The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

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Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the DAILY INTELLIGENCER forwarded to their address for any time, and to any locality desired, at the rate of fifteen cents per week, postage prepaid by us.

BEN BUTLER scared Governor Cleveland out of his hole.

Is the Mercy letter of 1884 ready—affidavit, fac similis and all? The campaign is languishing.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND needn't worry about a second term—he won't be bothered with a first.

BEN BUTLER knows a sham when he sees it, and that is the kind of thing he declares the Democratic party to be. "Keep the rascals out!"

IT gives us great pleasure to republish the letter of Judge Woods to Major Fenelon Howes, of Barbour. How do his old Confederate comrades like it?

IT is not long since the Democrats, when forced to notice it all, spoke of it as the Butler egg story. Now they say "spoons" with evident malevolence.

MR. CLEVELAND is believed to be fitting himself out for an active expedition via Salt River. He is gradually acclimating himself in the very favorable atmosphere of New York.

THE long-delayed letter of acceptance has the merit of brevity. It has some good things, for the most part put in a commonplace way. It cannot be called a state paper of high grade.

JAMES REDPATH KNOWS as well as any man the feeling of the Irish-Americans. He gives strong reasons why those citizens are against Cleveland and for Blaine, against free trade and for protection. Read what Mr. Redpath says.

WHEN Judge Woods got ready to declare that he never did believe in the doctrine of State Sovereignty and Secession he was "like Niobe, all tears." It must have been a touching sight to see him crawling before a "Radical" Legislature.

COUNSELLOR PENDLETON was excited last evening. His speech was a somewhat remarkable performance. He had something in his mind about the INTELLIGENCER and the Democratic platform. The able counsellor is politely reminded that the Democratic platform was published in full in the INTELLIGENCER the day after its adoption at Chicago.

WHEN Mr. E. W. Wilson was at Clarksburg he was taken away from the sheltering arms of Mr. John J. Davis, an anti-Camden Kanna-Baker man, and handed over to the generous hospitality of Mr. Vance, who has been training with the other side. Editor Moffett, of the *Register*, was opportunely on hand to assist in the solemn ceremonies of the transfer. Will Editor Moffett give in his entertaining style a report of the secret meeting between himself and Mr. Wilson on the eve of the Grafton gathering? Will he say what pledges Mr. Wilson made in view of the arrangement looking to the general recasting of the campaign?

MR. WILSON owes to the State administration wing his nomination for Governor. Yet he seems to be worshipping at another shrine. He was at Grafton when the fight was on for the chairmanship of the State State Committee. He said he was taking no part. Certainly he was taking no part for Auditor Miller, the administration candidate. But his fellow townsman, intimate friend and active partisan, Mr. Gallaher, of Charleston, voted for Mr. Leonard. This has stirred up the administration and its friends, and with good reason. Mr. Wilson owes nothing to the wing which Mr. Leonard represents, and he owes gratitude at least to the other wing. For some reason he throws gratitude to the dogs and makes fair weather with the *Register* faction, the active opponent of the State administration. This sudden change of base is one of the interesting features of the campaign.

COL. BEN WILSON—sly old boy, never a candidate for anything—made a good Republican tariff speech last night. But the trouble with Col. Ben is that he can't make the connection between the Democratic party and protection. In its platforms his party declares for "tariff-for-revenue only," or "exclusively," and in its votes it goes the same way. The Morrison tariff bill—prepared by the Ways and Means Committee appointed by a Democratic Speaker—is the most recent performance tariff of the Democratic party, and a monstrous thing it was. It cut twenty percent off of everything—nails, glass, pottery, wool—everything that West Virginia is interested in. If there be inequalities in the present tariff the Morrison bill left them all there. Four fifths of the Democrats in the House voted for the bill. Just four Republicans voted for it, all from one Western State.

Mr. Watterson and Mr. Hurd, both Democrats of national influence, declare that the tariff plank in the Democratic platform means free trade. And with regard to protectionist Democrats, Mr. Watterson is honest enough to tell them plainly that they have no place in the Democratic party, which "is nothing if not for free trade." Having in mind the protectionist Democrats of Pennsylvania, with whom Col. Wilson trains, Mr. Watterson remarks with eloquent force, "Let Pennsylvania go to the devil." No, Colonel, you can't catch the people of Wheeling that way. There is no voter so ignorant as not to know the attitude of each party on the tariff question. The point of interest is, which party is right and which is wrong. On this subject the two parties are as wide apart as the polls.

A Fatal Fire.

ROSEBURG, ORE., August 19.—A fire this morning destroyed an entire block of buildings including the Metropolitan hotel. Louis Zeiger, the proprietor of the hotel was burned to a crisp trying to save the guests. Mrs. Johansen, of Astoria, was probably fatally burned. Loss about $100,000.

"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"

ANOTHER LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Cleveland Supplements Butler's Pastoral with a Brief Admission that He is the Candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the United States, Etc.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 19.—Governor Cleveland's letter favorably accepting the Democratic nomination for President of the United States is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your communication dated July 28, 1884, informing me of my nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled at Chicago.

I accept the nomination with a grateful appreciation of the supreme honor conferred and a solemn sense of responsibility, which in its acceptance, I assume. I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Convention and cordially approve the same. So plain a statement of the Democratic facts and principles, upon which that party appeals to the suffrages of people needs no supplement or explanation. It should be remembered that the office of President is essentially executive in its nature. The laws enacted by the legislative branch of the government the chief executive is bound faithfully to enforce, and when the wisdom of a political party, which selects one of its members as a nominee for that office has outlined its policy and declared its principles, it seems to me that nothing in the character of the office or necessities of the case requires more from the candidate accepting such nomination than a suggestion of certain well known truths, so absolutely vital to the safety and welfare of the nation that they cannot be too often recalled or too seriously enforced.

WE DO FOR A FACT.

We proudly call ours a government by the people. It is not such when a class is tolerated, which arrogates to itself the management of public affairs, seeking to control the people instead of representing them. Parties are the necessary outgrowth of our institutions, but a government is not by the people when one party fastens its control upon the people and perpetuates its power by cajoling and betraying the people instead of serving them. A government is not by the people when a result which should represent the intelligent will of free and thinking men, is, or can be determined by the shameless corruption of their suffrages, when an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust instead of his declaration to the profession of politics when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted the full realization of a government by the people will be at hand, and of the means to this end not one would in my judgment be more effective than an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from re-election. When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and more than all the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office holders with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people.

AS TO LABOR.

A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest, toil-contented labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wages of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but as intelligent and manly citizens they seek the same consideration which these demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed shall alike be subserved and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced.

As relative to this subject, while we should not discourage the emigration of those who come to acknowledge allegience to our own Government and add to our citizen population, yet as a means of protection to our workingmen a different rule should prevail concerning those who if they come or are brought to our land do not intend to become Americans but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to our field of labor. In a letter accepting the nomination to the office of Governor nearly two years ago I made the following statement to which I have steadily adhered:

CHEAP LABOR.

"The laboring classes constitute the main part of population. They should be protected in their efforts peaceably to assert their rights when endangered by aggregated capital, and all statutes on this subject should recognize the career of the State for honest toil and be framed with a view of improving their condition."

A proper regard for the welfare of the workingman being inseparably connected with the integrity of our institutions, none of our citizens are more interested than they in guarding against any corrupting influences, which seek to pervert the beneficent purposes of our government, and none should be more watchful of the artful machinations of those who delude them to self-inflicted energy. In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self imposed restraint of the citizen should be carefully kept in view. Thus laws unnecessarily interfering with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and public welfare are unwise and vexatious.

The commerce of the nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered within the limits of the Constitution. The general government should so improve and protect its natural water ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The people pay the wages of the public employes and they are entitled to fair and honest work, which the money thus paid should command. It is the duty of those intrusted with the management of their affairs to see that such public service is forthcoming. The selection and retention of subordinates in government employment should depend upon their ascertained fitness and the value of their work, and they should be neither expected nor allowed to do questionable party service. The interests of the people will be better protected, the estimate of public labor and duty will be immensely improved, and public employment will be open to all who can demonstrate their fitness to enter it. The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters public life, will cease, and the public departments will not be filled with those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places, instead of the rendering of a patient and honest return to the people. I believe that the public temper is such that the voters of the land are prepared to support the party which gives the best promise of administering the Government in an honest, simple and plain manner, which is consistent with its character and purposes. They have learned that the mystery and concealment in the management of their affairs cover tricks and betrayal. The statesmanship they require consists in honesty and frugality, a prompt response to the needs of the people as they arise, and the vigilant protection of all their varied interests.

If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the Nation by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, I will assume the duties of that high office with a solemn determination to dedicate every effort to the country's good, with an humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty.

(Signed.) GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Col. William F. Vilas, Chairman, and D. P. Bestor and others, members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

PRESIDENTIAL BATH-TUB.

An Old Employe at the White House Gives Its History.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Presidential bath-tub discovered under the White House wine cellar is still an object of mystery. A few skeptical people are unwilling to accept the ready explanation furnished by a White House employe, that it was President Adams' bath-tub. The employe, however, insists upon the truth of his story. Said he to a correspondent this afternoon:

"I have been employed in the Executive mansion for over fifty years, and know most of its secrets, either personally or by tradition. I have made notes of many of the important incidents. Some day I shall write a book and publish them."

"Will the tale of the tub figure in your book?"

"Of course it will. I regard that as a very interesting bit of history. The tub was covered up just a few years before I entered into service here. My associates, however, who had been there before I came, told me about the tub. It was one of the jokes of the mansion. Mr. Adams used to bathe regular every morning, and always required the water to be perfumed. I suppose he acquired that habit while abroad. On leaving his bath he would step into the wine cellar and take a cocktail before going to breakfast. He was very particular. Any mistake on the part of an employe would cause him to lose his place. Mr. Jackson had the bathtub covered up on account of his dislike for Adams, and when that venerable historian, George Bancroft, arrives he will be asked to give his views. He has been an intimate friend of nearly every President for the last sixty years.

It is understood that Mr. Arthur has telegraphed, if it can be proved beyond a doubt that the cistern uncovered is really Adams' old bath-tub, that he would like to have it for his own use. He does not wish to have any uncertainty about the matter, however, and Mr. Bancroft's verdict will be awaited with interest.

WHISTLER'S REMAINS

Exhumed—Flesh Alleged to Have Been Cut From His Body.

DELPHI, IND., August 19.—A little after 7 o'clock this morning the body of Wm. Whistler, a member of the Greely party, was exhumed. Those present were two physicians, Christian Whistler, the father of the aged Wm. Whistler, grandfather and grandmother and representatives of the press. The Whistler grave yard, where the body was interred is near Rockfield, three miles east of this place. It is a country church yard, containing not more than a dozen graves. The body was exhumed and taken under a shade tree near the grave. Ten minutes were required to loosen the bolts of the casket. The casket was found filled with cotton waste. Whistler's body was found in muslin and holding this in place was a hemp cord. A heavy blanket was next to the body. There was no further clothing. The head was covered with a cloth and a skull cap with sealskin outside. Remnants of mittens were on his hands. The face and trunk were in a good state of preservation. The red hair and beard easily identified him to his friends. All the flesh had been cut from the arms and legs. The limbs were perfectly bare of muscle. The right foot which had been frozen was not touched by the knife. The left hand was cut only to the wrist. The breast was not touched, but every particle of flesh was stripped from the back. The physicians found nothing in the stomach. The doctors will make no report of the observations unless asked by the government.

Southern Politics.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 19.—A. J. Pierce, colored, was nominated at Greenville today for Congress in the Third Mississippi, or what is commonly known as the "Shoestring" district.

R. H. Henry, of Mississippi, who offered a complimentary resolution in the National Democratic Convention to Tilden, has called a meeting of the committee appointed to present the resolution, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, September 3d. This committee embraces one member from each State.

Failed to Agree.

DUBLIN, August 19.—The jury in the French scandal case failed to agree, and after three attempts to do so were dismissed.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The fifteen-year old daughter of a farmer living near Yorktown, N. J., named Watson, while on her way to market was inhumanly assaulted, robbed and murdered.

John Wallace, paymaster's clerk at Philadelphia, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for two years and six months.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says Bonner paid Vanderbilt $50,000 for Maud S. If Jay-Eye-See beats the time of Maud S., then Bonner will put the mare in training and give a public free exhibition of speed.

Vincent L. Bradford, of Philadelphia, bequeaths his library of law books to the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, to be added to the books for which he had previously given the institution money, the entire collection to be called the Vincent L. Bradford law library. The testator's collection of paintings goes also, to be called by the name of the donor.

The Republican conference of the Twenty-fourth District of Pennsylvania, composed of Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties, yesterday nominated Dr. Dr. Oscar L. Jackson, of Lawrence county, on the fifth ballot. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, the present Representative, and M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, were also candidates. Jackson was nominated by the withdrawal of Lawrence in his favor.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Celebration of the First Republican Convent on in Maine.

STRONG, ME., August 19.—On the 7th of August, 1854, a county convention was held here which organized in the name of the Republican party, nominated a full county ticket and adopted the Republican platform. It is claimed by the people of Franklin county that this convention gave birth to the Republican party of the United States. The claim is disputed, but the surviving members of the convention assert that it was the first to formally adopt the name "Republican" and a distinctively Republican platform. They are celebrating the thirtieth anniversary to-day. The date was postponed from the 7th to the 19th in order not to interfere with other celebrations.

The town was crowded with people and decorated with flags, streamers and banners. On the last is printed the original platform of the convention of 1854. A new Blaine and Logan flag, forty feet long, was raised. The procession formed at 12:15 to escort the speakers to a grove. Seven Grand Army Posts headed the procession. Then followed about fifty political veterans, present as delegates at the convention thirty years ago. The exercises were held in Hardwood grove, on the hills, where the people began to gather as early as 8 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at once. Nelson Dingley, Jr., presided. He made a brief speech, principally a review of the birth and career of the Republican party, closing with a eulogistic reference to the party's present candidates.

Mr. Blaine, accompained by Hannibal Hamlin and ex-Governor Robie, arrived at 2 o'clock and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Governor Robie first addressed the meeting in a brief speech. He caused considerable merriment by calling for all in favor of Blaine for President to raise their hands. The whole assembly apparently responded. "And now," continued the Governor, "all those in favor of any one else raise their hands." One man held up his hand amid roars of laughter, whereupon the Governor exclaimed "may God have mercy on his soul."

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blaine was loudly called for and upon coming forward was received with wild applause. He said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—The place and time when the Republican party was first organized will, I presume, remain like the birth-place of Homer, the subject of unending dispute. Seven cities claimed the latter, and seven States may claim the former. It could hardly be doubted that the great thought common to the minds of a million of men would find expression at the same time and places widely separated, but I think it is historically true that the men who met in this town of Strong in 1854 were the pioneers of the great movement which resulted in the organization of the Republican party. The men of that day builded better than they know, and initiated a movement whose grandeur and whose destiny could not then be measured. Great parties never come by a whereas and a rule, they grow. Parties cannot be improvised or extemporized, they come from an instinct and the masses of the people, and are not the product of political labors. Thus it was with the Federal party, with the old Republican party, with the Democratic party, with the Whig party and with that great party whose existence we celebrate to-day. I am here to exchange congratulations with old neighbors and old friends, congratulations on all that has been accomplished to-day, congratulations on the spirit and courage of the party to continue its great works in the future.

Mississippi Can be Carried.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Ex-Representative Lynch, of Mississippi, who is in the city, said to-day: "We can carry the State."

"But can you get your votes counted?"

"Our chances of getting a fair count are certainly worth the effort to get a majority of the votes.

"Some of the Democratic newspapers in Mississippi," suggested the interviewer, "are threatening the use of the shotgun if the Republicans make any organized effort to elect their candidates."

"Yes, they often do that, but we are going ahead, and will vote just the same."

Mr. Lynch is just from New York. "The general outlook is very encouraging," he said. "In New York all the news is good news, and all of our people over there are perfectly confident that Blaine and Logan will be elected."

Navigation Improvements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19.—Colonel Merrill, of the corps of Engineers, has forwarded his formal report relative to the improvements in the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers for the past year. Appended is a tabulated statement giving the work contemplated, the amount available and the money asked for the fiscal year ending June 30. Relative to the commerce of the Ohio Col. Merrill says that during the last fiscal year the coal shipment along from Pittsburgh amounted to 65,930,000 bushels. He approves the project for work during the coming season. He contemplates the completion of the Davis Island dam near Pittsburgh, of the dyke at the foot of Grand Chain and a guiding dyke at the head of the Indiana chute at the falls of the Ohio. The following new works are to be let by contract: Merriman low dyke at Black's Island and rebuilding the old dam at Wheeling Island.

After Horse Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—A *Post Dispatch* Hope, Ark., special says: Deputy Sheriff Honegan started last night to arrest a gang of horse thieves, and on arriving at Pink Allen's residence, about six miles from town, ordered Allen to come out. Allen immediately opened fire on the sheriff and posse, which was answered by several shots. This morning Tate Alsberry, a farmer, was found dead at Allen's, two shots being lodged in his abdomen and one in the right temple. No one knew who did the killing. Foul play is suspected.

A Mystery Cleared.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 19.—Captain Craig has returned from Key West, where he obtained testimony from a sailor who saw the deed, that Captain Lewis, of the schooner Julia Baker, was poisoned by Mate Walker and Steward Gomez. Captain Lewis was given a reddish fluid to drink and died in five minutes. The steward escaped at Arequa. Mate Walker will be tried at Key West in November and the crew be held as witnesses.

Ensign Capehart Improving.

KEY WEST, August 19.—Ensign Capehart was better this morning and strong hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery. The Board of Health to-day passed the following resolution: "Taking into consideration the circumstances surrounding the reported case of yellow fever from the United States steamship Galena, we are of the opinion that no further necessity exists for quarantining the marine hospital, and it is hereby discontinued."

Off for Egypt.

LONDON, August 19.—Officers leave London to-morrow for Egypt provided with maps and plans of the route of the expedition to Khartoum.

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH JAMES REDPATH

On the Disaffection of the Democratic Irishmen. Cleveland's Refusal to Pardon Devoy a Cause for the Break—Why the Irish Affiliated with the Democratic Party.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A *Tribune* reporter had a long conversation with James Redpath in regard to the attitude of Irish in the pending campaign. When asked if he was familiar with Irish sentiment Mr. Redpath replied:

"I personally know the leaders of the Irish-Americans in nearly all the great cities of the East and West; I read carefully every Irish-American paper, and I have a large correspondence with Irish-American representative men. I meet numbers of them every week, so I have opportunities enough to know how they feel and to form a guess how they will act."

"Will there be a serious defection of the Irish from the Democratic party at the next election?"

"Quite large, I believe, and certainly on a scale unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. This feeling of disaffection is not local, it is widely spread. Of course a good deal of it will be overcome and return to party allegiance before November; but the same fact is just as true about the Independent Republicans, and not less so than about the Irish. The same kind of forces that whipped conspicuous Republican enemies of Mr. Blaine into line will operate on many of the Irish Democrats, but after making due allowance for all that, there will be a big bolt, I think; and so does every leader among the Irish with whom I have talked or from whom I have got letters."

"What is the chief reason for their dissatisfaction with the Democratic party?"

"I have taken a great deal of trouble to find that out, for its extent astonished me. I have been stopped in the streets lately, wherever I have gone, where there were workingmen, and asked by men who had heard me lecture, or talk at Irish Land League meetings, what I thought of the political situation, and, in a large majority of cases, I have been told that they intended to vote for Blaine—not for the Republican ticket, mind you, but for 'old Blaine!' These men had always been Democrats. They will probably vote the Democratic city and Congressional tickets."

"What is the difference between voting for Blaine and voting the Republican ticket?"

"Oh, well,—sentiment. I remember when I voted for Cleveland and Flower—the first and only Democratic votes I ever cast—I took special pains to say in public that I voted for them as a *Republican* protest. I see the Independents are doing the same thing now. So are the Irish who intend to bolt. They will vote not as Republicans, but as Democrats, protesting against the nomination of a man whom they do not regard as a friend of the working classes. They hate, as we all do, to divorce themselves from their old party,—it is the policy of cutting the dog' tail an inch at a time,—but it amounts to the same thing in the end, of course."

ELEMENTS IN THE IRISH BOLT.

"Can you define the different elements in this coming Irish bolt?"

"Some of them—the main ones. The Devoy disaffection—not merely Mr. Devoy's personal grievance, but the scorness that Cleveland created among the Irish Nationalists because of his action in his case. Now, Devoy is a man of influence with the most influential organization of the Irish in America. He is the recognized exponent, in the Eastern Irish-American press, of what is technicalled the Nationalist sentiment. His paper, the *Irish Nation*, is regarded as the organ of the Clan-na-Gael. The members of that powerful organization recognize it as their organ—not officially, but by their support and tacit acknowledgment."

The dynamiteurs regard the Clan-na-Gael as what one of the Puritan sects called a rival sect, 'waiters on Providence.' The Clan is by far the most dangerous enemy that England has among the secret societies of the Irish race, because it is governed by men of cool judgment who hate and yet can wait; and who hate the more the longer they are forced to wait. They are a very powerful organization, and they stand by each other as a rule. Cleveland offended them mortally by his treatment of Devoy, and I think they will pay him back with interest—'gombeen interest.' They are good haters."

CLEVELAND'S REFUSAL TO PARDON DEVOY.

"What did Governor Cleveland do?"

"It is a long story. Briefly, John Devoy charged August Belmont and his firm with commercial dishonesty in having received Fenian funds to transmit to Ireland—or to England for Irish revolutionary uses—and with having failed either to deliver or to return these funds. There was a legal defence. Belmont's financial honesty, in the letter of the law, was shown; that is, it was proven that his house did not steal the money. But it was also equally made plain that Devoy had no personal or malignant motive in making the charge, but was governed entirely by public—that is, Irish revolutionary—motives. At the worst, it was one of the same class of accusations to which every Presidential and every Congressional candidate must submit without a whine at every canvass. Well, instead of being treated as every American editor is treated, Devoy was sentenced to the penitentiary. His friends believed that Governor Cleveland, as a matter of course, would pardon him after he had remained a week or two in the penitentiary. When Devoy's counsel went to Cleveland, as Devoy told me, the Governor said the case was a clear one and directed the State Attorney to make out the pardon the next day; but, when the next day came, some excuse was made and Devoy had to serve out his term. There is a feeling of deep resentment against Cleveland about this notion—not only a Clan-na-Gael, but a race resentment; because I personally know many educated Irish gentlemen who are not Clan-na-Gael men who say that this pardon was refused because Belmont was a rich man, a generous contributor to the Democratic treasury, and a Hebrew whom he did not dare to offend because the Hebrews stand by each other; while he thought that he could afford to offend the Irish because so many of them are poor and always loyal to the Democratic party. So it is not Devoy's personal and society friends alone who resent Gov. Cleveland's treatment of him. If the influence of the Clan everywhere is cast for Blaine it will be a most important factor."

"Do the dynamiteurs support Blaine or Cleveland?"

"They are divided. Most of them are Democrats, but there is so much disaffection among them that Rossa, their chief, admits that he cannot advocate the claims of either candidate in his paper, lest he offend his supporters, who are both Republican and Democratic. These men are generally an earnest class, but they are so small, numerically, that their vote would not count for much even if it should be cast solid for either candidate. And it won't."

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.

"What is the next element of disaffection?"

"Well, there is a feeling universally among the Irish-American population that America has played second fiddle to England long enough, in questions affecting the rights of American citizens abroad. Irish-Americans feel very sore on this point. There is also quite a general belief among the Irish citizens of New York, without regard to party, that Blaine, if President, would cause the rights of American citizens abroad to be respected. This belief is his strongest element of strength with those who say they will bolt, and it causes so general a friendly feeling toward Blaine that it will remove the fear of being accused of treason—a fear that has often hitherto held many Irishmen in the Democratic party which they would otherwise have bolted. Bolting this time will not involve ostracism of any sort. That's important. This feeling alone will cause tens of thousands of Irish Democrats throughout the country to vote for Blaine. But the strongest cause of the disaffection among the Irish voters in this city, as I have found it in my talks in the workingmen's season. Governor Cleveland's veto of the five-cent bill, his veto of the Mechanics' Lien bill, and his veto of the Horse Car Drivers' bill and have caused him to be regarded as a corporation lawyer, and several workmen have said to me that they did not care whether all the 'tattoo' charges against Blaine were true or not, they would rather trust any one than a man who had showed himself like Cleveland, whenever the opportunity came, to be first of all corporation lawyers. This feeling is intense. Few people have any idea of the strength of the feeling of hatred against corporations among the working classes."

JOHN KELLY.

"Is John Kelly as powerful with the Irish voters of New York as he usually gets the credit of being?"

"Well, Kelly is a 'boss'—that is an acknowledged leader of men—chiefly (apart from his natural ability and aptitude) because he recognizes the fact that, in a republic, the man who desires to be a 'boss' must first of all find out how the people want to be 'bossed.' He is perfectly truthful and honest when he says that he could not control all his followers to vote for Cleveland if he were to try. There is no doubt that his endorsement of the Democratic nominations would decide a host of waverers, but he could not control a very large percentage of his own followers if he insisted that they should support Cleveland. This is his chief reason, I suspect, for sitting on the fence. It is not his natural position."

"Who is the most popular American, among the different candidates, with the Irish-American population?"

"Beyond all rivals or question, Butler. If he runs it is likely that he will receive a big vote, not only from the Irish-Americans, but from the American workingmen—the distinctive labor element. I have never yet met with a workingman—a member of labor organizations—who doubted Butler's honesty in advocating the claims of labor."

BLAINE WILL WIN.

"Who do you think will win?"

"Blaine—and largely (unless a speedy change comes) by the help of the Irish-American votes. This bolt is founded mainly on the belief that Blaine is a better American than Cleveland. Whatever the result of the campaign the Irish in America will be the gainers, for I know that it is almost an impossibility to make educated native Americans sympathize with the wrongs of the Irish in Ireland as long as the Irish in America are the willing serfs of one party, and of that party during its worst days—when it was the foe of impartial liberty. The Irish in America would have been very ungrateful if they had not allied themselves with the Democratic party in the past, but the reasons for that loyalty (as I think justly due to the Democratic party) have passed away, and the leaders of the Democratic party for the last twenty years have manacled the Irish hands held out to them in gratitude. They are degrading the race they once served."

WHY THE IRISH BECAME DEMOCRATS.

"Don't you know why the Irish became Democrats? Well, as usual, any explanation of Irish conduct runs back a century or two. To begin with, the Irish in Ireland, for seven hundred years, were persecuted on account of their race, by fire, sword, law and slander, in every form of human cruelty. Then the Irish in Ireland for three hundred years—the Catholics, I mean—were persecuted on account of their religion. The English penal laws against the Irish Catholics were as atrocious as the laws of our slave States against the free colored men; and these penal laws were only repealed in 1829. Every Catholic boy and peasant, whatever else he may not know, does know all about the persecutions of his race and his religion. Well, in 1848, '49 and '50 the first great immigration of the Irish occurred. Up to that time the Irish immigration had not been large, and what there was of it had been instantly absorbed. The Irish came in hordes then. Not a man among them, thus driven out of their native land by famine, who did not believe the famine was an artificial famine—that their people who died (and a million and a half of them perished) were murdered and that those who had to flee were banished. Their hearts were very bitter. They looked to America as the Christian look to Heaven. What did they encounter?

THE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY.

The sudden appearance of the Know-Nothing party—an organization of hatred against them as Irish, on account of race, and against them as Catholics on account of their religion. Before the 'Native American' party arose, there was the Whig party; but the name of Whig represented, to the Irish, one of the most detested of the English parties—'the base, brutal and bloody Whigs,' as O'Connell called them. What did the American Whig party do to secure equality of rights to the Irish and to all immigrants? Nothing! The Democratic party has many cardinal sins to answer for; but at that time it acted nobly. It fought the Know-Nothings without gloves. Governor Wise, of Virginia, who will mainly be remembered as the man who hanged John Brown, made one of the most heroic political fights in American history at that time against proscription. The Know-Nothings were defeated. Irish gratitude induced the Irish immigrants to become Democrats, and tradition—for they are a very conservative people—has kept them in the Democratic party. But there is no such reason for remaining there now, any more than for any other element of our mosaic nationality being bound to one party. I have met hundreds of the leaders of the Irish all over the country who have told me that what they wanted was a good excuse to become Republicans and to lead their people out of the Democratic party for the sake of securing Republican sympathy for Ireland. The American Democratic defection in the case of Grace (you know his name was scratched) and the Republican vote for Carr have had a marvelous effect. Now they have got a good excuse for either going or staying, and they will avail themselves of the choice. Lots of them will break away. I should not be surprised if Blaine were to secure one-fourth or even two-thirds of the Irish vote.

OTHER REASONS.

"Two other reasons have largely influenced Irish-American opinion, as far as I have seen:—the timid vacillation of the Democratic party on the question of the tariff, and the prompt passage of the resolution by the Republicans in favor of not permitting foreigners to become great landed absentee proprietors in the United States. Large numbers of the workingmen have come to see that the tariff is a legal and National method of boycotting England, and therefore they support it. Besides, a large number of the Irish voters are employed in manufactures and their interests are bound up with protection. Again, the leading men are not satisfied with the 'recognition' they receive in the Democratic party. This is a paltry motive, maybe, but it is one of the elements in the Irish bolt."

IN A NOHN.

A Democratic Estimate Places Cleveland's Majority at 100,000.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, Governor Cleveland's private secretary, arrived this morning from Albany. He went directly to the Democratic State headquarters, when a long conference with the State Committeemen was held. The conference lasted nearly two hours, and the methods of the canvass, particularly in New York State, were fully discussed. Immediately after the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks the Albany leaders sent out nearly two thousand letters to every election district in the State, calling for a complete canvass of each of them.

Nearly 1,700 replies have already been received, and their contents were discussed during Colonel Lamont's visit to-day. The total number of Republicans who will vote for Cleveland, according to their estimate, is not less than 40,000, and may reach twice that number. The plan of this canvassing the State was originated by Mr Tilden when he defeated John A. Dix for Governor of New York in 1872.

In conversation to-day, Colonel Lamont spoke very encouragingly of the outlook for the Democratic ticket throughout the interior of the State. "The local committees are pushing the fight everywhere," he said, "and are doing their work in a splendid manner."

"When will the Governor return from his vacation?"

"By the end of next week. He will then settle down again to business in Albany."

"What about his letter of acceptance?"

"I am not at liberty to say anything on that point just now."

"On the whole, what is your estimate regarding this State?"

"I should not be surprised if Cleveland's majority was nearly if not quite 100,000."

A Peculiar Double Tragedy.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 19.—Loesdale, a little town ten miles from this city on the line of the Chartiers railroad, was the scene this afternoon of a singular double tragedy. Two beggars, one a blind man named John Donley, and the other a one-legged cripple named John Gartley, quarrelled, and Donley choked Gartley until unconscious, after which he beat his brains out with a club, and threw the body into Chartiers creek. The blind murderer then took a seat on the Chartiers railroad track and the train coming along in a few minutes struck him fracturing his skull and otherwise fatally injuring him. He was picked up while yet conscious, and after admitting killing his friend said he wanted to die. He is still living but with no hopes of recovery. Both men were inmates of the Allegheny County Home until last week, when they ran away.

A Strange Scourge.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 19.—The *Daily News* Des Moines, Ia, special says: Cantrell, a village of 250 inhabitants in Van Buren county is scourged by a very fatal disease, which is believed to be a violent type of gray or bloody flux, though some physicians pronounce it cholera. The disease comes on with cramps and is succeeded by bloody discharges and spasms. The deaths are one in four attacked. Thirty-two were sick yesterday and ten deaths had occurred. There were three deaths last night, two children and one old lady. The disease has been increasing in violence for two weeks. At Milton, five miles west, one death occurred which the physicians ascribe to cholera. The neighborhood is not in the usual line of travel.

A High Handed Proceeding.

LONDON, August 19.—The British authorities from Quitta recently visited Bageida, a town lying between Quitta and Lagee, and at the request of the inhabitants hoisted the Union Jack, indicating English protection. Shortly afterwards the German war ship Meewe arrived there and the crew went on shore, cut down the flag staff and removed the flag and then hoisted the German colors. A commission has gone from Quitta to enquire into the high handed proceeding.

Ten Eyck-Riley Race Postponed.

TROY, August 19.—The match between Jas. H. Riley and Jas. A. Ten Eyck, arranged for to-morrow at Troy was to day postponed till August 26th on Saratoga Lake. Ten Eyck telegraphed for the forfeit Saturday, but Riley at Richfield Springs did not know it till to-day. Riley's boat was injured at Richfield and a new shell cannot be completed in time for the race to-morrow. Both oarsmen are in Troy, in excellent condition.

Butler Opens the Campaign.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 19.—In point of numbers the Butler demonstration at Rocky Point to-day was a failure, only about 3,000 persons listening to General Butler's afternoon speech in place of 10,000 or more expected. The central labor union, and typographical, tailors', cigarmakers', shoemakers', bricklayers', plasterers', stucco-makers' and painters' unions were represented by delegations.

Boiled in Vitriol.

PITTSBURGH, August 19.—This evening at six o'clock, Paul Haynes fell into a tank of boiling vitriol at Oliver's wire mill and was burned so badly he will die. To-night, two hours later, a similar accident occurred at Clark's Solar iron works, the victim being Fred Haesler, who slipped and fell into a tank on his back. When taken out the flesh peeled off him in layers. The doctors say he will also die.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At New York—Met'p'l'n, 11; Brooklyn, 1.
At Boston—Chicago, 3; Boston, 4.
At Balto—Virginia, 1; Balto 8.
At New York—Buffalo, 1; New York, 3.

RIVER NEWS.

Notes About the Steamboats, Bank Briefs and Telegraphic Reports.

The river here is still on a stand. The depth in the channel is 3 feet scant.

The Princess, Elaine and Willie Austin are about the only boats now running.

Capt. John Fehrenbatch Supervising Inspector and Surveyor of Customs Beach, went to Parkersburg yesterday to meet Judge Jackson and decide the examination held here Monday for the office of Local Inspector.

GREENSBORO, PA., August 19.—River 10 feet and stationary; weather clear.

PARKERS, PA., August 19.—River 7 inches and stationary; weather clear and warm.

PITTSBURGH, August 19.—Monongahela river 7 inches and on a stand; weather clear and warm.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., August 19.—River 2 feet 6 inches and stationary; weather fair; thermometer 85°.

RICE'S LANDING, PA., August 19.—River 3 feet 3 inches and stationary; weather clear; thermometer 88°.

Just received.

Fifty boxes Gravely tobacco, this is the best chew in the market. For sale by

G. S. FENNY.
1410 Main St.

THROUGH THE STATE.

REPEATING AT BOURBON PRIMARIES

**In Lewis County—Governor Jackson at Western Teachers' Institute—Ninth Senatorial Republican Convention—Hancock Democrats Nominate a County