The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

MR. HARDING, shake! If you are passing by, drop in.

THERE is no occasion for Republicans to become excited over the probable appointment of Col. Lucas to the United States Senate. He won't be their appointee, and in two years we shall try to unhorse him.

THE investigation of the Insane Asylum is believed to have been thorough. If so there will probably be a change of administration in that institution. The INTELLIGENCER has long thought there was reason enough to swap horses.

THOSE who understand the political divisions in German politics, the parties and the groups shaded down to the nicety of a hair, will have great satisfaction in knowing that they understand it all. Such divisions and sub-divisions of party elements would set the American voter crazy.

EX-GOVERNOR BOREMAN is another of the Republicans of West Virginia whom the Republicans in the Legislature do well to honor. It is too early to begin to overlook the old timers who helped to make the State and who retain their vigor and capacity for usefullness. Governor Boreman was a good Senator and he would be again.

BISMARCK'S majority may be meagre, but it was the majority that he was after, and a little one will do. What effect this may have on the peace of Europe can not even be guessed with safety, for it has been a question whether Bismarck had war in view or was merely waving the bloody shirt to make a majority for his Septennate bill.

A GRATIFYING feature of the German elections is that the Jew-baiters and Jew-haters have suffered a telling reverse. This does great credit to the German sense of fair play. The anti-Semitic movement is merely an expression of resentment against that patient and talented race, which persists in rising above obstacles and more than holding its own in trade, in the learned professions, in art, in science, in short in every department of human endeavor. The change of sentiment as it appears in the voting may have in view also the possibility of war, in which case the Government will have occasion to consult with Abraham and Isaac and Jacob about the sinews.

IF it were not for the non-resident capital invested in the town of Benwood there would be no town of Benwood to speak of. The non-resident capital is Wheeling capital, and it has no voice in the local government of Benwood. Any resident of Benwood who owns real estate in Wheeling may vote here at charter elections. It is now proposed to alter materially the Benwood charter against the protest of the manufacturing concerns whose great plants have made Benwood.

If House Bill No. 8 becomes a law the Wheeling manufacturers doing business in Benwood will be placed under very great disadvantages if the local authorities avail themselves of their power under the act. If it were not the intention to exert that power it would hardly be insisted upon against the strong protest of the manufacturers. If the proposed conditions would be intolerable to those plants already in Benwood, it is reasonable to presume that they would prevent the establishing of new plants within those corporate limits.

Even now the promoters of the new tube works, which would add largely to the industries of Benwood, declare that in the event of the passage of the bill they will locate on the other side of the river—out of Benwood and out of West Virginia. And as the bill comes to have more than local significance. It presents to the Legislature the question whether it will drive new taxable values out of the State.

There is still another feature of the case of interest to the whole State. The bill lays the hand of Benwood upon that portion of our railroad communication which reaches Wheeling, and upon any and all proposed lines. Benwood has only to close its hand and hold it tight, and that suspends animation at that point. Benwood occupies the narrow strip between the river and the hills so that it cannot be circumvented. We should hope, of course, that this power would not be exercised arbitrarily, but there is nothing in the apparent necessities of the case to justify the State in transferring to that corporation so much of its own power.

Benwood is our near neighbor, the offspring of Wheeling's own loins, and Wheeling has for it only the kindliest feeling. Whatever is essential to its welfare Wheeling would help Benwood to secure; but the action proposed threatens large Wheeling interests and larger State interests, and it does not appear that it could be other than hurtful to Benwood.

Logan-Davis Memorial Services.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 22.—The joint memorial services in memory of General Logan and Judge Davis were held in the House chamber this afternoon. Both Houses adjourned early without doing any important business. The floral decorations were very simple. The canopy above the Speaker's rostrum was draped with flags and flowers and a stuffed eagle perched above it. The Speaker's desk, and the broad rail in front of the clerks' desks were covered with potted flowers. The desk of the late Representative Brown, of Edwards county, who died last night, was draped. Upon the desk was a bunch of roses forming the words "At Rest." The galleries were full of people long before the opening hour of the services. The orations were interspersed with band music and singing by quartettes of voices from Quincy and Springfield. The orations were given in the following manner: Judge Weldon on Davis; General John H. Palmer on Logan; Senator Southworth on Davis; Representative Collins on Logan; Senator Bacon on Logan; Representative Day on Logan.

Nail Association Meeting To-day.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 22.—An adjourned meeting of the Nail Association will be held in this city to-morrow. Some two weeks since the Association met in Cincinnati and adjourned to meet here without concluding the object in view. The purpose of the meeting will be to consider an advance in the card rate, which will include both an advance in selling and an advance in wages.

SAME OLD CHESTNUT.

YESTERDAY'S SENATORIAL VOTE

Results in no Change in the Situation—The Probabilities Are That Governor Wilson Will Appoint a Man—The Republican Caucus Last Night—Still Firm.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—But three days remain of this Legislative session. To-day, with one Camden man absent, Mr. Camden lacked eight votes of election. Mr. Chancellor will probably be back to-morrow, and a Republican will probably be absent, still the Democratic caucus nominee will only stand on an equality with the Republican nominee with thirty-nine votes, and it will still take forty-six to elect. The seven votes necessary Mr. Camden will never get. He may get one more. He could get at least three more if these three would do him any good, but with those three his cause would be as hopeless as it now is. He is beaten, and I think he has realized the fact for a week past. His defeat means that there will be no election, for the majority will not let the minority triumph after so bitter a fight.

I notice that the men who, in the caucus, supported or tried to support some other man than Mr. Camden, such men as Messrs. Shaw, Ragland and Hiner, are firmest in their determination to stick to Camden till the session ends. Camden's election is out of the question, and one other fact is just as well assured, which is that Governor Wilson has given his word on more than one occasion that he would not be a party to any arrangement whereby he would become the Senator himself, such as the scheme talked of earlier in the session, his resignation and subsequent appointment as Senator by President Price of the Senate, who would be his successor as Governor.

When Mr. Lucas was asked on the floor of the joint assembly if he did not expect to be the beneficiary of the deadlock, if it continued during the session, he did not answer very directly. He evidently does expect to receive the appointment and everybody else here expects him to.

The point has been raised here that if the session were extended beyond the fourth of March the Governor could not fill the vacancy, the United States constitution providing that he shall appoint if the vacation occurs in the vacation of the Legislature, and this vacancy occurring during the session. But this point is knocked in the head by the fact that less than a year ago, so it is stated in letters received here from Washington, the United States Senate seated a member appointed under the very circumstances which would here exist. It does not require great confidence in one's foresight to predict three things, first, the session will not be extended; second, no Senator will be elected by the Legislature; third, D. B. Lucas will be appointed by Governor Wilson.

The vote in joint assembly to-day resulted as follows: A. I. Boreman, 40; Johnson N. Camden, 38; John Brannon, 4; Lewis A. Newman, 1; Okey Johnson, 1; J. B. Jackson, 3; A. F. Haymond, 1; John A. Preston, 2. Mr. Whitaker again voted for Camden. Mr. Cook, the independent, cast his vote for ex-Governor Boreman as he did yesterday for Mr. Campbell. There were no speeches to-day and nothing else to vary the monotony of the old routine.

The Republican caucus to-night agreed to allow each individual member to take such course in the matter of the extension of the session as seemed best to him. A resolution was adopted that the caucus agree to stick to one candidate till the session ends, said candidate to be chosen by ballot. Three ballots were then taken, Goff and Flick being the leading candidates. On the third it became apparent that General Goff would be the choice and a motion was made to reconsider the resolution and name a candidate for each of the three remaining days. This was protested against by friends of Goff and was lost. The next ballot resulted in Goff receiving a clear majority of ten of all the votes cast. His nomination was not received with grace by some of the Second district members.

There was some interesting talk about a certain letter written by a prominent Wheeling Republican to another and some feeling grew out of it. The caucus did not adjourn till 11:30, though three or four members left before that time, at least one of them in no happy mood.

Mr. Whitaker did not attend the caucus nor were the Greenback members present. Senator Woodyard, Col. Snyder and possibly one or more others did not participate, though they were in the hall during the meeting. Any hopes Mr. Camden's friends may have had of the result of the caucus, however, were dashed, when the situation became known.

W. S. F.

BENWOOD'S CHARTER.

A Bill that Affects the Welfare of the Manufacturing Establishments.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations to-night reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of Benwood. No bill has been fought more earnestly, and none more closely affects the welfare of Wheeling. The amendment repeals the clause of the charter giving rights of way to railways over the streets, and places it in the power of the local authorities to refuse to the manufactories there the privilege of laying switches to their works or to prevent any other railway from getting an outlet south from Wheeling.

It is regarded by the various manufacturing concerns located there as a serious blow at their welfare, having a tendency also to deter new manufactories from locating there.

A MAGNANIMOUS ACT.

An ex-Confederate Advocates the Claims of ex-Union Officers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—Probably a more striking exhibition of magnanimity was never before witnessed on the floor of a legislative body than was seen in the House of Delegates this evening. In the appropriation bill is a provision to pay certain militia officers of this State who served in the Union army the difference between the pay of a private soldier and the salary due their official positions.

Two committees reported favorably on claims, but they were opposed by several members and defended by others, and the debate had become pretty warm when Mr. Harding, of Randolph, took the floor and advocated the payment of the claims.

Mr. Harding was in the Confederate army. It was developed in the course of his remarks that his regiment was opposed to the one whose officers' claims were under consideration, and that one of these very men shot him in the side and he still carried the ball in his body. He denounced it as shameful that the claims should meet with opposition. The appropriation was allowed.

The Senate to-day passed the House bill to prohibit the depositing of dead animals, filth, &c., in running streams or on streets or vacant lots, known as Dr. Baird's pure water bill. Also Senate Bill No. 160 providing for the submission of the prohibition amendment to a vote of the people. In the license bill as originally offered in the Senate was a provision making the owner's property leased for saloons liable for damage resulting from the sale of liquors. An exception was made at the solicitation of Wheeling parties in favor of the owners of property heretofore leased, but the House refused to concur, and to-day a conference committee was appointed.

Hon Edward Echols, of Staunton, a member of the Legislature of Virginia, is here as a looker on in Vienna.

Superintendent Peck's Case.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—The Senate was in executive session over two hours this evening, all the time being spent considering the appointment of J. E. Peck to be Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The members of the late investigating committee all advocated the confirmation of the appointment, but it was opposed by others in view of part of the testimony taken by the committee. No conclusion was reached.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Measures Acted on in the Senate and House.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day passed the following bills: House Bill No. 4, amending the law governing the fees of officers in certain counties; House Bill No. 2, authorizing the employment of stenographers in the courts; Senate Bill No. 131, amending the law concerning commissions of sheriffs; House Bill No. 18, a bill to amend and re-enact section 1, of chapter 119, of the Code of West Virginia, in relation to licensing attorneys-at-law; Senate Bill No. 94, a bill to amend and re-enact section 6, of chapter 15, of the Acts of 1885, entitled an act relating to corporations, for the mutual relief and protection of their members insuring lives on the assessment plan.

Senate Bill No. 70 was also passed. It amends the law concerning the Normal Schools.

On motion of Mr. Brown the Public Printer was instructed to furnish to each Senator five copies of the report of the special committee to investigate the Penitentiary.

The Senate adjourned at 5 P. M. to allow the Senate chamber to be arranged for the complimentary ball given by citizens to the members of the Legislature.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House Mr. Yeager, from the Committee on Roads, reported that the Committee regarded it inexpedient to legislate at this time for the employment of convict labor on the public roads.

Mr. Reynolds reported from the Committee on Claims and Grievances that the following officers of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of West Virginia militia had served the time reported and only received pay as privates, and that they are justly entitled to the balances herein named:

Major Ezra B. Morgan, 7 months, 6 days	$180 40
Captain Gould, 15 months, 28 days	748 90
First Lieutenant Geyer, 15 months, 16 days	685 73
Second Lieutenant McAvoy, 3 months, 8 days	104 54

Referred to the Finance Committee.

House Bill No. 204, authorizing courts to sentence persons convicted of misdemeanors to work on the roads or other public works till the fine is paid, was cut all to pieces with amendments and then indefinitely postponed.

The bill creating a commission to select a physiology to be used in teaching the effects of alcohol on the human system, was amended till the proposed amendment numbered 21 persons, and then indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Roseberry, the Speaker was directed to appoint a committee of three to examine and report as to the safety of the floor of the House. Speaker Rowan named as such committee Messrs. Roseberry, Sturm and McWhorter. The committee at once made the examination and subsequently reported that the floor was perfectly safe and it would be impossible to overcrowd it.

Senate Bill No. 18 was passed. It enacts that if a person wilfully interrupt, molest or disturb any free school or other school, literary society or any other society formed for intellectual, social or moral improvement, organized or carried on, under or in pursuance of the laws of this State, or any Sunday school, or other school, or school exhibition, or any society lawfully carried on, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, and at the discretion of the court, be confined in the jail of the county not more than thirty days.

Also Senate Bill No. 66, creating Independent School District of Fayetteville, in Fayette county; Senate Bill No. 51, relating to the government of the Penitentiary; Senate Bill No. 39, concerning the sale of land for delinquent taxes; Senate Bill No. 102, to relieve certain corporations from forfeiture or cessation of their corporate rights and privileges; Senate Bill No. 33, enacting that no fee shall be collected by distress after five years; Senate Bill No. 1, for the incorporation of savings banks; Senate Bill No. 17, repealing sections 63 and 64 of chapter LIV of the Code, concerning joint stock companies without special charters.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Committee's Report Gone to Charleston—Damaging Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—The special committee which has been investigating the Insane Hospital left here yesterday for Clarksburg, where the report was prepared. To-day the members left for their homes, Dr. Summers taking the report with him to Charleston, with the understanding that it is to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow. Much of the testimony is unfit for publication, and there is an enormous mass of it covering all the charges in minute detail. The defense struggled hard, but only made matters worse.

Incompetency of management was clearly shown, but this is by no means the worst feature. It was brought out by the best kind of evidence that female patients in the Hospital are exposed to very great danger, a phase of the case which is likely to cut a figure in the report. It was developed that the meat inspector got free meat; that fruits and vegetables were sent liberally to the towns people; that within a year there were 114 gallons of whisky used that could not be accounted for.

It also came out that the Hospital band, composed of attendants, did duty at Judge Brannon's meetings, using the Hospital omnibus, which on one occasion broke down, necessitating repairs which have not yet been paid for out of the Democratic campaign fund. It is understood that the report is unanimous and strong against the management, though nothing has been learned directly from the unusually close-mouthed committee.

Fire and Police Board Ordinance.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—Colonel George B. Caldwell, City Solicitor of Wheeling, has secured from Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of Appeals, an appeal and supersedeas in the case of J. B. Shepherd and other Ohio county tax payers vs. the City of Wheeling, involving the validity of the Fire and Police Board ordinance. The case has not yet been assigned a day for hearing on the appeal.

Disastrous Fire at Milton, W. Va.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 22.—Information has just reached here to the effect that a disastrous fire occurred at Milton, 30 miles from this city, last night, in which the store of Martin & Co., a drug store and three other business houses had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Insurance not known.

TURMOIL IN TEXAS.

JUDGE KIRK ON THE STAND.

He Refutes Some of the Charges Made Against Himself and the Democrats of Washington County—Lame Case for His Side—The Color Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—Judge Lafayette Kirk, County Judge of Washington county, Texas, was examined by the Texas Committee, to-day.

Judge Kirk has acted since the investigation began, as one of the counsel for the Democratic side, and the course of previous testimony has seemed to put him in the position of chief defendant in the case. It is he who is charged with having visited Flewellyn precinct, where the votes were being counted, about half an hour before the raiders entered, on which occasion Dowees Bolton was killed; and it was he who, in the indignation meeting at Brenham, introduced the resolution requiring certain Republicans to cease a certain line of conduct or leave the county. He was examined by Senator Spooner and the colloquies were at times very spirited.

Judge Kirk, in reply to inquiries, said he presided, as it was his official duty to do, over the canvass of the vote. The Supreme Court of the State had decided some months previously that the diamond-shaped tickets (many of which were thrown out in Washington county at the last election), were valid, and copies of the decisions of the court were furnished him. As a matter of fact, however, no occasion had arisen within his jurisdiction involving the question in point, as he had never read the decision of the Supreme Court.

THAT CITIZENS' MEETING.

In respect to the citizens' meeting at Brenham, witness described his action. He was called on several times to speak, and did speak, declaring in substance that if certain men, naming Hackworth, Moore, Gilder, Potter, Lock and Schuteze, did not cease their course of action, a committee should be formed to visit them and request them to leave the county. Their course had been designed to arouse the passions and prejudices of the colored people against the whites. Witness had been informed that Potter had declared himself in favor of arming the negroes to shoot white men at the ballot box. Potter had since disavowed this, but witness did not know it at the time. He only knew none had been killed. The others were offensive in their speeches, or rather not so much in their speeches as in the fact that they were in the habit of applauding what the negroes said in their own speeches. Descending to particulars in reply to questions witness called the case of a colored man who said to his fellows, "You can't eat with the whites, or sleep with them. Why do you want to vote with them?" This had been laughed at, and applauded to the echo by some of the white Republicans named.

Witness had been lied about at three meetings, and was often denied the privilege of meeting the false charges on the spot. The meetings were called by negroes, but witness thought they had no right to make false statements about him and deny him the right to be heard in reply. At one meeting he told the white Republicans that he was determined to be heard if he remained there a week. As a consequence the leaders took the band and marched to another meeting place, while Kirk addressed those who remained to listen.

THE PEOPLES' TICKET.

The peoples' ticket was formed because since the days of reconstruction the taxes had been excessive and the defalcations of Republican officials large. The white leaders attempted to intimidate the negroes into voting the Republican ticket, and brought social influences to bear upon those who wanted to support the peoples' ticket. No grand jury had been in session since the hanging of the negroes, and none would be till March.

E. P. Hackworth, brother of the principal memorialist, and the Republican justice of the peace who held the inquest over the dead bodies of the negroes, had full power to investigate their hanging and as much right to summon witnesses and inquire into the case as the county judge or grand jury. There was a general belief among the white people that the negroes had been advised to go armed to the polls, and that Ed Lock and Gilder had given them this advice. As soon as known that Bolton was killed, these two men disappeared and could not be found. There was a process out for them. Excitement prevailed on account of reports that there would be negro uprisings and insurrections, and while many did not believe the reports, they became apprehensive after the killing of Bolton. In consequence of these reports the Sheriff with a posse went from Brenham to the scene of disturbance.

NO UPRISINGS FOUND.

"And you found there was nothing whatever in the report," interjected Mr. Spooner.

"I believe he found there was no uprising," replied the witness.

Coming down to the matter of threats sent to various parties, witness testified to receiving such a letter and to being shown others. Wintess received the following address to himself: "You are hereby notified that you are to be shot on the first favorable opportunity presented. You are the instigator of all the trouble in the county. For die you shall before many suns rise and set. If it is not done by one way it can by another. This is no bluff but facts. Others will surely follow you to your fate."

Signed JUSTICE.

Bob Sloan, a negro supporter of witness, received the following:

DEAR SIR:—We have got two of the Democratic chickens, and you and Algie Hunt is our next choice. We expect to kill Democratic negroes until we get two for every one they have killed.

(Signed) DEAD.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS

Hold a Lovefeast Which Prominent People Attend.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 22.—The second annual banquet of the Michigan club was held in the Princess rink in this city to-night. Covers were laid for 1,500, and several hundred more occupied seats in the gallery. Flags and vari-colored streamers covered the walls and ceiling, and pictures of past and present Republican leaders were hung around the wall. On the south wall were the words "The glory of a nation depends greatly upon its power to enforce respect from others."

Facing it on the other end of the hall, "Protection to every citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad." Behind the Speaker's table were pictures of Lincoln, Garfield and Senator Chandler draped with flags and streamers. Opposite the stand was a picture of Senator Logan, over the words, "Faithful in every duty, true in every trust, he will ever live in affectionate remembrance; his name is linked with a fame that is undying."

Blaine and Sherman faced each other from opposite ends of the hall.

A little after 8 o'clock Senator Palmer called the meeting to order and Rev. Dr. Rexford prayed. To the right of Senator Palmer were Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Senator-elect Francis Stockbridge, Hon. J. S. Wise, of Virginia, and prominent Michiganders. To his left were Congressman O. A. Boutelle, of Maine, Governor C. C. Luck and others. After an hour spent at the table Senator Palmer touchingly referred to the presence last year of Senator Logan who was "such a man as the Republican party attracts and develops," and in silence the toast to his memory was drunk in clear water. The quartette then sang "The Vacant Chair."

Governor Luck was then introduced, and welcomed the guests of the evening in the name of the Republicans of Michigan. The first toast of the evening was "Washington, the unionist," which Congressman O. A. Boutelle, of Maine, responded to.

LABOR CONFERENCE

At Cincinnati for the Purpose of Forming a New Party.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The Industrial Labor Conference, called by the meeting held in Indianapolis last September, was to have met in Music Hall to-day at noon. At that hour, local time, the doors were yet closed, and a knot of half a hundred delegates stood on the steps awaiting admission.

Within, the great hall was silent and tenantless. Placards were placed in the aisles with the names of States on them as guides for the seating of delegates. Two United States flags crossed in front of the speaker's desk formed the sole attempt at decoration. Half an hour later two decorators appeared with two long strips of muslin with flag designs printed on them, and proceeded in a leisurely manner to stretch them across the stage. Before this was accomplished, the doors were opened and the delegates to the first convention of the new party began to take their seats.

A novel feature of the delegation is the presence of ten lady delegates. They took seats, not in a bunch, but among the men of their respective States, and appeared to be entirely at home in this new business. Among them are Miss Marion Todd, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Mrs. Heath, of Chicago, and Mrs. Dr. Severance, of Milwaukee.

While the delegates gathered the Committee on Organization was engaged in choosing a temporary chairman. Richard Trevellick was selected, but declined on account of his connection with the Knights of Labor as National Lecturer.

At five minutes after 1 o'clock, Mr. B. S. Heath, of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the Convention to order. At that time there were about 300 delegates seated, and a very sparce attendance of spectators.

Mr. Heath said it was customary and proper on such occasions as this to begin by invoking the Divine blessing.

A voice: "I object."

The Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of the Baptist Church, of this city, offered a brief prayer.

The Secretary then called the roll of States and received reports of the condition of representation of the various States. California, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, South Carolina and Vermont were not represented. Illinois reported sixty-five delegates present.

Mr. Heath named Mr. Richard Trevellick as temporary chairman, and he was elected unanimously. Mr. Trevellick was cheered as he took the stage. But, before he assumed the chairmanship, Rev. C. M. Lockwood gave an address of welcome.

His mention of Dr. McGlynn was cheered. He went on to speak of the dirty physical, moral and political condition of this city. The first could not be helped and the other two were related. Dirty morals made dirty politics. He predicted for earnest advocates of the needs of workingmen, respectful hearing, not only in Legislatures, but in editorial offices as well, where mud-flinging articles are giving way to long columns of labor news.

Speaking of the aim of this meeting, he said it represented the unrest of the workingmen. Its chief trouble was with the lobby, which represented the class that bought class legislation. Speaking of labor organization—which he favored—he said the riot at Pittsburgh was the result of labor disorganized—the peaceful strike in New York was the result of labor organized. [Applause.]

Henry George, the great land reformer, who lectured here last night, and was expected to be present at to-day's convention, left for the East at 7 o'clock this morning in company with Mr. John McMakin. The explanation of this move, generally accepted, was that he left to avoid a charge that he intermeddled with the convention.

COAL OPERATORS

Meet and Attempt to Fix a Satisfactory Scale of Prices.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 22.—The bituminous coal operators of the Pittsburgh, Hocking Valley and Tuscarawas Valley regions had a secret conference in this city to-day to fix upon a scale of prices that would lead to a brotherly feeling among producers. The meeting began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lasted the entire day. About twenty prominent producers were present among them being Wm. McGrevy, Roger Handley, W. K. Gillespie and A. Donald, H. D. Turney, J. O. Guthrie and E. R. Doyle, of Columbus, M. V. Barbour and G. G. Hadley, of Toledo; Scot P. Rend, of Chicago; J. C. Hamilton, of Newark. The meeting was held in the hope that a scale of prices for different grades of coal delivered at lake ports could be agreed upon. The cost of mining the coal is about the same in the several districts, but the selling prices at lake ports have been widely different during the last few months, owing to rate-cutting by operators and railroad companies. The operators spent the day in discussing the situation, but they could not agree upon a scale owing to the unsettled condition of freight rates.

'Longshoreman's Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A large number of the striking 'longshoremen gathered at Pythagoras Hall to-day.

With fellow workmen in other trades they condemned capital as bitterly as ever. It was calculated at the ball that not more than 1,500 of the old men, out of nearly four times that number who went out, had succeeded in getting work again. Suffering and hunger have been felt in the families of the strikers.

The defeat of the strikers is a greater disaster than that of the freight handlers five years ago, because in the present case a blow has been struck at the District Assembly which was directing the strike.

An opinion which seems to be pretty general among the men is that the days of the Knights of Labor as an organization in New York is numbered, for one reason because the assessments are too large. The men believe that more good can be accomplished by the banding of the trades unions together by themselves, letting Knights of Labor alone.

Same Old Fight.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—The tobacco workers and cigarmakers assemblies of the Knights of Labor, of this city, have decided not to obey the order of the General Assembly of the Knights. The order was adopted and provides that all persons engaged in the cigar trade who are Knights and members of the International Cigarmakers Union, shall withdraw at once from the Union. This is the old fight between the Union and the Knights in regard to the use of the labels of the two organizations. The Union claims that the admission of the progressive cigarmakers to the Knights has injured their trade in this city, as it allows the sale of foreign in opposition to home made goods.

L. S. GOOD & Co. sell dry goods the cheapest

THE HUMAN EYE.

DR. DICKEY'S INTERESTING TALK.

The Y. M. C. A. Parlors Filled With Young Men, and Some not so Young—A Practical Discourse on a Practical Topic. Continued Success of the Series.

The Y. M. C. A. short talks have become popular beyond expectation. Last night the parlors were again crowded, this time to hear Dr. John L. Dickey's talk on "The Human Eye—Its Use and Abuse." The speaker illustrated his subject with off-hand blackboard sketches, and a large, glaring, staring, artificial eye that might have served the Cardiff Giant. The audience gave close attention, and showed very great interest in the very instructive discourse, Dr. Dickey said in part:

The most beautiful, in every respect, of all the wonderful works of the Divine Creator, is the human eye. It is perfect in shape, being round like this world of ours. It is perfect in color, one of its parts having all the radiant hues of the rainbow, and others the most transparent clearness. It is an optical instrument, complete in construction, true to every law of mathematics, mechanics and optics. It is wonderful in its varied movements, and remarkably adapted to its important duties.

There is an old illustration that is full of force, showing the Divine origin of man. Far away from civilization, on a remote island in the Pacific Ocean, a native is walking on the beach and picks up a gold watch. He admires the shining case, the clear crystal, the white face with its strange looking figures. The watch is running and the savage listens with awe to the ticking, and opening it is filled with wonder at the smooth movements of the complicated and delicately wrought machinery. He does not know its use, and has no idea of its value in the measurement of time. He is familiar with many of the forms of vegetable and animal life, but this is something new and strange, more wonderful than anything he has dreamed of. He begins to think that there lives somewhere a very superior being with a master mind to plan, and a skillful hand to make this wonderful thing. It seems to me that if we stop and consider the beauties and wonders of the organ of sight, we are brought to the same conclusion that was reached in the untutored mind of the savage, that there must exist a superior and Supreme Being who only could construct anything so wonderful and perfect as the human eye.

The eye is the mirror of the mind. It will flash in anger and defiance, dilate and brighten with hope, grow dull with despair, moisten with sympathy and grief, constantly changing with every thought and emotion of life, until it assumes the peculiar, glassy, lack-lustre of death.

The alleged power to charm down insanity in man, and ferocity in the wild beast, is a power behind the eye, but it asserts itself through the steady gaze and seldom fails. The soul shows forth unmistakably through the eyes, and they then become beacons of danger, as well as "the homes of silent prayer."

Sight and hearing are two senses so important that we are formed with two organs for each of these senses. We have two eyes and two ears so that if one should become useless we still retain sufficient power in the other. Being such delicate and important organs the eyes are well protected from injury. They are deep set in cavities whose walls are formed of strong bone. The projecting roof of the forehead keeps them safe from blows from above. The eyebrows serve the purpose of catching dust and cinders. The well lubricated lids also afford good protection, as we involuntarily wink to keep out a flying bug or cinder, as well as to carry off the tears through the little ducts in the inner corners.

Although some people seem to have very large eyes and some very small ones, they are pretty nearly all of one size, and all perfect eyes are just about one inch in diameter. The large cavity that contains the ball is filled in with a soft cushion of fat that gives the eye an easy bed and a yielding support. The front of the eye is the cornea, named from a word that means horn, for clear as it is it is quite tough and capable of standing a good deal, at the same time being the most sensitive and delicate part of the body. It is set on the front of the eye-ball exactly as a crystal is set in a watch, and serves largely the same purpose. There are three coats to the eye, the tough, white coat on the outside called the sclerotic, which means white. The middle covering is called the choroid, named from its resemblance to the skin from its numerous vessels. It is in the choroid coat that nearly all the blood vessels of the eye are contained. These, with the black pigment, make it so dark, and it acts like the black cloth which the photographer throws over his camera. The inner coat is the retina, named from a net, for it is a thin, transparent, veil-like substance. It is delicate and sensitive to the rays of light, for it is really only the thin expanded fibres of the optic nerve, which enters at the back of the eye from the brain. The iris is the part of the eye that gives it a distinctive color, as blue, grey, brown, etc. Iris means rainbow and it is well named for the beautiful colors of the iris in most eyes resemble the varying hues of the rainbow more than anything else. The pupil, or as it is commonly called, the "sight of the eye," is a round opening in the iris.

The pupil is intended to serve as an opening to admit the light, and it is constantly changing in size, according to the light it is exposed to. It is interesting to note the different shades of the pupils of different orders of animals. The carnivorous animals have vertical slits for pupils, as they look up and down for their prey. You can see this best in the cat, whose pupils are mere slits in a bright light, but in the dark, when they are after rats, the eye is nearly all pupil. The owl, who does night work altogether, has the same kind of pupils, and can scarcely see at all in the light. The grazing animals, like the horse, and cow and sheep, have oblong horizontal pupils, so they can better see about them as they graze. Man is both carnivorous and herbivorous, and should never be out all night, so that his pupils are perfectly round.

A noted German oculist, who must have been an atheist, once said that if his instrument maker would send him an instrument as imperfect as the average human eye he would send it back and have him make a better one. But our eyes have become imperfect because we have misused them and made them so. There are three causes of defective vision, far sightedness or long sight, near sightedness or short sight, and astigmatism, which is a hard word for a defect that is just as hard to understand or explain. These defects depend on the shape of the eye. If the ball is perfect in shape the rays will fall directly on the retina. If the ball is too short the image falls back of the retina; and if it is too long, it will fall in front of the retina. A short eye, then, makes long sight, a long eye makes short sight, and an astigmatic eye makes bad sight at all distances. Far sightedness is generally hereditary, near sightedness is hereditary, too, but may be caused by over use of the eyes. When thus caused it generally comes during the school age, from 6 to 16, and keeps increasing up to 25. The German nation is the most cultivated and most studious in the world, and as a result, Germans are largely nearsighted.

You often hear asked, "Why do so many persons, especially children, wear glasses nowadays?" There are several good reasons. A great deal has been learned about the refraction of the eye, that is, the correction of defective vision by glasses, in the last few years, and defects are corrected now that were formerly unsuspected. As a consequence of this help that is given to the eyes by glasses statistics prove that blindness is proportionately decreasing. There are not near so many sore eyes, cataracts, &c., &c., as there were formerly.

Then the eyes are called on now to do more work than at any period of the world's history. The sewing machine and similar inventions lessen the work of the hand only to add to that of the eye. New employments, new amusements and new fashions are constantly coming into vogue that add to the work and strain of the delicate and sensitive eye.

Solomon said a long time ago, "Of making many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh." It is a hundred times truer now. This nineteenth century is the reading century. The best books are furnished either free in libraries or can be bought for a song. There are books for the nursery and for every stage of life from the toddling baby on up to doting old age. The well informed boy of the period at fifteen has read more than a man of thirty would formerly have done. Our advanced civilization, long courses of study, cheap forms of literature, enormous circulation of the daily newspapers, many of them badly printed on poor paper, the increasing use of artificial illumination, thus extending the hours of eye-work; all these things combine to make defective sight so common, and cause spectacles to be plenty as blackberries.

After glancing imperfectly at the anatomy and physiology of the eye you can all easily apply the few rules of hygiene that are necessary to best preserve good sight and strong eyes:

Always have a good light, no matter what kind of a lamp or burner so it makes a good, steady, strong, white light. The German student lamp is a good one. An Argand burner makes a bright, steady blaze. Avoid a flickering gas jet. Never use your eyes in twilight or on a dark day, without artificial assistance.

The light should come from behind and the left, so it will fall on the catch words in reading, and so you will not be working in the shadow of the hand and pen in writing.

The light should not fall on the eyes. Nothing is more irritating than a number of lights falling on the eyes in church or a public hall.

Do not read lying down. In such a position the eyes are more than usually full of blood, and the muscles are strained, because it is difficult to hold the book squarely before the face.

Do not stoop over too much in reading or writing. Bring the book to your eyes, not your eyes to the book.

Do not read when traveling, even on the smoothest railroad, for it requires too much effort and strain.

Whenever the eyes become tired and uncomfortable stop work and rest them.

Most of you are young men, but just as soon as you are old enough and find yourself pushing away your book to see the print more plainly, confess that the first failure of old age is upon you and get a proper pair of glasses.

Nothing is so good for the eyes as well as for the rest of the body as plenty of sleep.

The golden rule of health and strength holds good for the proper care of the eyes: "Be temperate in all things."

HE WAS DRUNK

But it was no Excuse for Stoning a Street Car.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Patrick Carroll is a pleasant, good looking young man. He was arraigned in the Cambridge Municipal Court on a charge of throwing stones at a Cambridge horse car during the riot of Sunday evening.

"I am guilty, Judge," said he, "but I was drunk, and didn't know what I was doing."

"And have pity on me and his babies," cried Mrs. Carroll, "he is all there is between me and the poorhouse."

In pronouncing sentence Judge Orcutt said: "If there is one thing which has been settled in the criminal courts of this country, it is that drunkenness is no excuse for crime. A man is just as liable for a crime committed while drunk as while sober, although the fact of his condition may sometimes weigh in mitigation of sentence. In this case, however, it might have been an assault with intent to kill. The man who throws a stone of the size this man did at a car in which are many passengers, ladies and children, and might have caused death, may fairly be called guilty of an assault with intent to kill. Although the result does not turn out to be serious, it is the same offense. It is a serious one, and should be punished severely.

"It has come to a pretty pass that people in a civilized community cannot travel in railroad cars without running the risk of an attack of this kind. In this case I propose to impose a sentence that the defendant will remember and one which will be a lesson to others who may have an idea of committing a like crime."

Carroll was sentenced to one year at the House of Correction."

Miners Wages Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—The coal miners of the Clearfield regions were notified today that their wages would be advanced ten cents per ton on March 1st. A similar advance is expected in the Cumberland, Meyersdale and other competing fields.

The Mingo Trouble.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, went to Mingo to-day to further the settlement of the difficulties between the Association and the Knights of Labor. It is thought that a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble will be reached within the next twenty-four hours.

Canadian Elections.

TORONTO, Feb. 22.—In the Dominion elections up to this hour, 10 P. M, one hundred and eleven constituencies have been heard from, sixty-two of which return Conservatives and forty-nine Liberals.

Martin's Ferry.

W. W. Bethel, Esq., of Flushing, is the guest of Martin's Ferry friends for a few days.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin Company played to an immense audience in Lafayette Hall last night.

The many friends of Anderson Ralston, Jr., will be glad to learn that, in the competitive examination for the position of assistant resident physician to the Cincinnati Hospital, he car