THE INTELLIGENCER.

Published Daily and Weekly,
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,
PROPRIETORS,
NO. 35 AND 37 FOURTEENTH STREET.

One Copy, One Year $3 00|Three Months.....$2 00
Six Months..... 4 00|One Month..... 65
Delivered by carriers in city, 15c per week.

Semi-Weekly Intelligencer.
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.
One Year.....$3 00|Six Months.....$1 50

The Weekly Intelligencer,
PUBLISHED THURSDAY.
One Year..... $1 00|Six Months..... 65
Great reduction to Clubs. Send for sample copy and circulars. Address,
FREW, CAMPBELL & HART,
WHEELING, W. VA.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Wheeling, W. Va., as second-class matter.

The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., OCTOBER 21, 1886.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—NATHAN GOFF, of Harrison Co.
Second District—W. H. H. FLICK, of Berkeley Co.
Third District—JAMES B. BROWN, of Kanawha Co.
Fourth District—J. A. HUTCHINSON, of Wood Co.

FOR STATE SENATE.
N. B. SCOTT, of Ohio County.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
N. E. WHITAKER,
GEORGE L. MUHN,
WILLIAM S. MEEK,
EDWARD M. ATKINSON.

GEN. GOFF'S SPEECH.

Continued From First Page.

paper; I am not saying anything against it in that sense. An advocate of Democracy. It has also commendation of Goff. Now, don't get mad, any of you. [Laughter.] But I find from the Weston *Democrat* that it alluded to Mr. Morrisons' bill; that was introduced to reduce our resources about $20,000,000; the reduction on sugar about $10,000,000, on other articles a reduction of $5,000,000, while by other articles placed on the free list we lose $5,000,000 more. Salt, lead, iron and other productions of West Virginia, are, by this bill, placed on the free list. The most important interests of West Virginia will receive a severe blow, should it become a law. And all her representatives should unite in an effort to defeat the bill. Morrison is too much of a free trader for the interests of this or any other State. Unless he changes his views he will be justly considered a crank. I believe Judge Brannon says he has very nearly become a crank. Now, if the Democratic orators and the papers—and they are right—support my views, should not the Weston editor have an article? It is taking care of your interests; but it is representing the national Democracy. It is telling you that you can't trust Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle, this great paper edited by some of your distinguished citizens; and yet it is trying to defeat me, although I did just what he told me to do. And you know that in the last two years Judge Brannon has changed some on that question. He is not making exactly the same speech now as then.

THE JUDGE'S JACK-KNIFE.

You all remember the Judge's jack-knife. Now, I allude to it in all kindness, because he made an argument from it. And it was said that by virtue of the tariff under our system of protection, the knife cost more than before that system of protection was inaugurated. The Judge don't believe it alone. There have been many men in this country that believe it. But tell me, any man under the sound of my voice that has bought a knife, if it has not been better and cheaper than ever before. And you know it is true. Now, before we had this protective tariff the knife was made across the ocean; since, they have been made by our own honest, protected, educated labor. They have been better and cheaper because they have been made by educated and protected labor. Then the Judge is not talking so much upon that line now, but he is in favor of protecting our West Virginia industries. He is going to protect those natural resources that a wise Providence has given us, such as coal, iron, wood, lumber, etc., but he is not going to care a snap for the other industries of the country. He don't care for the other laboring men of the country, for he confines himself to the industries in which West Virginia is alone interested. Now, don't you say he is changing his tune. He has had enough of protective theory as illustrated by the jack-knife. And his talk now is that iron ore beds, lumber and the other material resources of West Virginia should be protected. But you are taking issue with the Democratic party upon that question. The Democratic party is not in favor of it. No man under the sound of my voice, who has examined their platform, and looked into it, can maintain that position here. Why, the Democratic party in the Congress of the United States in the session just adjourned met together in caucus and solemnly resolved by a vote of four to one to make that free trade bill of Mr. Morrison's a party question. That will not be controverted. It cannot be gainsaid. And do you know, that the three Democratic members from this State voted in the Democratic caucus, as I am credibly informed, (for you know I wasn't in it; I am not one of the faithful,) to make it a party measure, and we are more able to believe it, because they voted to take it up in Congress. I voted against it. I will vote against it next December when I go back there, and when I have served out this term and commenced the next, I will vote against it then.

A THEORY OF THE TARIFF.

The Judge's theory upon the tariff is a wonderful one. It is a peculiar one. It is one, I think, that changes as the necessities of the times change. As the necessity for votes comes about. Now, I am the same here, there, and everywhere. I believe this principle is right. I am going to vote for it, men of Lewis, I am going to vote for it in the future as I have in the past, if it costs me all the votes of this county. I am going to make the same speech in Lewis county, that I make in Gilmer on that question; and the same speech in both of these counties, that I make in Ohio, Brooke and Marshall counties. If the gentlemen of the First Congressional district don't like my doctrine, don't believe that it will enhance and protect their interests, the remedy is in their hands. I am not sailing under any false colors. I have my platform stamped upon my banner, and my banner is floating upon my boat. I am sailing that boat over the seas of this congressional district from the Northern Panhandle down the Ohio, up the Monongahela, over the valleys and through the mountains in it, and I am going to land it in the political port of Salvation. [Wild cheers.] Now, gentlemen of Lewis, I wish I had time to go more in detail into the tariff question. My friend, Judge Brannon, when he discusses this question will tell you of the inequalities of the tariff; that this rate is too high, and that rate is too low; and that he and his friends want to equalize the thing. Gentlemen of Lewis, whenever you have your tariff rates equalized, whenever you have laws readjusted, you want them readjusted by its friends, [cries of "Hurrah for Goff,"] and not by its enemies. You want to have it readjusted by men who voted as Goff voted, and as Goff will vote again. Now, the principal thing to which Judge Brannon will call your attention on the equalization of the tariff, if I am to judge him to-day by the past, will be the tariff on sugar. Why, gentlemen, doesn't sugar cost you an enormous amount today? Isn't it very high? When did you ever get it as cheap as to-day? When did you ever get it as good? [Voice, "Never"]

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON SUGAR.

Do you remember what you paid for sugar when you bought it in the good old tariff reform days? When it was on the free list you paid more for it than you pay for it now, and it was a very indifferent article, too. It was made across the waters in foreign lands, in the main. Who saw it made much in his own time here for sale? Why, the men who controlled your market could make you pay for it just what they pleased. And that is one of the import duties that Judge Brannon wants to destroy. And by the way, Judge, you are taking issue with your party again, for Mr. Morrison himself, when he put in his bill, didn't take the ultra ground that Judge Brannon does. Why Mr. Morrison only readjusts the duties on sugar 20 per cent. What does that mean? It means that you will no longer have the 20 per cent in your treasury. It seems that the Cubans will raise sugar in price, and put that amount in their pockets. Now, isn't that the record? Isn't that the fact as it has been demonstrated by the legislation of the past, and as you men of Lewis know to be true; because you put your hands in your pockets and paid the high prices I have called your attention to. And yet, the cry now is, anything to revise the revenue duties. Gentlemen of Lewis, I ask you to ponder well, to consider seriously the questions raised and involved in this matter. I ask you to take them home with you. I ask you to lay by, and bury the feelings of a political campaign, if such you have, and reason one with the other, Democrat with Republican and Republican with Democrat. Talk over these things. Consider them by your firesides. Look at them as men of the same state, as men of the same household who are to live together. Men who will die together and be buried together. And consider that which is best for your mutual interest. [Time called.] I must leave you for a few minutes, as my time is out, but I will be with you again. [Cheers and loud and long continued applause.]

JUDGE BRANNON'S SPEECH

His attempt to Weaken Gen. Goff's Able Argument.

Judge Brannon was then introduced, by Wm. McGary, who said: Ladies and gentlemen, as Chairman of the Executive County Committee, I have the privilege and honor of introducing to you, our distinguished townsman, the honorable John Brannon. [Wild cheering.] After holding up his hand till the uproar had somewhat ceased, Judge Brannon spoke as follows:

My Friends and Fellow Citizens: To the people of the county of Lewis, I am no such stranger as to require an introduction to you. I am here, my friends, to-day, the selected candidate of the Democratic party for a seat in the Congress of the United States. [Cries of "Hurrah for Brannon" and "Hurrah for Goff."] I am here, my friends, to take the place of the distinguished gentleman who has taken his seat. I am here to take the place of this gentleman. [Voice: "Yes, in your mind."] I am here to show to you the fallacies and absurdities of the party that he represents. [Cries.] Gentlemen, keep quiet; I want my hour and a half. I am here to show you the false, seductive and delusive position of the gentleman who has just taken his seat. But to men's minds, who take the trouble to investigate the sophistries of the gentleman, his sophistries will vanish like a ghost in midair. [Cheers and cries for Goff.] Now, gentlemen, please behave yourselves, I want to treat you respectable. Hear me. [Voice, "Let both parties have a chance."] My friends, now pay attention, if you please, to what I present as the issues before the people in this election. This is not a Presidential election. It is an election to elect members of Congress, to represent you in the National Councils. Men's positions may sometimes change. Their political attitude may somewhat differ from what it did two years ago. My friends, you remember, that it was declared by the Republican party, that if the Democratic party obtained power, that they would take the pensions away from the Union soldier. It was declared that the Democratic party would assume the debts of the Confederate States.

"HE DENIES IT."

It was said by the Republican party, that if you put the Democratic party in power you would see ruin, and desolation, and decay all over the land. Now, my friends have these things proved to be true? [Cries of "No" and "Yes"] No, for they are not true.

And this gentleman has painted a picture before you of desolation and ruin over the land. And I saw in his poster in New Martinsville, "Come and hear Gen. Goff, and see how it is that West Virginia industries have been destroyed by the free trade Democratic party." Now, my friends, that is not so. I say here to-day, and I appeal to the enlightened judgment of every man under the sound of my voice, if that is true. Why, when the Republican party went out of power eighteen months ago the mills were all stopped, labor was paralyzed everywhere. Now, how is it to-day my friends? From one end of this land to the other, as I learn from the reports of the journals of this country, there is a greater boom in the industrial interests than there has been for several years. Look at the Wheeling INTELLIGENCER. I saw within the last two weeks an article copied from a northern journal which illustrates the prosperity which is pervading this whole land. And yet this gentleman will get up before this audience, and he will tell them there is no money; why there is no money. Isn't there? Money has been offered in the money centres at 2½ and 3 per cent. Why, that indicates the presence of money. And all you have to do is to get it. And when you have something to get it with you can get it. Don't you know that this country has suffered with drought? [Cries of "Grasshoppers."] If you use the means to obtain money it will come. Now, my friends, I have seen proper to mention this to direct your minds to what was said would be the result of Democratic success two years ago. Those statements were not true my friends. Now, my friend makes a great parade before this audience and seeks commmendation, because he was the only man in Congress from this State who voted against the Morrison bill. Sir, you never voted against the bill. [Cries and hurrahs for both Goff and Brannon.] General Goff won't get up before you and tell you that he voted against the Morrison bill. No, sir. Now let me explain what this bugaboo is. Let me explain to you how General Goff has tried to delude you. The Morrison bill was never voted on in the House of Representatives. Now, how was it? It seems that this committee reported what was called the Morrison bill in the House of Representatives. That bill did not reflect the views and sentiments of the Democratic party. No caucus of the Democratic party, as my friend has charged here, ever agreed to support the Morrison bill. And if I had been there, my friends, I would not have agreed to it. It was reported by the committee, and the question always was whether it would be considered. Some men wanted to consider it, although they were opposed to it. Take Mr. Snyder's position. Why, he voted to take up the bill, and Gen. Goff knows as well as Snyder knows it himself, that he would not have voted for that bill. [Cheers.]

CORRECTING MR. HENDRICKS.

Some men voted to take it up, with a view to perfecting it in accordance with the Republican platform at Chicago. The Republican party proposed to revise the bill. The only question was whether it should be considered. Now, Gen. Goff has made a speech to you, to represent to you that the Democratic party is in favor of it. [Cries of "Hurrah for Brannon."] I am showing up this gentleman's short-comings. I don't mean that he tells falsehoods, he is too much of a gentleman for that; but he makes suggestions so as to have erroneous impressions. I will give you tariff before I am through, General Goff. Hurriedly, my friends. Why, he said, that I did myself the credit to correct a statement of Mr. Hendricks, at Glenville the other day. Well, Gen. Goff. I made that statement two years ago. I made that correction two years ago. But, here let me say, that Gen. Goff is not correct in his statement. Not correct at all. Mr. Hendricks never said, there was $400,000,000 in the treasury. He said, that the Democratic candidate in Indiana had said so. Now, I told Gen. Goff two years ago that that was a mistake, and who does not make a mistake. And he has endeavored to show that the Democratic party has kept that money locked up. Ah! I will make that statement burn! [Hurrahs for both.] I think I know something about it. Why, says the General, I voted for that resolution to return that surplus—to pay that surplus on the public debt. Why, my friends, the record is the best evidence of my friends' conduct upon that subject. Before that resolution ever came up to be passed, the committee, of which Mr. Morrison was a member, was opposed to passing it. Mr. Morrison obtained the consent of the House that it should be presented. And it was presented. And this gentleman that represents so much money tried and did make a motion to recommit that resolution, and that was to delay it; and Goff voted for it. When it came up on its passage, he, like almost everybody else, voted for it. He told you that it went to the President and he refused to sign it. Now, I will give you a little history about what the President did, and what the Republican Senate did, and said about it. General, there were never as much as $400,000,000 applicable to the public debt. But whatever it was, it was accumulated by burdensome taxation. That was what we complained about two years ago. This great hurrah, that my friend makes, let me tell you how that is. It was $411,000,000 in the treasury. But, here my friends, by law it is required that there shall be retained $100,000,000, for no reason, in the treasury of the United States, than to worry and eat up the people of this country. [Cries.] If you will hear me, I think you farmers will agree with me. Now you take off $100,000,000. It leaves $311,000,000. You say that ought to have gone on the bonds. No. Why? Because there was represented by silver certificates to the extent of $40,000,000. The government has to hold that money to pay of the gold and silver certificates. Government says, we have paid that out. Now take $40,000,000

Continued on Third Page.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—On and after May 20, 1886—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. *Daily. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.—Wheeling time!

B. & O. R. R.—EAST.	Depart.	Arrive.
Express.....	*6:40 am	*10:25 am
Express.....	*5:25 pm	*8:55 pm
Cumberland Accom.....	7:35 am	4 35 pm
Grafton Accom.....	3:25 pm	8:15 am
Moundsville Accom.....	11:35 am	1:20 pm
WEST.		
Express (Chicago and Col).....	*9:25 am	*4:55 am
Express (Chicago and Col).....	*7:55 pm	*7:30 am
Zanesville Accom.....	4:00 pm	10:15 am
Wheeling & St. C. Ry.		
Leaves B & O. Depot, via:		
Leaves Wheeling.....	†8:35 am	†8:15 am
Leaves Wheeling.....	†11:50 pm	†1:35 pm
Leaves Wheeling.....	†6:00 pm	†5:45 pm
W., P. & B. Div.		
Washington and Pittsburgh....	*5:05 am	*9:25 am
Washington and Pittsburgh....	*7:35 am	‡11:30 am
Washington and Pittsburgh....	*6:30 pm	†6:20 pm
Washington and Pittsburgh....	*1:35 pm	*10:25 pm
Washington.....	‡1:50 pm	7:20 am
P., C. & St. L. Ry.		
Pittsburgh.....	†7:20 am	†6:55 pm
Pittsburgh and New York.....	‡11:10 pm	‡3:30 pm
Pittsburgh and New York.....	‡3:55 pm	‡11:55 am
WEST.		
Express, Cin. and St. Louis.....	† 7:02 am	† 7:00pm
Express, Cin. and St. Louis.....	‡ 8:45 pm	‡ 6:15pm
Express, Steubenville and Col..	† 1:10 pm	† 3:30pm
Steubenville and Dennison.....	† 3:55 pm	.....
C. & P. R. R		
Pittsburgh and Cleveland.....	† 5:47 am	† 8:17pm
Steubenville Accommodation..	† 9:03 am	† 3:17pm
Pitts., New York and Chicago..	†10:52 am	†11:00am
Wellsville accommodation.....	† 4:47 pm	† 5:55pm
Cleveland Chi. & Pitsb'g Exp..	† 1:47 pm	† 8:20am
C., L. & W. R. R.		
Express, Cleveland, E. and W..	†12:02 pm	† 2:52pm
Massillon Accom.....	† 4:42 pm	†10:37am
St. Clairsville Accom.....	† 9:37 am	† 8:22am
St. Clairsville Accom.....	† 2:02 pm	†12:55pm
St. Clairsville Accom.....	† 5:47 pm	† 5:17pm
Local Freight and Accom.....	4:37 pm	† 9:07pm
Ohio River Railroad.		
Passenger.....	* 7:10 am	*10:40am
Passenger.....	* 4:00 pm	* 8:20pm
Freight.....	8:50 am	5:30pm

B. Z. & C. Railroad.

Leave Bellaire at 9:00 a. m. for Woodsfield and Zanesville.

Leave Bellaire at 1:30 p. m. for Woodsfield and Summerfield.

Leave Bellaire at 4:35 p. m. for Woodsfield.

Arrive at Bellaire at 12:15 p.m. from Summerfield, 3:30 p. m. for Zanesville, 8:25 a. m. for Woodsfield.

New Steamer Princess.

Leaves Wheeling.		Leaves Bellaire.	
6:30 A. M.	2:15 P. M.	7:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
8:45 "	4:00 "	10:00 "	4:40 "
11:30 "	5:30 "	1:00 "	6:15 "
SUNDAY TRIPS.			
Leaves Wheeling.		Leaves Bellaire.	
8:00 A. M.	4 00 P. M.	9:00 A. M.	4:40 P. M.
10:30 "	5:30 "	11:30 "	6:00 "
2:00 P. M.		3:00 P. M.	

Close connection made on all trains—B. Z. & C. R. R., C. & P. R. R. and B & O. R. R.

Extra trips on short notice.

JAMES B. CAMPBELL, Captain.

WHEELING & ELM GROVE R. R.—On and after MAY 8, 1886, trains will run as follows:

Leave Wheeling.		Leave Wheeling Park.	
5:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	6:10 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:10 "	2:00 "	7:00 "	3:00 "
7:00 "	3:00 "	8:00 "	4 00 "
8:00 "	4:00 "	9:00 "	5:00 "
9:00 "	5:00 "	10:00 "	6:10 "
10:00 "	6:10 "	11:00 "	7:00 "
11:00 "	7:00 "	12:00 M.	8:10 "
12:00 M.	8:00 "	1:00 P.	8:55 "
	9:30 "		10:00 "

SUNDAY—Leave City a. 7 a. m., and every hour at 9 p. m. Leave Wheeling Park at 8 a. m., an every hour to 10 p. m. "Church train," 12:10.

my1 C. HIRCH, Superintendent.

1886.
City Tax Notice.

OFFICE OF CITY COLLECTOR,
PUBLIC BUILDING,
WHEELING, Oct. 16, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the City Tax Bills for 1886 are now ready, and will be due Monday, November, 1886. Persons paying ALL their taxes on or before December 1, 1886, will be entitled to a discount of 2 percent on City Taxes. The Taxes on Real Estate will bear interest from December 1, 1886, at the rate, of 10 percent per annum, until paid.

M. C. CRAWFORD,
oc16 City Collector.