

The Intelligencer.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays, at No. 25 and 27 Fourth Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Our object is to give the public the most reliable and complete information possible on all matters of public interest.

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THE RAZOR EDGE

OF MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

The Direct Tax it Makes at the Expense of West Virginia and the Ohio Valley.

The Changes in the Duties Proposed by the Measure.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron in pig, iron castings, spigots, elbows, wrought and cast-iron and scrap-steel, 1 of 1 cent per pound. [3-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Iron railroads bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, \$12 50 per ton. [7-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Steel railroad bars and railway bars made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, \$12 50 per ton. [3-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Steel rods, rolled or hammered, weighing more than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and square iron not less than 1 1/2 inches square, 10 of 1 cent per pound. [1-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Iron or steel bar rails, weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard, 10 of 1 cent per pound. [1-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Round iron, in rolls or rods, less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound. [1-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Sheet iron, common or black, no duty over 60 percentum. [1-10 of 1-15 of 1 cent per pound.]

Sheet iron, planished or galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel, by whatever name designated, no duty over 60 percentum. [2 cents per pound.]

Hoop, or band, or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent per pound. [1 cent per pound.]

Sheet iron, or steel, 10 of 1 cent per pound. [1-10 of 1 cent per pound.]

Sheet iron, or steel, 2 cents per pound. [3 cents.]

No duty or rate of duty shall be levied, collected or paid in excess of 60 percentum ad valorem on any pipe, iron-blanks, castings or valves. [35 cents per hundred.]

Steel, in any form, 45 percentum ad valorem. [55 percentum ad valorem.]

Iron or steel wire, galvanized, angles, channels, or track channels, T columns and other sections of columns, cast-iron and steel, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, 1 cent per pound. [1 cent.]

China, porcelain, parian and bisque, earthen, stone and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, printed or gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, 65 percentum ad valorem. [65 percentum ad valorem.]

China, porcelain, parian and bisque ware, white, glazed or edged, composed of earth or mineral substances not specially enumerated, as provided for in this act, of March 3, 1883, 45 percentum ad valorem. [55 percentum ad valorem.]

Cylinder and crown glass, polished, above 24 by 30 inches square, 10 cents per square foot. [20 cents.]

Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square, 11 cents per square foot. [11 cents.]

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THE LABOR WORLD.

MCCORMICK REAPER WORKS

Shut Down On Account of a Threatened Strike—Car Drivers' Demands Accepted to a Large Extent—The Great Strike About at an End.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The great McCormick reaper works closed down at 9 o'clock this morning. Not a wheel is turning and the 1,400 employes have begun to undergo a course of enforced idleness. The threat of certain employes to precipitate a strike unless the non-union men working in the mauling department were dismissed appears to be the cause of the suspension. At a meeting of the dismissed employes last night a committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. McCormick to-day and insist upon this demand.

Mr. McCormick had hinted at yesterday's conference that if this condition were insisted upon he would shut down his works immediately. To-day he declined to meet the labor committee, saying that he was otherwise fully occupied, and ordered the suspension of operations. The employes were dumfounded when informed at 9 o'clock this morning that the works were to be closed.

Why? Simply because at their meeting last night they resolved that four or five so-called non-union employes in the maulers' room must be discharged by noon or they would strike and create a disturbance. They have saved them the trouble.

CONDITION OF STATE FINANCES

They had come together in answer to a call as a sort of ways and means committee. The expenses of the State were, as they have ever been, under Democratic rule, far in excess of the income. The school fund was depleted, and the administration was getting into a bad way.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 16.—A strike of great magnitude, the only one of importance for thirty years, began here rather unexpectedly to-day and has resulted in the Amoskeag Mills in the locked-out state. The stoppage of 17,074 spindles and 6,240 looms. The trouble grows out of a notice of an increase of 10 percent to be paid by the corporation beginning February 22.

The weavers are dissatisfied because the corporation has refused to pay the 10 percent increase. The corporation says that the increase is not in the contract, and besides there is a dispute as to the amount of the increase. The strikers say that the corporation has no right to increase the wages without their consent.

THE GOVERNOR KICKED. The Governor kicked somewhat against this proposition, but was assured by all present that if his order raised a row they each and every one stood pledged to see that he was vindicated at the polls. Assurances were also given him that the Supreme Court would sustain him.

Tax Commissioner Jim Mason, who was in the caucus, opposed the suggestion. "Charles the First" said he "has his head for less than this thing you are advising the Governor of the free State of West Virginia to do."

The resolution prevailed, however. Thus, propped up by this crowd of moral and political cowards, the Governor issued in a few days his famous order, which caused such a commotion among an outraged people, and which was denounced by good men of all parties and was the cause of the defeat of the Democratic party.

THE FITZGERALD ELECTION. FITZGERALD, Feb. 16.—The municipal elections to-day were the most exciting for years on account of the strong fight made on the regular Republican nominees by the Citizens' Committee of seventy-six and the Trades Assembly. The returns received up to midnight indicate that the straight Republican ticket will control both branches of Council for the usual majorities.

COKE STRIKE PROBABLY AT AN END. SCOTTSDALE, Pa., Feb. 16.—A largely attended delegate meeting of the striking coke to-day a proposition from the operators composing the coke syndicate was presented by Rev. Father Lambert, agreeing to pay the men an advance after

March 15th if they would return to work at once. The proposition was received favorably by those present, and it was decided to call a general convention next Tuesday to consider it. As the compromise sentiment throughout the region is strong, it is thought this offer will be accepted and the strike declared at an end.

EASTERN PADDLERS WILL STRIKE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The Iron Masters' Association held a meeting yesterday at which the proposition to advance the price of wrought iron was considered. Some of the puddlers have already left the works of the Ironmasters. This will leave the wages of the puddlers at \$3 05 a ton for at least another month. The latter are disposed to make a fight for an advance of wages, as they say iron has advanced 50 percent in price.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS TO SHUT DOWN. SALEM, Mass., Feb. 16.—It is stated on good authority that the leather manufacturers of Salem and Peabody are preparing for a general shut down of six months on account of the high wages and uncertain trade conditions.

MINERS' STRIKE. MACON, Mo., Feb. 16.—The miners at Loomis & Snelley's mine No. 4, Beaver, Mo., have struck against a reduction of 2 cents per ton in the price of mining coal.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ST. PETERSBURG. ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 16.—A mixed train on the Kanawha & Ohio River road had three cars derailed ten miles from Point Pleasant at 4 P. M. to-day. A man standing between the two coaches at the end of the train was instantly killed. The last coach ran into the river but no one in it was hurt.

SEYMOUR'S FUNERAL. THE REMAINS LIE IN STATE IN EX-Senator CONKLING'S HOUSE. UTRICA, N. Y., Feb. 16.—The funeral of ex-Governor Horatio Seymour took place from old Trinity Church at 2 o'clock to-day. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodwin, of Calvary Church, offered a prayer at ex-Senator Conkling's residence with the family and relatives of the deceased at 1:30 P. M. After the funeral services in church the remains were taken to Forest Hill Cemetery.

A WIDOW'S SUICIDE. Leads to the Belief that She Murdered Her Lover. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—A sensation was occasioned yesterday morning at the little mission village near the Grubbe coal mine No. 3, four or five miles west of Belleville, by the finding of the body of Mrs. Sarah Wilkerson in a well upon the premises. The sensation was heightened from the fact that she is believed to have been implicated in the death of William Massey, the engineer at Grubbe mine, which occurred on the morning of January 20.

Mrs. Wilkerson, who was 47, a widow and had two sons. Suspicion at the time of the Massey murder rested on her and she has been kept under strict surveillance since that time. She was making arrangements to do. She has told some of the neighbors that had lived with her that she was married to her for some time, but left her home a year ago, owing to a falling out with her eldest son, who objected to her proposed union. Since that time she has on several occasions been seen to meet Massey at the point where he was killed, and it is said that some of her former suitors had been broken of his engagement with her. Massey was only about 30 years of age.

The general impression in the mining settlement is that through fear of the police, Mrs. Wilkerson determined to end her life, and having no other means, she fell into the well on the date of her meeting. She could neither read nor write, and therefore left nothing to tell what was the prime reason for her suicide.

FIRE BREAK MAKERS IN CONFLICT. PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16.—The fire break manufacturers from Missouri, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania met here to-day to discuss the advisability of establishing a National Association, but adjourned this afternoon until to-morrow without arriving at any definite result. The idea was vigorously opposed by the Pennsylvania manufacturers on the ground that considering the widely differing interests between the eastern and western manufacturers it would be poor policy and in no manner profitable.

HENRY WATERSON'S CONDITION. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Waterson was somewhat better, though he was restless during the night. He will be several days before the crisis is passed.

NEWS IN BRIEF. The Keagler block at Paris, Texas, was burned last night. Loss \$35,000. Farmers in the vicinity of Akron, O., have been duped by lightning-robbers. Congressman John M. Glover has signed the St. Louis Republican for \$100,000 damages.

Generals Howard and Terry are expected to succeed Hancock and Pope in army promotions. The steamer Joe Peters was damaged to the extent of \$5000 yesterday at the Memphis wharf by the passing ice in the river. Towards making up the deficit in the Ohio State Treasury a bill will be introduced in the House to increase the tax levy by two mills a cent, making the total for 1887 three and one-half mills.

A Cincinnati harness making firm is opposing St. Louis workmen to take the place of strikers, who claim they are fighting for a principle, not wages, and they do not like the interference of the St. Louis men. But no violent opposition to the importation has yet been offered.

It is hinted that Frank Hall's case against Roma, of the Toledo (Ohio) Dispatch, is so weak that he will not be given the seat, even as a Democratic partisan necessity. Hard is so brilliant that there are some Democratic members who would be just as willing as not to keep him from taking the shine out of them.

BISMARCK YIELDS

TO THE ARGUMENTS OF THE POPE.

The May Laws to be Abolished—The Reconciliation Between the Vatican and the German Government Predicted a Year Ago—What Brought it About.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The *Vossische Zeitung* attributes the introduction of the bill in the Upper House of the Landtag to abolish many of the May Laws, first, to the Government's desire to outmaneuver the Center party in the Landtag in order to secure the approval of the Bishop of Fulda and to carry the bill by the weight of the Vatican adhesion. In the Lower House it is not likely that the Liberal opposition will oppose the bill.

The *Germania* (Ultramontane organ) is dissatisfied because the bill does not include an organic revision of the religious laws. The government's changed attitude toward the Vatican is semi-officially explained as follows: The government for two years desired to accede to the wishes of the Catholic subjects, but was hindered by the fact that the sessions of Parliament were attended with circumstances tending to raise the impression that the government could be driven by attacks and threats into unwillingly conceding what is no longer any ground for fear, therefore the government has introduced the present bill in the Landtag.

The bill abolishes the remainder of the May Laws, with the exception of the obligation to obtain government approval of religious appointments. Last September's *Fortnightly Review* contained an important article pointing out the evident relaxation of the strained relations which had long existed between Prince Bismarck and the Pope, and predicting that the influence of Baron von Schöller, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, would ultimately bring about a complete reconciliation. This prediction, which was denounced at the time as rash and optimistic, is now amply justified by current events at Berlin, including the elaborate interchange of honors between the Court of Berlin and the Court of St. Peter, and the Government bill presented to the Prussian House of Lords, repealing the May Laws. The universal belief at Berlin is that the Chancellor has capitulated to the Pope. The Liberals are frantic, and are crying out that Bismarck has "gone to Rome," in reference to the capitulation to the Pope.

The officials of the department report that up to date there have been 17,000 applications made for membership in the plan. The revised and corrected regulations will be made public in a few days. "The excitement about the relief plan of the company seems to have pretty much died out," said a Pennsylvania coal owner. "The miners are not so anxious to discuss it, but nothing more has been done. The excessive assessments are what is causing the trouble, and the men are still kicking against them. Those of us who have joined hope that the company will find a practical working, that they are more than necessary and will reduce them."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. Railroads Must Pay for Consequential Injuries in Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Supreme Court handed down two cases to-day which will be of vast importance to the people of Pennsylvania. They are the cases of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Duncan, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company vs. Patent. Both were argued early last year, and have this been pending in the Supreme Court for nearly a year. In both the question was squarely raised and ably argued whether the respective companies are subject to the provisions of the Constitution of 1874, which provides that owners of property taken for public use shall be compensated for consequential injuries.

The Supreme Court, in two long opinions by Judge Gordon, decides these questions in favor of the plaintiffs and against the railroad companies. The dissenters were Justice McPherson and Green, who hold that the State cannot "impair a solemn contract by amending its Constitution." Mr. Duncan was one of the Philbert street property owners who claimed that his property had been damaged by the Philbert Street Elevated Railroad. He brought suit for consequential damages under the provisions of the new Constitution. Suit will now be brought by all the property owners along Philbert street.

THE OHIO CENTRAL. CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—J. E. Story, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Ohio Central Railroad, said to a reporter: "The Ohio Central has just perfected a plan for constructing an incline and transfer at Charleston, W. Va. Work will commence at once and the whole will be completed in thirty days. We will then make direct connections with the Chesapeake & Ohio. At present we make our transfer with wagons. Of course the incline and transfer boat will be of great advantage to the Ohio Central. It will haul over one car at a time. This will give us excellent facilities to handle traffic to New York and the East over the C. & O., via New Port News. It will open out our lumber and coal cross-tie business more fully."

AN INDIANAPOLIS MYSTERY. An Old Soldier Taken from Home by Bogus Police, and Mysteriously Rescued. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—Mrs. John H. Martin, who resides on West Eighth street, this city, appeared at the police station to-night to see her husband, whom she stated had been arrested this morning. She was told that no such person was there or had been arrested. Much agitated she said she was afraid to return home, and she called on her neighbors. The following curious story was related. At 3 o'clock this morning she and her husband were awakened by loud knocking at the door of their residence. Three men desired admittance; they were admitted, and Mrs. Martin saw a badge and read a warrant for Martin's arrest, telling him that he was wanted for theft. He declared his innocence, but consented to go with them. They then handcuffed him and took him away. He has not been seen since, but Mrs. Martin suspected by his wife and neighbors. The only possible clue may be in this: Martin is an old soldier, and has recently led an exemplary life, but last June he finished serving time in the penitentiary for Northern Indiana. While there he received information that a pension had been allowed him of \$1,400, and that it was in a claim agent's hands here. Since his incarceration he has been trying to find the money, but as far as his wife knows, has failed to do it. She thinks the bogus arrest was a cover design to rob, and she fears murder. The police are investigating.

JUMPED FROM THE FOURTH STORY WINDOW. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Sister Euphrosinia, of the order of St. Francis, committed suicide this morning by throwing herself from a fourth-story window of the School of the Holy Trinity, in this city. It is supposed that she was suffering from dementia at the time, as she left no word explaining her action. No other cause can be ascertained for the act, as this is strengthened by the fact that for some time previous she had been confined to the St. Vincent Asylum. Little is known of her previous history except that she was formerly from Aidenburg, Ind.

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Best All-wool Ingrain Carpets Reduced to 15c

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Colton Ingrain Carpets Reduced to 35c

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CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

LACE CURTAINS, \$1.00 to \$50.00.

TURCOMAN CURTAINS, \$4.00 to \$50.00.

LACE CURTAINS, By the yard, 15 to 45c.