The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

PERSONS leaving the city for the season, and summer travelers, can have the DAILY INTELLIGENCER *mailed to them, postpaid, for 65 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired.*

THE Green Stockings float proudly on the clothes line.

GILMORE is great every time, and the people are with him.

WIFE-BEATERS are hard at it again. Can it be the approach of the dog days?

MR. MANNING knows the President well. He understands his moods, and he thinks the President was off his feed when he said he wouldn't take another trick at the wheel. Mr. Manning has the President's measure.

THE big actresses are having a time of it. Claxton is suing a hotel for her lost diamonds, Janauschek has broken her leg, Langtry and Rhea are being attached for violation of contract, and Mary Anderson is wondering whether the old man will ever dry up and blow away.

JAY GOULD, in his testimony before the Pacific Railroad Commission, admits that he has been duped by railroad sharpers. If it had not been for the wiles of Ames and some of those fellows he could have turned an honest penny now and then. It is mean to take advantage of the little man.

IT seems to be a great relief to an Orangeman to shout, "To hell with the Pope." At least it was so in Toronto, where the crowd began to cool off after hearing those encouraging words. Dr. McGlynn's "old gentleman in Rome" will smile when he learns that he has been condemned once more.

ROSSER'S assault on Sheridan has operated as a revival of the fame of the ex-Confederate. It now appears that a stream in the Shenandoah Valley is named "Rosser's Run," in commemoration of a skeedadling feat of his in the heated term of 1864. Perhaps he will find time to dam that stream and wipe out the horrid memory.

LORD LANSDOWNE missed his opportunity. He should have seen that O'Brien went unmolested, though he had to throw himself into the breach to protect him. A big enough man would have played a hero's part against a mob of his own friends. The Toronto episode is just to O'Brien's band. It helps him at home and abroad, and gives a fresh impetus to the cause he champions. Bricks, stones and bad eggs will not vindicate Lord Landsdowne nor strengthen the Tory cause.

IN sixteen hundred people are many dispositions. Some of those who were present at yesterday's base ball game forgot that the visitors are well behaved young men and not fit subjects for hooting. It must be said, however, that the great majority of the people were good humored and did not discriminate between the two clubs. Good ball is good ball, no matter which side gives it; and the Kalamazoos are no slouches. Those who saw yesterday's game beheld a splendid exhibition of manly sport.

A YOUNG REPUBLICAN suggests, through the New York *Tribune*, the organization of Young Men's Republican clubs in every State for the purpose of debate and work. Material for discussion should be obtainable at headquarters in New York. It is thought that young Democrats could be induced to come and hear the discussions. There is something in this thought. But our young men need not wait. In West Virginia they ought to have a club in *every school* district. This plan could be made to tell in the next election.

IN the Pennsylvania Legislature they are always inventing some new and useful thing. Here is a device to get a bill through in a hurry. Mr. Delamater, a State Senator from Crawford county, was very much in earnest about a bill to plug gas wells. Apprehending the appointment of a conference committee that would be pushed for time, he startled the wise men by placing on their desks the printed report of a committee not appointed, signed by men who never saw the report. Being pressed he explained that this was his idea of the composition of the committee to be appointed and the report to be made. Strangely enough the scintilating genius of that man was not appreciated. We have not equaled this in West Virginia.

THANKS TO GEORGE.

He is Opposed to Blaine, which is Creditable to the Plumed Knight.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *Commercial Advertiser* this afternoon published the following: It is already stated on very good authority that Mr. Henry George's labor party has already begun to prepare for the fall campaign. The district leaders with their assistants, are making a house-to house canvass in the tenement districts, and are said to be largely recruiting their ranks from the lukewarm Democrats. It has been intimated that the object of the whole affair is to swell the labor vote at the approaching election to such an extent that Mr. Henry George could then be in opposition to make a profitable deal with James G. Blaine in the Presidential election of 1888.

Henry George was seen at the *Standard* office this morning. He said: "You can authoritatively deny that there is any 'deal' or agreement, either past, pending or to be made in future, between James G. Blaine and myself. I am opposed to Mr. Blaine. He represents all that I have been fighting against for years—monopoly and the worst form of capitalistic powers. I could not be consistent and have any dealings with Mr. Blaine."

"Will there be a Labor Presidential candidate in 1888?"

"It is strongly probable that there will be," answered Mr. George.

Disastrous Derailment.

DENVER, COL., May 19.—The sleeper on the Denver & Rio Grande Salt Lake express was derailed near Salida at 5 o'clock this morning. Grace Leslie, leading lady of Kate Castleton's troupe, was instantly killed. Dr. George E. Cox received a severe scalp wound and the Pullman conductor, Aubey, was hurt also about the head an chip. The wounded were taken to the company's hospital at Salida. The sleeper was badly demolished.

THE DOMINION.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

With Canada—The Proposition of Hon. Benjamin Butterworth for the Abolition of all Customs Duties—The Fisheries Question Brought in.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Hon. Benj. Butterworth, of Ohio, who late in the last session of Congress introduced a bill to abolish all customs duties between the United States and Canada, addressed a large audience here to-night on "Commercial Union." The address was in response to an invitation from the Canadian Club, whose President, Erastus Wiman, was very active in an effort to break down the trade barriers between his native country and the country of his adoption, and who presided. In the audience was a large representation of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportion, Bankers and merchants generally in addition to members of the Canadian club. Butterworth among other things said:

What is proposed in the present instance is a full and complete reciprocal trade and commerce between the United States and Canada, by the terms of which for all purposes of trade, barter and exchange the two countries shall be as one, the arrangement having nothing to do with governmental matters or political conditions, there being *no necessary connection or relation* between the political institutions of the country and its trade and commerce. We seek by this arrangement to remove all custom houses along our Canadian frontiers, withdraw the line of pickets that keep watch and ward on both sides along 3,000 miles of our northern boundary.

The adoption of the system proposed would involve the assimilation of tariff rates and internal revenue taxes and possibly arrangements for pooling receipts from customs and a division on some equitable basis, all of which, as has been fully demonstrated, present no serious difficulty or embarrassing problem. I, had unsettled a public question to have no pity for the repose of nations. The truth is that *saying was fitly illustrated by the presence* with us for a century of the unsettled question between the United States and Canada touching the fisheries. It stands and has stood since the treaty of Paris a threatening menace to the peace and repose of both nations. It has been a barrier in the highway of our trade and commerce. It relates to a single industry, and the effort has been made repeatedly to settle it without reference to other interests with which it in the nature of things, is inseparably intertwined.

During the year of 1885 the United States sold to all Central and South America States but $27,000,000 in round numbers, and to all countries lying south of the Rio Grande, in the aggregate $64,000,000. To the 45,000,000 people of the South we sold $6,400,000, while to 5,000,000 Canadians we sold over $50,000,000. If our hampered restricted trade with 5,000,000 Canadians of over $50,000,000 what will be made the magnitude of our commerce in that direction when the blockade is removed and when our neighbors shall number 25,000,000 people. I note what is said touching the destructive influence in international free commerce on the fisheries and some other industries. It is asserted with great force and seemingly the assertion is sustained by statistics that free fisheries, for instance, mean destruction absolutely of American fishing interests. In reply to that I have to say if we are on equal terms American fishermen are unable to compete with the fishermen of Canada. It does not prove the former are inferior or that he lacks capacity to accomplish what under the some circumstances a Canadian can accomplish, but it does prove that there is something wrong in our politics in some part of our governmental machinery, that any business is so oppressed that with even chances in the arena of competition, the Yankees are driven from the field hopelessly crushed, and the enemy must be sought otherwise than by driving such competition from our midst by oppressive legislation. If any industry of the United States carried on within our territory or along our coast can't survive in competition with that our neighbors divided from us only by an imaginary line, reason for such failure upon our part must be sought in some unwise feature of the governmental policy which hampers our citizens in their efforts, not in the mere matter of superior merit on the part of our competitors to conduct the industry or enterprise. Until I am satisfied of my error, for one I am unwilling to admit we are equal to the emergency of holding our own in any nation in the world that competes with us under circumstances substantially the same, and I would be ashamed of any Canadian who would not make a like assertion concerning his countrymen.

THE REAL ESTATE SCANDAL.

The District of Columbia Commissioners Brought to a Halt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.—Judge Merrick, of the Supreme Court of the District, in making a ruling on a case pending before him on the order of the Commissioners to open a suburban street, held that if the Commissioners could do this they might incur an indebtedness in this and similar cases of over a million dollars before Congress met. This opinion of Judge Merrick is shared by every one not interested in the notorious real estate speculations which the Commissioners seem to be helping by all means in their power. They have ordered the extension of avenues, the widening of others, and all upon the pretense that they were not violating the prohibition of Congress against expending money on new suburban streets.

The decision of the Judge is equivalent to declaring that the Commissioners have defied the directions of Congress. Beyond question their boldness in aiding the great syndicate speculations in progress exceeds anything of the kind ever attempted under the District government. Their course should make it impossible for the House to avoid impeaching them. Unless the Democrats do this for self-protection a great scandal will be fixed on their party.

To-day Judge Cox, in the Supreme Court of the District, granted a peremptory mandamus to compel the District Surveyor to record a plot of certain subdivisions. Engineer Ludlow had forbidden it, presumably because it did not conform to a map he has got up to make the growth of Washington conform to certain views he has, but which have never been approved by Congress. The Judge ruled that the interference of Ludlow was unwarranted and illegal. Thus two scandals of the District management have been brought out in the highest Court of the District in one day.

A Telegraph Deal.

NEW YORK, May 19.—According to a statement made by Henry I. Ives, a consolidation of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph with the postal and other independent lines is to be made, the consolidation taking the form of a new company, of which the Baltimore & Ohio will take half *the stock and so obtain control. He asserts* that the Western Union cannot get the Baltimore & Ohio system at any price.

AN EVASIVE REPLY.

Manning Talks Politics in England—He Illustrates His Opinion.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The *World* publishes the following special cable dispatch from London: Ex-Secretary Manning has very much improved in health since going down to Bournemouth. When he first went there his lungs were seriously affected and his friends feared that he would have galloping consumption.

Through careful nursing and living quietly in the healthiest place in England he has recovered entirely from his lung trouble. I saw him yesterday and had a long talk with him. He is looking now much better than at any time since he first became ill in Washington. His complexion is good, the expression of his eyes is bright and the hesitancy of speech is gone. *Mr. Manning expects to return to* New York within a short time. He will probably sail somewhere about the first of June. He does not intend to visit London or any of the points of interest in Europe. He says that he came over here to secure the benefit of health at Bourne, mouth, and to follow explicitly the directions of his physician. He has recovered his lost health in this seaside place which is so quiet, and even monotonous at times. He is thoroughly pleased with the result of his trip.

On being asked if he had seen any of the reports that he had quitted the Cabinet, dissatisfied with President Cleveland, Mr. Manning said: "I have no reason to make any complaint against the President. He has treated me with invariable kindness and consideration. When I left Washingson the strain of work there had proved too much for me. I was beginning to run down again, and on account of my feeble condition I was unable to throw off the cold which I had caught just about that time. In New York I was told that my condition was serious, and so under advice I came here.

Mr. Manning, being asked if he intended to take any part in politics on his return, replied:

"I think I have had about my share. I have been through too many campaigns, and I think that now I shall enjoy the position of an observer."

"Do you think after all the interest you have taken in politics that you can keep out of the next campaign?"

At this the ex-Secretary smiled and said: "That remains to be seen. I think I can keep out."

"Have you seen the report of Senator Vest's declaration concerning the President's not desiring the re-nomination."

"Yes, I have seen those reports. I dare say the Senator talked with the President on some day when he was particularly fatigued and harassed with the burden of his duties. I have heard him myself express the desire to get out of it all. But this was in a fit of weariness which is common enough to any one who goes through the exciting duties of public life at Washington."

"Then you think the President will be a candidate for re-nomination?"

To this Mr. Manning made no direct reply. He said: "I can only illustrate my opinion on that subject by telling you what I said to Governor Hill last fall, when we were canvassing our candidate for the vacancy on the Court of Appeals. You will remember that I then favored Rufus W Peckham, a very dear friend of mine. I was anxious to have perfect harmony in the party on this subject, and to avoid any form of lines for or against the Administration, I said to Governor Hill: 'You occupy a very influential position, you have great political power and you should exercise it in the direction of harmony. We should have no factional differences now which would develop into marked division in the Presidential year. It will not do for the New York delegation to go up to the National Convention divided upon the subject of the renomination of the President, and then have his nomination crowded down our throats by outside delegations. The Southern and Western States are for Cleveland because they believe they can win with him. These States are not any too well inclined towards New York, and if our own delegation should go to the Convention divided, they would make haste to show their desire for the renomination of the President in such a way as to force New York into line. The State would therefore be in a much better position to accept his renomination as a matter of course rather than to have it come from the outside seats."

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Mrs. Whitney's Reception at Grasslands, Other Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mrs. Whitney's reception at Grasslands to-day was a genuine lawn fete and was the rendezvous of the social world after 4 o'clock. There was one constant cloud of dust reaching from the city to the Secretary's gate during the two calling hours. Mrs. Fairchild, not holding any reception of her own, went out to Grasslands with her mother, Mrs. Lincklaen, and Miss Endicott also was there. Miss May McElroy drove out with Miss Viola Myer. Mrs. Lamont was accompanied by the wife of General Farnsworth, of Albany. Mrs. Senator Cockrell, Miss Bancroft, Mrs. Bonaparte, Miss Macomb, Madame Renterskiold, of Sweden, and nearly all the foreign ministers now here were among the groups upon the lawn.

The men sauntered off into the woods to smoke and the ladies, in fresh spring toilets, sat in little knots of two and three enjoying the country air. Mrs. Whitney, in lilac silk nearly covered with white lace, flitted from one group to another ministering to the enjoyment of all. Two tables were spread, at one of which tea was served and at the other ices, cake and strawberries.

Mrs. Folsom also received numerous calls at Oakview, where Mrs. Cleveland was with her a portion of the day. The President and Mrs. Cleveland sit on their South piazza at the White House almost every evening since the warm weather came and often receive their friends there. The President is looking in excellent spirits.

Chief Clerk Youmans, of the Treasury Department, dined at the Arlington this evening with Mr. and Mrs. R. Purvis, of London tourists, who have brought several letters of introduction to eminent members of the Administration.

The death of Mrs. Randall Lee Gibson, nee Montgomery, which occurred here yesterday at 2:20 P. M., removes a lady of rare qualities of person and character. Although successive bereavements had of late deprived society of her influence, her devout and beautiful spirit was a silent power of many lives. Senator Gibson has need of all the sympathy that is lavished upon him, for he was absorbingly devoted to her. This is the fourth United States Senator's wife to be called away since March of last year, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Voorhees and Mrs. Beck preceding her.

A Damage Case.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., May 19.—John Boyd, a butcher at Rockford, one morning last summer deliberately murdered W. E. Johnson. Boyd was half crazed with liquor at the time. He made no attempt to escape. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to prison for life, leaving a wife and four children. Annie Boyd, wife of the murderer, sued Christopher Post, saloonist, of Rockford, for selling her husband liquor claiming $20,000. The case has been on trial all this week and went to the jury last night. A verdict was rendered this morning, giving the woman $5,500. The case will probably be appealed. *Another case of the same character where a* husband was killed in a row and the murderer acquitted, is pending.

THE TORONTO RIOT.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S ROWDIES

And the Work They Did—A Mob of Hundreds of Cowards Assail Three Men—The Police Remain Passive and Laugh. What a Nice Government.

TORONTO, May 19.—Editor O'Brien and Mr. Kilbride left for Ottawa at 8:35 o'clock this morning.

Only a few people were assembled at the station to see them off, and there was no disturbance. They will reach Ottawa at 7 o'clock this evening.

Long after the telegraph had closed last night, and just as Mr. O'Brien was about to retire to rest, he was waited upon by six members of the Dominion Parliament, who expressed their deep sense of sorrow and shame at the occurrence and of sympathy with Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien received them courteously, and then, with a cheerful laugh said: "I am not at all sorry now that it is over. Of course I suffered a little, but that is nothing when we take into account the fact that it will injure Lord Lansdowne's cause still more."

Referring to criticisms on his failure to keep his promise to guarantee O'Brien a fair hearing on Tuesday afternoon, Mayor Howland said if it had not been for the great police force he sent to Queen's Park, the party would have been swept from the field. He regards the affair as a huge joke and says O'Brien ought to be thankful he got off so easily.

The police have arrested a man named John W. Crowley on the charge of participating in the riotous demonstration last night.

THE PRESS SPEAKS.

The morning papers generally condemn last night's outrage upon Editor O'Brien. The *Globe*, under the heading, "Burning Outrage," says: "The brutal unprovoked assault upon O'Brien yesterday may produce very serious results. Intolerance has risen to a pretty pitch of insolence when a cheer is answered by bludgeons and stone throwing. If such a method of retort be not visited with the severest penalty that can be legally imposed, this town will see the Belfast riots before long and suffer enormous losses. There would become slight excuse in the ordinary state of affairs for lenient treatment of men resenting jeers at the name of the Queen, but there is no ground for mercy to ruffians to undertake to knock down citizens for cheering at any man's name, no matter who he be. The ruffians of yesterday doubtless effected what all the influence and courage of O'Brien vainly attempted. They have thrown over to him the volume of public sympathy which he could not have otherwise obtained. He stands now identified with the cause of free speech in Canada, of freedom to walk the streets, of freedom to indicate opinions, and those common rights must be vindicated at any cost."

The *Globe* gives Irish Catholics great praise for generally preventing further demonstrations. It says:

"When their natural sympathy with any champion of tenants is fairly considered, it must be acknowledged they have displayed great consideration for the Governor General, and great respect for public opinion. They stood up as the Governor did, for the right of free speech, and it is a foul shame that the refusal of that liberty by one crowd of hoodlums should have been followed yesterday with violence from another crowd. They could not be satisfied with O'Brien's moral defeat, but must try to break his head with stones. Force is a favorite remedy; it is also a remedy much employed by law, and what must now be shown is that the forces of the law can jail and fine most impressively the forces of anarchy."

The *Mail* says: "The mobbing of O'Brien and his friends on the streets last night was a barbarous and disgraceful act, and the police, who have behaved so well under the trying circumstances, should leave nothing undone to bring the blackguards concerned in the outrage to justice."

MR. MULLIGAN'S STORY.

Mr. J. A. Mulligan, President of the local branch of the National League, today furnished the following version of last night's disturbance:

About 8 o'clock last evening I was at *the Rossin House with Mr. O'Brien*, when he expressed a desire for a little fresh air. I suggested that there was danger moving about, but O'Brien laughed and said he would go. Accordingly O'Brien, Secretary Cahill and myself left the hotel by the York street door and walked toward King street. There was a large crowd outside, some of whom cheered and others hooted. O'Brien said to his friends: "Now, boys, I'm going to take a little walk and I want you to remain here." In compliance with the request O'Brien's sympathizers did so, and we went up York street and turned east along King street.

We were followed by a large crowd and jostled and jeered at, besides being greeted with "hang him," "drown him," "kill him," interspersed with singing of "God Save the Queen." At the corner of Bay and King streets it occurred to me that the best thing to do was to get back to the hotel. The police were very remiss in their duty, and did nothing to protect us from the mob. In Bay street the crowd began to use stones and rotten eggs, which fell like hail, and struck us. The cry here was "To the bay with him," and I came to the conclusion that things were getting serious. The mob grew larger and larger and missiles flew thick and fast. A stone struck Mr. Cahill on the back of the head, injuring him badly. O'Brien, Cahill and myself were all hit repeatedly. One stone struck me on the elbow injuring it severely.

On the corner of Bay and Wellington street we turned westward, in search of a place of shelter, as we saw we could never reach the hotel unless we escaped from the mob. We could not get into Sharpe's laundry, but found Taylor's shop open and we rushed in. The crowd poured volleys of stones after us, but we escaped through the back door into the lane. We were sheltered by some kind friends until 10:30 P. M., when we got back to the hotel through a rear entrance. My coat was ruined by showers of eggs and we were in a frightful condition. I recognized many faces in the crowd, but most of the time I was busy protecting my face from the stones. Mr. O'Brien considered he had a right to walk the streets and was resolved to assert it.

Cahill was taken home seriously injured. *He is conscious, but incoherent and* rambling. Dr. Cassidy states that from all appearances the skull is not fractured, but it will require an examination to determine the severity of the wound.

Cahill slept fairly well last night and is slightly improved this morning, though not entirely out of danger yet. His stiff hat was all that saved his life.

O'Brien at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 19.—O'Brien arrived in this city without molestation. An address of welcome was read by Prof. P. J. Franly, of Ottawa college. Then followed the reading by Secretary J. D. Gray of two telegrams, which set the audience frantic. Then they cheered until they could do it no longer. The *thronging* thousands outside caught it up and carried it over half the city.

SURROUNDED BY FIRE.

Three Hundred Italians Encircled by Flames In a Michigan Camp.

MARQUETTE, MICH., May 19.—At 9 o'lock to-night news was received from camp No. 3, on the summit division of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad extension, that the camp was surrounded by fire. George Grolet, a timber contractor, and eight men escaped through a mile of fire and smoke, leaving three hundred Italians in the camp fighting for their lives. Every available dish, including cooking utensils, is in use, and the only water available is from a well and a small creek some distance away. An attempt was made to remove the sick men of the party, but it failed. When Grolet and his party were a short distance away they heard a great shouting and saw big flames and believe that the camp was burned. If so, it is feared there will be a great loss of life among the panic-stricken Italians. The supplies and buildings are valued at $4,500. The report is authentic, and great fears are felt for the men in camp. The camp was owned by F. O. O'Neilly & Co., of New York.

Forest fires are starting again on the peninsula. They are raging fiercely southwest of this city, south of Autrain, east of L'Anse, and southwest of Baraga. In the vicinity of Negaunee and Ishpeming they are very savage, and are now burning large tracts of valuable hardwood timbers. All the employes of the Champion mine turned out to fight fire and saved the mine location and cordwood. All along the high lands of Portage Lake, between the canal and West Hancock, it is doing heavy damage. The location of the Hancock mine is in imminent danger and a large force are fighting hard. Near Quincy, Franklin and Pewabic mines thousands of cords of wood are burned. The wind is stiff and forest dry. Nothing but a speedy and copious rain can save the peninsula from a conflagration.

GOULD EXPLAINS

The Pacific Investigation—He Says They are Pursuing a Wrong Course.

NEW YORK, May 19.—When the Pacific Railway Commission got to work this morning Jay Gould resumed the witness stand and the inquisition was resumed by Commissioner Anderson.

Mr. Gould testified that the provisions of the Consolidated Mortgage Trust were strictly complied with by the trustees, and the bonds issued as therein provided.

Mr. Gould was shown a transcript of the transactions in the Consolidated bonds furnished by the Union Pacific Company, which would seem to indicate that the trustees had not allowed the trust. Mr. Gould said that was a Union Pacific account of which he knew nothing—that the true way to get at the matter was to examine the accounts of the trustees kept by Mr. Calef, who could be got to make to make the necessary explanation.

"The trustees only charged the amounts named in the mortgage, the accounts you show are of negotiations with the Union Pacific and they could get their own prices. You will find that the accounts of the trustees will balance with the mortgage. Maxwell and Graves, to whom many of these bonds were issued, were the brokers of a St. Louis party who had refused to convert his bonds. My explanation of the transactions with these brokers is that the Union Pacific first acquired title in the bonds from the trustees and then disposed of them. The provisions of the mortgage prohibit the acquirment of the bonds of the trust of the Kansas Pacific, and the trustees would certainly treat the successor company, the Union Pacific, as though it were the Kansas Pacific. Where the Commission is mixed up is that it is trying to get at the dealings of the trustees through a set of accounts of the Union Pacific which the trustees had nothing to do with."

EDUCATION OF FREEDMEN.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Slater Fund. Progress of the School.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 19.—The annual meeting of the trustees of the Slater fund for the promotion of education among the freedmen was held at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, to-day. The President of the Board, Hon. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, was in the chair. The other members present were Senator Colquitt, of Georgia; Rev. Dr. Boyce, of Kentucky, Messrs. W. E. Dodge and John A. Stewart, of New York; D. C. Gilman, of Maryland, and W. A. Slater, of Connecticut. From the report of the general agent, Dr. Haygood, of Georgia, it appears that the sum of $40,000 has been distributed during the past year from the income of the fund, an advance of $10,000 upon the disbursements of the year before. His report, which is printed, contains a large amount of statistical information in regard to the progress of the schools which have received the Slater aid.

Every institution thus helped must, in addition to other instruction, provide industrial training. It is manifest that this condition, which was thought questionable at first, now meets with almost unanimous approbation. Forty-two schools (most of them training places for teachers) have been aided during the year in sums varying from $380 to $3,600. The report of the treasurer shows that the original capital of the fund, $1,000,000, has been slightly augmented, and its securities are well invested. The session of the board was devoted to a consideration of the wants of the various schools receiving aid, and an aggregate allowance of $45,000 was made for the years 1887-8. Dr. Haygood assured the board that there are many signs of increasing interest at the South in the problem of negro education, and that wise methods of procedure have been promoted by the agency of the Slater fund. During he year he has traveled some 15,000 miles and delivered over two hundred addresses and sermons, besides collected a vast amount of information and correspondence, circulars and personal interviews.

Found Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—For years past Mrs. Ellen L. Murphy, 55 years old, has lived in the greatest squalor in the little two-story frame shanty, No. 25 Gillis alley, a narrow thoroughfore running south of Lombard street, above Fifth.

Last night Sergeant McCloskey and Officer Gauler heard the woman was dead, and visited the house. Mrs. Murphy's corpse was stretched upon the floor, in a terrible condition, and a daughter of the deceased was in the room drunk. Five shares of stock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad, fifteen silver dollars and a note mentioning two bank books of the Philadelphia Savings Fund, were found on the premises.

These books showed a credit of $520. She had drawn $100 in January. Lieutenant Mitchell stationed an officer in the house and a thorough search of the premises is being made to-day for more hidden wealth.

The Nickel Plate Sale.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The foreclosure of the sale of the Nickel Plate road to-day was a very formal affair. It went off smoothly and was purchased on the first bid for $16,000,000 by Frederick F. P. Olcott, chairman of the Nickel Plate purchasing committee, for the bondholder's committee which is made up of Mr. Olcott, William E. Vanderbilt, James A. Roosevelt and John S. Kennedy. It is stated on good authority that the sale of the road will not result in any changes in its operation. It is said here that Receiver Caldwell will be made President.

WHEELING GOT THERE

IN SPITE OF THE UMPIRE

Whose Decisions Were Very Rank—The Green Stockings Play an Elegant Game of Ball in the Presence of the Largest Crowd of the Season—Other Games.

"That's the way to play ball; take all the chances; you know your business." The Wheeling club in spite of a rowdy crowd from Bellaire in left field and the umpire, won the first game of the series from Kalamazoo yesterday, the strongest nine in the league. In the first inning the home team got the ball and pounded *it all over the field, getting in four runs.* In the second inning Steel made a two base hit, and while on second made a foolish break for third when no one was out. Dunn made a beautiful two bagger in the third inning, but being anxious to gain third was put out. Bailey, however, gripped the bat hard and by a terrific hit for three bases, brought in Speidel, who had gained first on a hit.

The visitors in the second inning got onto Dunn and pounded four runs out. Mallory was next substituted and in the next seven innings the Kalamazoos only made two runs, although there were many close calls. In the fifth inning Hungerford hit a long hard liner to left, and owing to the rough condition of the ground it bounded out of Crogan's way and the batter crossed the plate with an alleged home run. In the same inning Van Zandt captured a difficult foul fly from Westlake's bat.

It is but justice to Dunn to say that his arm was terribly sore, and it is also creditable to Mallory that he pitched the magnificent game he is credited with. Westlake played his old time game behind the bat, taking two foul tips at critical junctures. Dunn after leaving the pitcher's box played well in right. Crogan's fly catch and double play to Speidel in the eighth inning was a feature that caught the enthusiasm of the audience, and so did Smith's running catch of a fly in the ninth, when the excitement was most intense.

When Wheeling got in two runs in the ninth on errors, and the visitors came to the bat one could have heard a pin drop. And when the last Kalamazoo man was out and the game won the cheering was deafening. The same clubs play to-day and it is probable that Smith and Bailey will be the battery. The largest audience of the season was present yesterday, about 1,600 people being on the grounds, and among whom were representive business men and a large number of ladies. Umpire Turkington was off in many decisions and though he roasted both clubs Wheeling got the worst of it. Following is the score:

WHEELING.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	AKRON.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Crogan, l.....	3	2	6	1	1	Fuller, m.....	1	2	0	0	1
Dunn, par...	1	3	0	1	0	Otterson, s...	1	4	2	0	1
Westlake, c.	1	1	7	1	0	Van Zant, 3..	2	3	3	4	0
Speidel, 1....	1	2	5	1	0	Stapleton, l..	0	2	9	0	0
Moffet, 3.....	1	0	2	1	1	Buckenb'r 2	0	2	2	2	1
Bailey, 2.....	1	1	4	1	1	Hungerf'd, 1	1	1	1	1	1
Smith, m.....	0	1	2	0	0	Watson, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Steel, s.....	0	0	0	1	1	Allen, r.....	1	3	1	0	0
Mallory, rap.	1	1	0	4	1	Dillon, c.....	1	1	10	3	2
Totals	9	13	27	11	3	Totals	7	18	27	23	6

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Wheeling.....	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	—9
Kalamazoo.....	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	—7

Earned runs, Wheeling, 2; Kalamazoo, 3. Two-base hits, Dunn, Smith, Otterson 2, Stapleton. Three-base hits, Bailey. Home runs, Hungerford. Double plays, Crogan and Speidel. Bases on balls, by Dunn, 2; by Mallory, 1; by Watson, 3. Passed balls, Westlake, 2. Wild pitches, Watson, 3; Dunn, 1. Time of game, 2:20. Umpire, Turkington.

Diamond Dust.

Good boy, Mallory!

Won, and played ten men!

The Bellaire rowdies take the cake.

"I didn't told you so."—*Bellaire Independent's smart Alex.*

You played ball yesterday, boys. The people were proud of you.

It is pretty hard to play against ten men, but we got there all the same.

Dunn was given an order for any hat he wanted in town by Capt. Sam. Brubaker.

Kalamazoo beat Duluth three straights. Duluth beat Wheeling in its infancy 20 to 4. Such is base ball.

Kalamazoo left by boat this morning for Wheeling. Here's to three straights against Wheeling.—*Steubenville Gazette.* Eh, did we hear you!

Turkington is about the rankest umpire that has yet trod on Wheeling grounds. He "seems" to know the rules, but he don't. Oh, for another O'Brien.

Now, boys, once more to-day. Play strong and steady. Many boasts were made last night that you would be downed to-day. You know your business. Don't get rattled.

Although Steubenville is playing great ball she is playing in hard luck. No other club could have played the ball she is playing with the number of defeats staring her in the face.

Hungerford's home run in the fifth inning would never have happened if the field grounds had been rolled. There are ruts there made by carriages that will puzzle any fielder.

It is believed that Bellaire rowdies would cheer Canada if the American flag was only unfurled on Wheeling Island. What is the matter with some people down there. Can't they read?

Those howling dervishes who come from Bellaire, and who for some unknown reason "have it in" for the Wheeling club, got a very proper set down yesterday. Their foul and profane language was too much to bear and Officers Watson and McNichols had to be called on to settle them. Gentlemen are always welcome to the Wheeling grounds. Rowdies are better at home.

Fourteen Innings at Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ZANESVILLE, O., May 19.—It took fourteen innings to-day, but Zanesville got there, winning her thirteenth victory by pounding out an earned run in the fourteenth. The score is as follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Zanesville	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Mansfield	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Zanesville, 12; Mansfield, 12. Errors—Zanesville, 8; Mansfield, 5. Batteries—Lemmons and Marshall; England and Delehanty. Umpire—O'Brien.

Steubenville Downed Again.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., May 19.—Through errors of the home team in the sixth inning Akron made six unearned runs and won the game. Both pitchers were hit hard, but good fielding in the main kept the score down. A slim crowd was in attendance. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Steubenville	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	—6
Akron	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	—8

Base hits, Steubenville, 10; Akron, 14. Errors, Steubenville, 9; Akron, 5. Batteries, Carroll and Fanning; Irwin and Sawhill. Umpire, Bell.

And by Sandusky, Too!

COLUMBUS, May 19.—Sandusky and Umpire Bishop defeated the home team today in a well played contest. Bishop made himself very obnoxious by his rank decisions. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Columbus	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Sandusky	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	*	—8

Runs earned—Columbus, 2; Sandusky, 5. Base hits—Columbus, 14; Sandusky, 10. Errors—Columbus, 3; Sandusky, 4. Umpire, Bishop.

Ohio League.

The following is the standing of the Ohio League clubs up to and including yesterday's games:

	WON.	LOST.
Zanesville	12	0
Kalamazoo	14	2
Wheeling	11	5
Mansfield	9	6
Akron	6	9
Columbus	6	10
Sandusky	2	13
Steubenville	0	16

Other Games Abroad.

At Washington—Chicago, 9; Washington, 6.

At Cleveland—Metropolitans, 1; Cleveland, 6.

At Cincinnati—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 14.

At Louisville — Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 9.

At St. Louis—Athletic, 4; St. Louis, 8.

At New York—Indianapolis, 8; New York, 14.

At Philadelphia—Detroit, 16; Philadelphia, 5.

At Boston—Pittsburgh, 5; Boston, 4.

What Does This Mean?

CINCINNATI, O., May 19.—In order to place Tony Mullane in permanent retirement, or at least to hold him under control of the Cincinnati club, he has been placed on the reserve list with a salary of $500 a year, and will not be allowed to pitch in any game. To have released him would have made it possible for some other club wanting his services to arrange to have his disability removed. As it is now he is supposed to be permanently retired from the profession.

DOWN THE RIVER.

The Conference Seminary Not Yet Decided on—Offers Made.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 19.—The Board of Trustees of the M. E. Conference Seminary adjourned at an early hour this morning after a long secret session. They did not locate the school because the propositions received from the various towns were not made in legal form and the subscriptions could not be collected if there should ever arise any trouble about the matter. They will meet at Phillipi some time in July, the exact date to be fixed by the president, Rev. Dr. Lyda, of Charleston. A committee has been appointed to draw up a form to be used by the various towns in making their propositions to the Board.

At yesterday's session offers were made by a number of towns as follows:

Buckhannon, ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars in money, and four acres of land.

Bridgeport, four thousand dollars and fifteen acres.

Grafton, three thousand dollars and five acres.

Clarksburg, ten thousand dollars in