas Well News—Severe Storm Monday.

Immigrants are flocking in and property is being picked up.

Post No. 9, G. A. R., is making preparations for properly celebrating memorial day.

Nichol & Mathews are burning their brick with gas, being the first to utilize the gas from the Dalzell Bros. & Co.'s gas well.

The directors of the Brooke county Building and Loan Association are trying to arrange some equitable plan to close up their business.

George W. McCord, Esq., wife and child met with an accident on Sunday last while out riding in a buggy several miles from town. The horse backed over the hill, making a wreck of the buggy, and hurting Mrs. McCord quite severely, but not dangerously.

Wellsburg was visited Monday by the heaviest wind storm she has experienced for several months. Considerable rain fell during the day at intervals, attended by some heavy claps of thunder and sharp lightning. The hardest storm was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, crossing near the Brilliant rolling mill, passing over the lower part of town and up Buffalo creek, demolishing in its track the derricks of the Brilliant gas well and both derricks of the Barclay wells, Nos. 1 and 2. Happily the pipes were not disturbed and no inconvenience resulted to consumers of gas. A Lombardy poplar, opposite Barth's Opera House, was leveled, falling in the center of the street. Some signboards and awnings were wrec