The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1886. VOLUME XXXV.—NUMBER 76.

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

It is interesting to recall that when President Arthur set up for himself, Mr. Conkling fell out with him.

A fine and prosperous Eagle, being asked by an envious Vulture how he kept himself in such excellent condition, replied: "I am being boycotted."

It was odd, wasn't it, to ask Speaker Carlisle to speak to the toast "American Industries"? The toast should have been "British Industries," you know.

A coroner's jury decides that it was a boiler fed with shavings that caused the terrific explosion in Philadelphia. Who would think of the apparently harmless shaving exploding?

Mayor Grace, of New York, has appointed two competent women to membership in the Board of Education, and the populace has not risen as one man in revolt. There are, however, some long-eared owls who shake their heads.

Chairman Cooper, of the Pennsylvania Republican Committee, attributes to Mr. Blaine's striking presentation of the tariff question the handsome result in Pennsylvania and the increased Republican vote in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the border States. And so Chairman Cooper tosses his cap for Blaine in 1888.

Marion county Democrats have an election rule that works both ways, but every time it counts in a defeated Democrat, so nice is the adjustment of the machinery. It counted out the Republican, Furbee, in 1880, and it counted in the Democrat, Kinsey, in 1886. Yet we do not hear that the novel and valuable device has been patented.

President Cleveland restored District Attorney Benton, of Missouri, because his speech-making did not interfere with his official duties. It was the same in the case of District Attorney Stone, of Pennsylvania, but he has not been restored. Unless the President treats Democrats and Republicans alike, he cannot expect the people to believe that he does not discriminate. On the other hand, if he desires to remove an officer because he is a Republican, let him say so frankly. The people do not admire the Pharisee's role.

State Senator Wm. M. O. Dawson, editor of the *Preston County Journal*, recalls that when he took his seat in the Senate of West Virginia, in 1881, he and Major McGrew, of the adjoining county of Monongalia, were the only Republican Senators. Dr. Barbee, of Mason, then a Greenbacker and now a Republican, added to the number, made a combined Opposition of three. The next State Senate will contain twelve clear-cut Republicans, and, if there had not been two unhappy slips, the number would have been fourteen, a majority of two. In the Legislature of 1885-86 the Democrats had a majority of four in the Senate. In the next they will have a majority of two.

"We are coming, Father Abraham."

Mr. Beecher leans to the free trade side of the tariff question, but when he recites facts they are of necessity on the other side. In his interesting talk in to-day's Intelligencer he tells of the numerous manufacturing plants transferred from free trade England to protected America. When Englishmen bring their money to this side to put in manufacturing enterprises, they employ men who will consume American products; they vindicate our policy and they are welcome.

Mr. Beecher speaks also of the depression existing in England, notwithstanding its priceless boon of free trade. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Morrison and the rest of them are under the impression that protection has crippled American industries. They cannot tell what it is that has made British industries go on one leg.

DAVIS TO VANCE.

The President of the Confederacy to the North Carolina Senator.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Anent the charge by General Sherman made some time ago that Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy, had threatened to use his army to coerce the Southern States, the *Sun* will publish to-morrow a letter which was written by Davis to Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, in January, 1863, and which was published in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard* at that time.

The document, which is quite lengthy, rehearses the futile efforts made by Davis to obtain a conference with Northern leaders looking to a peaceful settlement of the differences, and concludes as follows:

"I fear much from the tenor of the news I received from North Carolina that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to 'aid and comfort to the enemy,' and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scourge of civil warfare, which will devastate her homes if the designs of these traitors be suffered to make headway. I know you will place yourself in your legitimate position, in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the North State to be blackened by such a stain. Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietitude on the subject has arisen from fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that by your over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere. You will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed.

The Imaginative Reporter.

New York, Nov. 19.—J. L. Ryland, editor of the *Herald-Democrat*, at Leadville, Col., telegraphs as follows in reply to an inquiry concerning the story that a stage had gone over a 200-foot precipice, causing loss of life: "Stage did not go over precipice. No one killed. It was a plain upset. The only lady passenger fainted. A man named Dwyer had his leg injured. All the passengers are at Aspen, and are well. There is no 200-foot precipice between Leadville and Aspen, and we do not hold 200 feet of snow over from one season to another here, hence there was no avalanche to cover up the dead and dying. The story is the work of a young reporter."

ARTHUR'S FUNERAL

TO BE QUIET AND MODEST.

The Arrangements For the Obsequies of the Ex President of the United States—Telegrams of Condolence—The President Will Attend.

New York, Nov. 19.—The funeral ceremonies over General Arthur's remains will be entirely without display. His remains will not lie in state, but after the services on Monday will be taken direct to the Rural Cemetery at Albany. It was the intention of the authorities of Albany to have the remains lie in state in City Hall there, and with that object in view Mayor Thatcher, of that city, sent the following this afternoon:

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1886.

John E. McElroy:—

No. 123 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Will it be agreeable to the family to have President Arthur's remains lie in state in City Hall, this city, on Monday.

John Boyd Thatcher, Mayor.

The answer was telegraphed:

Hon. Jno. Boyd Thatcher, Mayor of Albany, N. Y.:

The family of Gen. Arthur request me to acknowledge your telegram and to express to you their sincere appreciation. As it is their desire that the exercises shall be of as simple a character as possible it has been decided not to accept any offer of public ceremony.

John E. McElroy.

The Board of Aldermen to-day received a message from Mayor Grace in regard to the death of Ex-President Arthur. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. All public buildings were ordered draped and public business suspended on the day of the funeral.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

The following are among the telegrams of condolence received by the family of the late ex-President.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.

Mrs. John McElroy.

In expressing our profound sorrow and sincere sympathy, we voice the universal sentiment here.

John P. Jones.
John W. Mackay.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 19.

C. A. Arthur.

Allow me to tender sincerest sympathy in your great bereavment. It is my intention to be present at the funeral.

James G. Blaine.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 19.

C. A. Arthur.

I am instructed by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of this State, now in session at the capital, to convey to you and your sister, its sincere condolence.

A. D. Gardner, Commander.

Stillwater, Minn., Nov. 19.

C. A. Arthur, Jr.

Accept and convey to Mrs. McElroy and your sister my deepest sympathy. The end so long expected finds us still unprepared and unreconciled to the earthly ending of one of the noblest of private citizens and best of public men.

D. M. Sabin.

The President will Attend.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The President will leave Washington Sunday night for New York to attend the funeral of ex-President Arthur Monday morning. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Bayard, Endicott, Whitney and Lamar, and Postmaster General Vilas. The party will return to Washington Monday afternoon, leaving New York directly after the funeral. The United States Senatorial Committee will leave here Sunday at 4 p. m.

On account of the death of ex-President Arthur President Cleveland did not hold his customary reception this afternoon.

The Postmaster General to-day issued the following order: "On Monday, the 22d of November, 1886, the postoffices of the United States may be closed between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., in memory of the late President of the United States, Chester Alan Arthur, and the usual emblems of mourning displayed."

Officially Notified.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—At 3:30 this afternoon Attorney General Garland formally announced to the Supreme Court the death of ex-President Arthur. The Chief Justice said the Court received the sad intelligence with sincere regret, and as a mark of its respect, the Court would stand adjourned until Tuesday next. The President to-day issued an executive order for the closing of the Executive Department on Monday, the day set apart for the funeral of ex-President Arthur.

THE BURIAL SPOT.

Where the Remains of Ex-President Arthur will be Interred.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The burial spot of the late ex-President Arthur will be in the family lot within the rural cemetery that lies on the west bank of the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy next to a small elm tree. The sarcophagus over the grave of Mrs. Arthur is the most impressing object on the plat. The sarcophagus is about six and one-half feet in length and about two and one-half feet in height and width. On the top, which is slightly round at the middle, is a cross of white marble reaching the full length of the sarcophagus. About the edge of the block, carved in large letters, is this inscription: "Here lies the body of Ellen Lewis Herndon, wife of Chester A. Arthur. Born at Culpepper Court House, Va., August 30, 1837. Died at New York, January 2, A. D., 1879." The ex-President will be buried on the right of this grave. The sarcophagus over the grave of Mrs. Arthur rests on a blue stone slab, which extends beyond the sacrophagus block.

Facing the sarcophagus are two plain marble tombstones, about eighteen inches apart. They mark the last resting place of the Rev. William Arthur, D. D., and his wife Malvina, ex-President Arthur's father and mother. The inscription on the marble over the grave of the former is: "The Rev. William Arthur, D. D., born county Antrim, Ireland, 1796. Died at Newtonville, Albany county, October 27, 1875. Aged 79." The following appears upon the tombstone over the grave of the ex-President's mother: "Malvina Stone, wife of William Arthur. Born at Berkshire, Vt., April 29, 1802. Died at Newtonville, January 29, 1869. Aged sixty-seven years. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praised her." To the left of the graves of the reverend gentleman and his wife is a slab, marking the grave of Jane, the daughter of William and Malvina Arthur, who died April 15, 1852, agad eighteen years.

To the left of the grave of Mrs. Chester A. Arthur is a small, cross-shaped tombstone, on the base of which is "Wm. Lewis Herndon Arthur, died July 3, 1863, aged two years and seven months." Still further to the left of this grave is the resting place of William Lewis Herndon, who was born at Culpepper, Va, October 10, 1817, and died at Hyeres, France, in April, 1878.

Red Star Cough Cure supplants harmful features of other cough cures. No poisons.

EDMUNDS' POSITION

In the Late Campaign—Why he Refused to Speak.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 19.—Following is a letter written by Senator Edmunds, which was sent yesterday to the editor of the *Daily Vermonter* for publication by the person to whom it was addressed. It has been kept from the public nearly two years, and it is probably the only personal explanation from Senator Edmunds which the public has obtained concerning his position in the last Presidential campaign. The person by whom it was received is well known and can vouch for its authenticity, though the recipient desires that his name be withheld. The following is an exact copy, with the exception of the address:

"Washington, D. C., April 15, 1885.

"Dear Sir—I have your very kind and welcome letter of the 10th, and thank you heartily for it. It is true my position was trying, for on reflection I felt that it was far better that the Republican ticket should succeed (whatever any personal opinion had been and was concerning a candidate) than that the Government should go into the hands of the Democratic party, but I could not under any circumstances or temptation say that I believed something about a candidate that I did not believe, and if I were to make speeches and say what I did believe as to certain transactions, etc., or was, (so speaking) to refuse to answer questions on these topics, it would be especially worse for the party than staying at home. I know, therefore, that I did the best thing for the party that an honest man could do.

"I believe, then, that the sober-minded Republicans of Vermont will not condemn me because I could not and would not tell untruths, or be a hypocrite, even to retain our party in power. I understand perfectly the bad success, one *ab infra* and one *ab extra* whence came the sort of things to which you refer, but there is nothing that I wish to do about it other than to go on manfully and try, as I have always done, to do my duty in the Senate and, so far as I have the ability, to honor the Commonwealth that has bestowed upon me, unasked, great trusts and honor. I can never be a 'wire worker' or beggar for the gift she has hitherto freely placed in my hands, not as the consequence of importunity, but (as she supposed) for the advancement of her own interest. If the people believe that these interests may be better confided to other hands it is their right and their duty to act accordingly. My only ambition is that the honest and intelligent men of Vermont and of the country shall think that I am brave enough to walk according to the light that I have, and not to worry about consequences.

"My dear sir, I am not posing as a martyr, for the pride of the place and the power is, as it seems to me, more and more as the swift years go by, among the least of the pleasures or benefits of life.

There is an inextinguishable joy in having been faithful to truth and self-respect, and there will always be with me a glad gratefulness to those who have honored me with their respect and confidence. I am, in haste, sincerely yours,

"George F. Edmunds."

Fireburg's Double Crime.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 19.—Schneider's blacksmith and wagon shop in the southern part of the city was burned yesterday, and an hour later the remains of a man were found in the debris. The body was burned to a cinder, but was eventually recognized as that of Jasper Bremmerman, an employe whose family resided in the northern part of the city, but who for some unaccountable reason slept in the shop last night. When found the body was near the door, and the deceased had evidently been trying to escape when overcome by heat and flame. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Gigantic Strike Threatened.

Fall River Mass, Nov. 19.—A strike in which 20,000 cotton operatives will take part will be inaugurated here within a month, unless the manufacturers grant an increase in the wages of their employes. The demand made by the spinners about two weeks ago, to have the wages restored to the rates paid in 1884, was so unfavorably received by the mill owners, and such disinterestedness was displayed in their neglect to notice it, that the operatives of all grades became thoroughly exasperated and there is now a strong feeling in favor of a strike.

A New Kink.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The *Inter Ocean's* New Orleans special says: A new factor has been introduced into the labor problem in Louisana. It has been long known that the Knights of Labor were engaged among the field hands organizing lodges of the order, but the first effect of their work has just been manifested. About one hundred hands on the Fairview plantation, one mile above Berwick, owned by Captain Pharr, have been on a strike since Monday. Cutting, hauling and grinding cane has entirely ceased. The hands are all Knights of Labor, and the strike was instituted by order of the local assembly at Berwick. The men demand an increase of 5 percent in wages.

The Coke Workers' Trouble.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 19.—At the conference of the Connellsville coke operators and their employes to-day, to consider the recent demands made by the latter, the operators refused to grant any of the demands except the one asking for a small advance in wages to pay for sharpening tools. This proposition was rejected by the miners and the meeting adjourned.

Subsequently the miner's officials offered to submit the question to arbitration, but as a number of the operators had left for their homes, action was postponed until to-morrow. Secretary Miller, of the Miner's Association, says that if the operators refuse to consent to arbitration a strike of the 12,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region will be ordered at once.

Steel Works Strike.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.—All the employes of the Bolton Steel Works, at Canton, O., struck to-day, because the manager discharged a heater for refusing to put 25 billets instead of 15 into his furnace as an experiment. It is thought the strike will be adjusted.

Pinkerton Men Discharged.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury ignored the bill against the Pinkerton men, charged by the coroner's jury, with complicity in the death of Terrence Begley, near the Union Stock Yards after the close of the former strike. The Pinkerton men have all been discharged.

Shot His Wife Dead.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19.—About daylight this morning just after the close of a ball given by the Italian Brotherhood of Policemen, Charles Jones shot and instantly killed his wife. Jones was intoxicated and tried to pick a quarrel with several persons who attended the ball. His wife interfered for the purpose of getting him home, when he drew his revolver and shot her through the head. The murderer was arrested immediately and is now in the Central station. He has always borne a good reputation and was considered one of the best officers on the force.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

A WHALER'S CREW'S EXPERIENCE

In Davis Straits—Shipwrecked and Adrift on the Ocean—A Narrow Escape—Many Disasters on the Lakes and Large Loss of Life.

New York, Nov. 19.—A special from St. Johns, N. F., says: The Peterhead whaler, Catherine, Captain Benjie, left port on March 18 on a whale and seal fishing voyage in Davis Straits and Cumberland Gulf. The ship's company numbered 25. The western voyage to Cape Farewell was one succession of terrific gales with mountainous seas. The ship labored much and strained heavily. The months of July and August were passed in vainly endeavoring to reach the fields. On September 30 the Captain had to beach the ship, which was making water rapidly and fast settling down. Scarcely was the whaler beached when she swung over on a serrated reef which pierced her bottom and sides, converting her into a complete wreck. The boats were immediately lowered and filled with provisions, nautical instruments and clothing, and with sails set and oars manned the shipwrecked crew set out in the hope of crossing the path of some Dundee or New Foundland whaler.

During ten weary days and nights, with meagre food, no fire, no water only ice, the Peterhead waiers went through the terrible ordeal from exposure to a climate almost within the Arctic circle. Cramped in their boats and insufficiently clothed they sailed and rowed from New Gonwile, where the Catharine was beached, a distance of 200 miles, till they reached Black Head Island. Here there is a station house owned by Williams & Co., of London.

It is kept by a Russian firm named Fred Shearmann, with a German and an Italian as assistants. The ship-wrecked crew were here treated with greatest inhumanity. They were not allowed the shelter of the station for themselves or clothing. The Italian cook stealthily conveyed to them an occasional biscuit and a cup of coffee and they were forced to quarter themselves on the hospitable Esquimaux, who shared with them their miserable wigwams, their camp fires and their seal or walrus flesh. Fortunately, on the 16th of October, the steamship Eagle, Captain Jackson, hove in sight, when signals were made from the island. The Eagle rapidly bore down from the North, took the Peterhead whalers on board and arrived safely with them at St. Johns Wednesday. The Eagle was the last of the whaling fleet so far north and had she unfortunately passed in the night or in a dense fog the little colony on Black Head Island now numbering some fifty souls, including the Esquimaux, must have perished miserably from starvation, there being less than two months provisions on hand.

DISASTROUS COLLISION

Between Two Steamships in New York Harbor—One Sinks.

New York, Nov. 19.—There was a big collision between the steamships Beaconsfield and Britannia this morning about half past nine o'clock, between the Battery and Governor's Island. The collision also forced the steamship Vandyck ashore on the reef just off the battery. The Beaconsfield is commanded by Captain Colt and is 1,118 tons. She was outward bound from Dow's Stores, Brooklyn, to Aberdeen, Scotland, with a general cargo. The Britannia is a French Steamer, and was consigned to J. W. Elwell, of his city, with a general cargo from Frapse and Gibraltar, which place she left November 4th and arrived this morning. It appears that the Beaconsfield was proceeding outward and the Britannia coming in, both off the Battery, and the Beaconsfield steamed straight ahead. The Britannia tried to cross her bows, but the strong wind swept her right down, and her bow crashed through the iron plate on her port side of the Beaconsfield opposite her boilers, and cut her from the deck clear to the waters edge, making a hole large enough to drive a row boat through.

The Brittania suffered but little through the accident, as she only had a hole through her stern piece, above the water's edge. As soon as the collision was noticed five or six towboats immediately steamed out to the assistance of the disabled steamers. The steamers were got apart, when it was found that the Beaconsfield was in a sinking condition and that the water was putting out her fires. Several tug boats immediately gave her lines and started for the flats off Ellis Island, so that she could not sink in the deep water. There the Beaconsfield sank.

The steamship Vandyck was proceeding down the East River bound to Liverpool with a general cargo, and the pilot, noticing the collision, tried to keep to one side of the channel, but it was not wide enough to pass by, and consequently she ran ashore on the reef right off the Battery, where she remained for some time with six or seven tugs trying to pull her off. It is thought that a mistake may have been made in the signals of the two steamers and that the collision was caused in that way. The Britannia's gross tonnage was 2,432. Her hailing port was Marseilles, France.

POUNDED BY WAVES.

The Stranding of a Lake Schooner.—The Crew Lost.

Detroit, Nov. 19.—A special to the *Free Press* from Frankfort says: A terrible lake disaster occurred last night, and there is left not a soul to tell the story. During the height of the storm yesterday afternoon at intervals through the blending snow storm, a three masted schooner could be seen about six miles southwest of Frankfort. Her poles were almost bare and the deck seemed clear of a cargo. An attempt was made to anchor her, and she held for a time, but soon broke loose and drifted helplessly before the gale. The wind gradually increased in violence and the seas were growing every moment larger, when darkness settled like a pall over the face of the lake. Help was asked from the Life Saving Station at Manistee, but it was impossible for a tug to live in such a gale. After great trouble the life saving station six miles north of here was reached and the apparatus hauled down the coast, by a few volunteers, over steep hills, winding ravines and heavy snow drifts, they arrived at the scene of disaster at Herring Creek, at 4 o'clock this morning, after a twenty miles struggle against the elements. The scene beggars description. The vessel was totally broken up and with the cargo piled up on the beach everything being completely destroyed. Captain Matthews thinks she must have had her anchor down and pounded to pieces on the outer bar. One body was found, that of a man about 30 years old. In the pocket of his coat was a letter bearing the address "William Laury, 181 Madison street, Chicago."

His face was badly jammed and his hands lacerated. The vessel's yawl with the name Menekunee was near by, uninjured. It is thought she had a crew of nine men and that she broke as soon as she struck. No other bodies have yet been discovered.

A Schooner Missing.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Fears are entertained that the schooner William Jones has been lost in the storm prevailing Wednesday night and continuing all of yesterday. Captain David Ball, the well-known vessel owner, was aboard. His son, John H., was commanding. The vessel left this port Tuesday morning for Grand Haven and ought to have reached that place the same evening. Nothing had been heard of her up to 11 o'clock this morning. A telegram received this morning from Grand Haven says that no intelligence of the William Jones has been received there and that she was leaking badly when last in that port. The dispatch also says that the schooners Hunter, Savage and David Macy which cleared from Chicago Wednesday have not arrived as yet. Much anxiety is felt for their safety.

Wrecked Sailors Rescued.

Marquette, Mich., Nov. 19.—The officers and crew of the steam barge Robert Wallace and her consort, the schooner David Wallace, which went ashore on Chocolay Beach in storm November 18, were rescued this morning by the crew from the life saving station at Houghton, which came with boats and apparatus on a special train. Both the officers and men were in excellent condition, save that the crew of the barge were weak from the prolonged fast.

Another Schooner Lost.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Muskegon, Mich., special says: The hull of a schooner supposed to be the Helen, of Chicago, is floating about a half a mile out in Lake Michigan abreast of the harbor. Wreckage has been coming ashore since yesterday. Among other things is a yawl boat with the name "Helen, of Chicago," upon it. The crew is supposed to be lost.

COUNT KALNOKY

On the Russian Question—A Very Conservative View.

Pesth, Nov. 19.—It is stated here that Austria, England and Germany have proposed that before a successor to Prince Alexander on the Bulgarian throne be elected, the union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia shall be admitted on a permanent basis. It is said that Russia has objected to the proposal.

Count Kalnoky, Imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs, in closing the debate on the budget yesterday before the committee of the Austrian delegation, referred again at length to the Bulgarian question. He said the Imperial Government's policy was to uphold as long as possible the Berlin treaty as the legal basis for the conduct of affairs in the Balkan States and the basis on which peace was to preserved. This policy would be pursued in order to enable the Balkan States which the treaty created to become independent. This policy, Count Kalnoky continued, had so far succeeded that Russia also favored now the maintenance of the status quo and the preservation of peace in the Balkan regions. Bulgaria herself had been the first to be guilty of an infraction of the principle of the Berlin treaty. This was when she aided and shared in the Roumelian revolution of 1885.

Count Kalnoky said he did not wish to reproach Bulgaria; he merely alluded to the historical fact. If Austria maintained the Berlin treaty, it should not be difficult for the other powers to do so. He admitted that Russia was more favorably situated with respect to exercising greater influence with the people of the different Balkan States, than was either Austria or Hungary. Austria and Hungary, however, did nothing in the direction of extending their influence among the Balkan peoples which did not emenate from the Imperial Government. Consuls could not multiply Austria's relations to a foreign country nor found Austrian popularity in a foreign country. He regretted that such a small number of Austrians traveled in Bulgaria, compared to the number of persons belonging to other nationalities who visited that country, and urged that steps should be at once taken to increase activity in Austria's industrial and commercial relations with the Bulgarians.

There was another reason why Austria should adhere to the policy he had enunciated. The very certainty that the settlement of the Bulgarian question would not involve, by any means, a settlement of the whole Eastern question, afforded the strongest incentive to Austria to proceed with all possible patience and to husband her resources. He hoped the committee would agree with him that before all else a peaceful settlement of the present issue should be sought. He recognized the fact that the Bulgarians had an aptitude for forming a State, but he thought that Austria had a right to utter a warning against too great optimism. He admitted that the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia did not conflict with either Austrian or European interests, but pointed out that Austria did not possess the sole right to speak regarding Bulgaria's and Roumelia's rights to carrying out this union. The conduct of the Bulgarians since independence had been accorded them warranted the conclusion that they would always step forward to maintain and secure that independence.

Senator Sweeney's Majority.

Parkersburg, Nov. 19.—The recount in this, Wood county, gives Sweeney, for State Senator 2,454, Smith 2,439 and Hall 283, a majority of 15 for Sweeney, or a gain of two for Smith over the first count. Sweeney's majority in the whole district is 12. The result was declared yesterday and a certificate of election issued to Sweeny. The majorities in the several counties are as follows: For Sweeney, Wirt 154. For Smith, Tyler 259.

To Manufacture Steel Nails.

St. Louis, Nov. 19.—The St. Louis Wire Mills Company, a new enterprise will be put into operation on December 1. A large mill for the drawing of wire and the manufacture on an extensive scale of round steel nails. They will employ 1,000 men. The Belcher Sugar Refinery, which shut down a short time ago, will start up again in January and work Louisiana raw sugar.

A Base Ball Sensation.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Base ball circles were excited to-day by the information that the Detroit club had announced its determination to withdraw from the National League. The reason given was that a majority of the League managers had destroyed the club's prospects by passing a rule which would prove financially disastrous to the Detroits.

Treasurer Short.

Indianapolis, Nov. 19.—The *Journal's* Vincennes, Ind., special reports that it is officially announced in that city that Henry Duesterberg, the city treasurer, is short in his accounts $10,000 or $12,000. Duesterberg is nearing the end of his second term and has been a much respected man. His only attempt at explanation is he has been defrauded by somebody connected with his office and he makes no specific charges against any one. His bond is ample to cover the shortage.

A Horrible Form

Of malarial disease is dumb ague. Constant drowsiness, sleep interrupted by a chill, succeeded by a consuming heat, and that by an exhaustive sweat. A sensation as of numbness from cold, but no shaking attends it. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably eradicates it, though it is the most obstinate form of miasma-born disease. To conquer it with quinine is as impossible as to battle down Gibraltar with a bow-ter. Malarial disorders of every kind are attended with derangement of the liver, a fact evinced by the sallow tint which the skin assumes in such diseases. For this symptom, as well as for its cause, the Bitters is a certain remedy. Constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, are also relieved by this fine alterative.

BEECHER'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

American News in English Newspapers—Protection to American Industries—Our Products in the English Market—American Goods Fashionable.

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Special Correspondence to the Intelligencer.

Brooklyn, Nov. 17.—An American living in London, or staying in London for a time, becomes very hungry for American news. From the great London dailies he will get but little. It might seem as if America was not cared for by the English press; but it is our very prosperity and our quietness as a result of prosperity that is the reason for the apparent omission of American news. Let one staying in London look in the papers each morning for what is going on upon the Continent. There is so much of vital interest, and every day, like a kaleidoscope, the news reported assumes different forms and colors—Russia and all the multitude of jealousies that surround her and her army; Turkey and Bulgaria; Austria and her relations to the provinces around her, and, above all, Germany and Prince Bismarck, what he thinks and what he does not think, what he means and what he does not mean. These elements of excitement, brimming full every day, absorb the attention of the newspaper readers and fill the columns of the *News* or the *Times*, the *Standard* or the *Telegraph* and various other journals with their ever-varying and always fresh excitement. Because these things are at their door and directly concern Great Britain's own interests, the people are curious, hungry and excitable. On the other hand, America lies almost without a wrinkle on her brow. She has no dangerous neighbors. The ordinary strife of politics in our own midst—variable, evanescent—commands but very little attention abroad. If we were clamorous, bellicose, it would be different. A moment's wrinkle on the surface of affairs is all that the fishery question can excite, and, as both Governments are disposed to peace and harmony, even this amounts to but very little.

What does England care whether there is an Indian outbreak from their reservation? What do the newspapers care as to the ups and downs of the discussions of free trade and protection? What does England care whether the Prohibitionists gain or lose in their votes? These are things more or less interesting to us; but of no considerable interest to people that are outside. Meanwhile the plow goes on and the harvests are reaped; the loom clanks and the warehouses are filled with goods; the powder drives out of the mine its gold and its iron, and the railroads carry it. The railroads themselves have their feuds, and are making agreements and forever breaking them. These things are of considerable importance to us, but of very little to foreign nations. It may be said, therefore, that the dearth of news in the English papers about America is a testimony to the even, uniform prosperity which belongs to our land. The election of a Mayor with the sudden uprising of the labor vote attracts a moment's attention and speculation, and within a week it sinks back to its old dead level.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN AMERICA.

But it need not on this account be supposed that the English people have no interest in America. A profound interest has been excited and it increases year after year. When I was in Great Britain in 1863, in the midst of our war of emancipation, the whole atmosphere was filled with prejudice; the sympathies of the intelligent classes ran almost exclusively with the South. Many hoped that the nation would be divided. It is not strange, amid the wide experience of the jealousies between nation and nation on the continent, that the English people should have supposed that the greatness of America would in some way antagonize the interests of Great Britain. It was even freely said that it was to the interest of Great Britain that America should be divided, and that the respective separated sections should have enough domestic broils at home to keep them from meddling with the affairs of the world. But all this has passed. The magnitude, vigor and results of the war have been an impressive lesson to Europe. Because we know how to fight and to persevere in our indomitable purpose to maintain the Union; because with the astounding resources of the country we could pay off a gigantic debt in less time than the life of a generation; because the vast armies gathered for the war melted away without danger to the civil peace of the country, and all our soldiers turned their swords into plowshares and pruning-hooks; because of the patience of our people and their general intelligence and wisdom; because of all these things America stands to-day in the eyes of the world as she did not in 1863.

There has been a large transfer of "plant" going on from Great Britain to America for manufacturing purposes. Many Free Trade men in Great Britain say that while the policy of protection is a bad policy in the long run, yet as long as it exists they may as well reap the advantages of it; and the capital of many and many a manufacturing enterprise here is owned in Great Britain.

I found the opinion widely spread in Great Britain that protection to American industry—a high protective tariff—was a policy which England ought to rejoice in; that it largely excluded American products from the markets of the world and left England almost without a manufacturing competitor. Many a grim smile I have seen as austere manufacturers have said: "It would not pay manufacturers in Great Britain to send to America to promote free trade; their folly is our interest."

AMERICAN GOODS PREFERRED.

America can supply to Great Britain more cheaply and of better quality than any other country all its grains, its meats and its dairy products. At first there was a prejudice against our hops, our cheese, our butter, our pork, our beef, our grain. This has all passed away; and not only does the term "American" not prejudice the various products with which the shops of British dealers are now filled, but it has become fashionable to buy them. Men advertise upon their signs and in their windows "American goods." Consumers inquire for them in preference to their own home-made materials of subsistence. With the exception of a few brands of English cheese, American factory cheeses are regarded by dealers as altogether superior to any others in the market. One large dealer assured me that while English dairies sent into the market variable products, American cheeses were so evenly and uniformly good that there scarcely need be a choice in a thousand cheeses; one would cut as well as another. It is only necessary for American producers to maintain a high grade of excellence to secure the English market in perpetuity. No European competitor has any chance by the side of the American exportations.

One would be surprised to see how largely the English are dependent upon France for eggs, for fruits of every kind and for a wide range of vegetables. Figs, plums, tomatoes, pears and early apples were largely supplied during my stay in England from across the Channel. But the finest strawberries that I ever ate were raised in England. In size, flavor and quality they could scarcely be surpassed. It was a surprise to me that the British climate is better than the hot American climate for strawberry culture. The sweet potato seems to be almost unused among the ordinary English families. The tomato, which is almost entirely brought over from France, is not comparable in quality and flavor with those grown in America. American fall and winter apples are very largely in favor in Great Britain.

DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

During my recent visit complaint was universal of the great depression of trade. Various causes were assigned for it. None, however, seemed to be satisfactory. At Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Bradford and numerous other cities the same tale of dull markets and profitless business prevailed. Nor was this confined to England. In France, Belgium and Germany the same condition of things indicated some universal cause. What the causes were men were not agreed upon.

On the whole, in refreshing my memory in regard to the state of public feeling in 1863 and comparing it with that in 1886, it is evident that England has gone through many degrees of latitude politically and socially, and no longer lies so far up as then towards the Arctic zone. Every allusion made to America in my lecturing tour was received with applause. In all the speeches introductory or following my lectures great emphasis was laid upon the identity of our origin and interests, and no sentiment was more popular than that the English-speaking people of this world should stand together, and that the institutions which are common to Great Britain and America, by which liberty is conserved, should be spread abroad as the greatest blessing to all the nations of the earth. Certain it is that the success of English institutions in America is now producing a profound impression in Great Britain, and that our example is the leaven that is working to influence all those changes which now are taking place and others which must come within a few years. In fine, it may be said that America and England were never so intimately in sympathy as they are to-day, and the causes of sympathy and affection so numerous and so deep seated.

Henry Ward Beecher.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Strangers in the City and Wheeling Folks Abroad.

Mr. S. T. Boggess, of Clarksburg, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. E. A. Bennett, of Huntington, ex-Auditor of State, is in the city.

Mr. A. M. Buchanan and son, of Morgantown, are at the McLure House.

Mrs. A. C. McMechen and daughter, of Moundsville, are visiting in the city.

D. W. Custer, of the Sistersville *Independent*, was at the McLure yesterday.

Miss Ella Cochran, of Clarington, Ohio, was in the city yesterday visiting friends.

Mr. Will J. Duffy, advance representative of "Little Lizzie Evans," is in the city.

Mr. Allie Wheat has returned from a month's pleasure trip through the Western cities.

J. A. Hunter, of the B. & O. Company's West Virginia official staff, is in town on business.

C. S. Rea, a well known mechanical engineer of Pittsburgh, was in the city yesterday.

Joseph B. Marum, Esq., of Grafton, Prosecuting Attorney of Taylor county, is in the city.

Hon. A. J. Sweeney, of this city, was among the visitors on 'Change at Cincinnati on Thursday.

Mrs. James McCulloch has returned home from an extended visit to her parents in Pittsburgh.

Miss Maude Granger and several members of her company are at the McLure. The others are at the St. James.

Judge Isaac Gaston, of the Belmont county Probate Court, is in the city, the guest of his friend, J. D. Elson, Esq.

The many friends of John Moran, the popular B. & O. conductor, will be pained to learn of his serious illness at his father's residence on the South Side.

Lieutenant James L. Kerr, of the U. S. Army, stationed in Wyoming, who has been on a furlough attending the bedside of a sick brother at Martin's Ferry, returned to his post yesterday morning.

Miss Beatrice Lieb, who last season was leading lady in the English melo-drama, "Hoop of Gold" when it was given here, has recently joined the Maude Granger Company and plays the confederate spy in "Lynwood." Miss Lieb is a handsome and talented actress.

MISS GRANGER IN "LYNWOOD."

A Strong Character Strongly Portrayed Last Night.

Miss Maud Granger appeared at the Opera House last evening as *Lucile*, in J. K. Tillotson's drama "Lynwood." Mr. Tillotson is the author of "Queena" and "The Planter's Wife," both strong and interesting plays. "Lynwood" surpasses either in originality, in dramatic force and in sustained interest. It has suggestions of Sardou, especially of "Fedora," but when it is known that Mr. Tillotson's play was produced before "Fedora," these suggestions can only show that Mr. Tillotson as an author ranks with the greatest living dramatists.

Miss Granger was never so well fitted with a *role*. Her emotional power, her artistic finish, her intelligence are all given free scope. The company is even and very well selected. Not a part is misplaced. Mr. Murray, who was the original *Burr Oaks*, and who has been seen here in other parts, showed in the *role* of *Victor* that he was a better actor than he had ever been suspected of being, though he was before accorded high rank. Miss Beatrice Lieb as *Kate* also fairly shared the honors, though to name all who did that would be to speak individually of the whole cast, which is impossible. The piece will be given again this afternoon and evening.

Mattie Vickers as "Cherub."

Those who saw the unexpectedly large audience at the Grand Thursday night when Miss Vickers opened her engagement in "Paste and Diamonds," were amazed last night to find even a better house present when she appeared as *Cherub*, in "The Pearl of Serpent Mountain." This play is almost unique; it is like many, but different from all. The fact is Miss Vickers is entirely unlike all the other actresses who essay her line of business, and she gives to *Cherub* her own charming and vivacious personality. The story is an interesting one, well told, and the audience was held in increasing delight till the last. The company showed to even better advantage than the night before. *Cherub* will be repeated at the matinee to-day, and *Jack* this evening.

Columbia, Pa., *Courant*—For rheumatism and all other pains, St. Jacobs Oil is the best.

Thanksgiving Turkey.

The B. & O., with its usual custom, will extend Thanksgiving Greetings in the shape of Round Trip