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GEN. GOFF'S ELOQUENCE

In Defense of American Industry and American Labor.

DEBATE ON THE MILLS BILL

Continued in the House of Representatives—An Able Speech by West Virginia's Republican Member—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—In the tariff debate in the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, gladly welcomed the issue presented by the pending measure. In time past, the Democratic party had sought to evade the issue. In its platform of 1884 it had declared for protection, for tariff, for revenue only, and for tariff only for revenue, so that the voter could construe the platform to suit his own convenience. The Democratic party in the House had played fast and loose on the tariff question until the necessities of the government had compelled the Administration to take some decided position, and he honored the President for having forced his party to stop its double dealing and define its attitude.

He was especially earnest in his opposition to the free wool clause, which he said would ruin an industry which was national in its importance. It was true that there was danger in a large surplus, but not so great a danger as the President seemed to suppose. The Republican party had disposed of its surplus by paying off Government bonds, the Democratic party hoarded its surplus in the Treasury. He contrasted the condition of the country under

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Mr. Ford, of Mchigan, said the question presented now was one of tariff reduction, not abolition. Congress had no right to take the part of a few manufacturers against the great body of consumers, but that was just what had been done. Our war tariff declared for high prices for the producer of iron, low prices for the producer of corn, high prices for the producer of glass, low prices for the producer of wheat. He ridiculed the position taken by the Protectionists that a high tariff increased the wages of American workmen. No industries, said he, showed more poverty, more destitution and more strikes among their workingmen than those protected ones. There was not a hod-carrier in the United States but who earned more wages than the average person employed in the industries benefitted by the war tariff.

GEN. GOFF SPEAKS.

Mr. Goff, of West Virginia, spoke in opposition to the bill. A reduction of the tariff, he said, should be made by the friends of the protective system, and not by its avowed enemies.

President Cleveland's cold-blooded indifference to the benefits of the people was entitled to precedence over all the emenations from the Executive Mansion in all our history. From such a spirit as President Cleveland exhibited, dominating almost with a single impulse the Democratic side of the House, he (Goff) would save our industries and our homes.

The Mills bill was conceived by minds impregnated with economic viciousness. Its passage would be the death knell of protection. While it was not all that its friends hoped for, it was in the line of legislation they long had sought and mourned because they found it not. If they succeeded now they proposed next year to take another step and gradually but surely the people were to be marched into the camp of those who contended for tariff for revenue only. That system, as far as labor was involved and industries concerned, was

AS BAD AS FREE TRADE.

George Washington, the first President, was grandly right when he suggested and approved the first tariff provision. Grover Cleveland (who, he hoped, would be our last free trade President) was shamefully wrong when he suggested and used the power of his great office to secure the destruction of the protection system. The people had been deceived in the last Presidential campaign by the declaration that Cleveland was a protectionist. The hand of Esau would be offered again, but the people would not again be deceived. The people had at last found out the Democratic party. He did not believe in free raw materials. There was no such thing as raw material in the sense in which it was used in this discussion. Coal unmined was raw material, but when it was mined it was the miner's finished product and entitled to protection. Iron ore was not a raw material, but the result of the labor of the miner. It was as much entitled to protection as the rice field of the South, and the sugar plantations of the Mississippi Valley. Wools clipped from the sheep was not a raw material. It was the farmer's finished labor, and the farmers had made up their minds that it had to be protected. The duty of 1867 should be restored and in

INDUSTRY SO ESSENTIAL

to our prosperity as a people and our independence as a nation should be stimulated.

In conclusion he said that the protective system had enabled the Government to perfect a system of finance which was the marvel of the age. It had fostered our industries, built up our manufactures and opened up our wildernesses. It had dignified our labor and educated our people. It had made our hills laugh in gladness. It had caused the waters of commercial prosperity to pour all over the land. It had made the flag of the country typify all that was great in human action, all that was grand in human thought, and God only knew what it would not do for our land, if the Democratic party would let it alone.

Mr. Lands, of Illinois, submitted an argument in support of the bill, and in opposition to the protective theory. While heartily advocating the bill, he regretted that it touched the whisky and tobacco taxes, which instead of being reduced, should be, he thought, increased.

The committee then rose and the House took a recess till 8 p. m. The evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Yesterday's Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The offer for the sale of bonds to the Government received by Secretary Fairchild to-day amounted to $848,900 in lots as follows: Four per cent registered, $300,000 at 1.26 70; 3,000 at 1.25½; four per cent coupons, $5,000 at 1.27; four and a half per cents registered, $300,000 at 1.07¼; $1,700 at 1.07¼; $104,000 at 1.07¼; four and a half per cents coupon, $2,200 at $1.07¼, and $126,000 at 1.07.

From the Roof of a Five-Story House.

NEW YORK, April 27.—While crazed with drink William Kronenberg, a young married jeweler, jumped from the roof of a fire-story apartment house in Harlem yesterday and was instantly killed.

OPPOSED TO ORGANIC UNION.

The Louisville Presbytery Adopts Resolutions of Great Significance.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—The Presbytery of Louisville has adopted the following concerning the union of the Northern and Southern churches:

In reference to the question of union between the Presbyterian church in the United States of America and the Presbyterian church in the United States, commonly designed as the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches, the Presbytery of Louisville, now in session, expresses the following judgment, viz:

Until our Northern brethren can see their way clear to adopt the policy of organizing the colored people of the Northern States into separate churches, presbyteries and synods of their own; and until there shall be a clearer and fuller understanding brought to bear upon the minds of many of our people in reference to their interpretation and application of those points of our common ecclesiastical that now deal with secular and political questions, we judge that the quiet peace and prosperity of both churches will be best secured by ceasing to agitate or prosecute the question of organic union, at least for the present. We have reached this judgment from opinions expressed among ourselves, as well as opinions and judgments that come to us through various sources, from different parts of our Southern church. Whatever, therefore, may be the individual views, feelings and desires of some of the members of this Presbytery, in regard to the great question of organic union, yet for the sake of harmony and to await the unfolding of God's provisions in the future we do all join in the above expressed judgement. And, while expressing ourselves thus we at the same time affirm that we cherish toward our northern brethern the most kind and fraternal feelings. We admire their learning and ability, acknowledge their piety, zeal and enterprise in preaching and extending the spread of the triumphs of the Gospel; commend their interest in, and their labors for the intellectual and spiritual advancement of southern colored people; believe they are of like faith and order with ourselves, and do therefore most heartily rejoice in their growing power and prosperity. Their standards of doctrine and church order are our standards, whatever differences of views may obtain between them and us in reference to the exact interpretation of a few of the points contained in these. Hence their success everywhere is, in part at least, our success; we are one in a true scriptural sense, even in the absence of a visible or accomplished organic union."

The I. O. O. F. Celebration at Harrisville.

Special Dispatches to the Intelligencer.

RITCHIE C. H., April 27.—The sixty-ninth anniversary of the I. O. O. F. was celebrated here yesterday in pleasant style. Dinner was served at the Watson House at 11:30 and immediately after the procession marched from the lodge hall to the Court House, where eloquent addresses were delivered by Hon. A. G. Dayton, of Philippi, and Rev. W. W. King, of Benwood. Grand Master Fought, of Parkersburg, also made a few pleasant remarks. About one hundred members of the order were in line, representing Parkersburg Lodge No. 7, Kate No. 60, Grantsville No. 100, Hope Lodge No. 30, D. of R., and Harrisville No. 99. Excellent music was furnished by the Cairo cornet band.

West Virginians in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Mr. Hogg signalized his return from his district by getting a new postoffice for Mason county at Sassafras, with Joseph McMillin as postmaster.

Charles G. Mathews, John F. Trego and Editor William A. Ohley, of West Virginia, arrived here to-day.

An Old River Man Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 27.—Capt. S. C. Farley died this morning at 6:30 o'clock. He was 83 years old and the oldest living pilot on the Kanawha and Ohio rivers. He was the father of Mrs. Dr. O. G. Chase, the delegate from No Man's Land. Two other children and his wife survive him.

Took Her Own Life.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 27.—Mrs. Robert A. Cabells, aged 42, of Lewiston, committed suicide last evening by taking laudanum. She was laboring under aberration of the mind caused by bad health.

Liquor Licenses in Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 27.—The County Court this afternoon granted fifteen retail liquor licenses in the city, and two in Malden. It decided to grant no more during the year.

A Mixed Crowd.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—There was an unusually large attendance at the President's reception this afternoon. Included in the throng were the delegates to a religious convention, the Boston base ball team, many of the ballet of a threatrical troupe and most of the chorus of the opera company. A religious crank who informed the usher that he was "owned by God and the Bible" was denied admittance.

Married a Quarter Blooded Indian.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—Miss Adele Richards, daughter of the late Captain S. F. Richards, of this city, a cousin of President Arthur, was married last night at the Presbyterian church to Dr. Wright, of Indian Territory, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Marshall, a cousin of the bride. The groom is a quarter blooded Choctaw Indian. He is a well educated physician, thirty years old and quite handsome.

Canal President Dead.

CHICAGO, April 27.—Mr. E. B. Clarke, the President of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company, died at his residence last night of pneumonia.

Death of an Ex-Congressman.

VERGENNES, Vt., April 27.—Hon. Frederick Woodbridge, ex-Congressman, died here last night, aged 70 years.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Banquets in honor of Grant's birthday were held in all the leading cities yesterday.

The *Alarm*, the Chicago Anarchist organ, has suspended. It is financially embarrased.

A train was wrecked on the Burlington & Missouri railroad yesterday. One passenger was killed and one injured.

Schaeffer, the billiardist, offers to play Slossen, and give him 500 points in 3,000 in either balk line or champions game.

Mrs. L. A. Hibbard has brought a breach of promise suit against Henry C. Frye, at Beaver, Pa. Mr. Frye is a millionaire.

There were fears of trouble at Braddocks yesterday on account of a rumor that 200 men would arrive from the Lochiel works at Harrisburg. The Sheriff sent a posse of forty men to the works to preserve peace. There was no trouble, but the "Huns" are growing ugly.

THE OLD COMMANDER.

The Americus Club Banquet Last Night in Honor of

GENERAL GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

A Great Occasion at Pittsburgh—Senator Sherman's Eloquent Tribute to His Memory--President Foster's Significant Address.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—The second annual dinner of the Americus Club, of this city, in commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, was given this evening at the Monongahela House. Covers for two hundred were laid. The large portraits of General Grant and Conkling were heavily draped. Among the guests were: Governor Beaver, Senator Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Hon. J. P. Foster, of New York, Hon. John C. New, Col. Fred. Grant, Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, and others. After dinner, which was one of the most elaborate ever given here, the orchestra gave "Marching Through Georgia," the company joining in the chorus.

Hon. John Dalzell, on the part of the *Americus club*, extended a *cordial* welcome to the distinguished guests present. He spoke eloquently of the services of Senator Sherman and his allusions to ex-Senator Harrison, Colonel Fred Grant and others were greeted with cheers.

Mr. Byram, of the *Chronicle-Telegraph*, then read a number of letters of regret. Among them was one from Mrs. Grant.

Mr. H. H. Byram, of this city, responded to "Our Absent Guests." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Byram said: There is one who might have been here to-night, but who has forever departed from us, to whose memory it is fitting that this club, which he honored with his confidence and esteem and through whom he first broke the silence of years and gave expression to his unaltered and unalterable adhesion to the accepted truths of the Republican party, should pay a tribute of respect. Here, whether present or absent, the name of Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been held in love and veneration, and though gone from all the activities of life, he yet speaks to us from pictured effigy, and is entitled to "such a welcome at my hand as honor without breach of honor may make tender of."

Senator Sherman was next introduced and responded to the toast "Grant."

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

In response to the toast "U. S. Grant," Senator Sherman said: "I deem it an honor to be called upon by your club on this sixty-ninth anniversary of the birth of General Grant, to present in brief words this typical American citizen, this illustrious soldier, this patriotic President. By his tenacious courage and skill, the armies of the Union were led from victory to victory from Belmont to Appomatox, until every enemy of the Republic laid down his arms in unconditional surrender. He won from foreign nations reparations for injuries done to us during the war. He did more than anyone else to preserve untarnished the public credit and honor. His services in the army include the whole history of the war, an epoch now being told in huge volumes of records of the War of the Rebellion, and in the innumerable memoirs of those who participated in it. It is enough to say that in these records the name of Grant will be oftener mentioned than any other; that he fought and commanded in a greater number of battles than any other soldier of that war, living or dead; that with rare and doubtful exceptions his battles were victories, that in the number of his command, in the wide extent of the field of his operations, and in the completeness of his success, no commander of modern ages, not even Napoleon, excelled him.

Not only will the image of Grant, as a military hero of the war, rise higher and higher in the roll of fame as times goes on, but the object of the war, its motive and aim, the intense desire to perpetuate the Union, which guided the councils and inspired the hearts of our loyal people, will become more manifest, so that all classes of people, whether children of the North or South, or Federals or Confederates, or white or black, will speak of it and think of it—not as the war of the rebellion, but as the war of the Union, and of Grant as the preserver as Washington was the founder of our country.

As to the civil life of General Grant, I have always doubted whether it would not have been better for him to have remained General of the Army during his life, rather than to have undertaken the civil duties of a President of the United States. This doubt is not founded so much upon what he did as President, but upon the striking differences in the duties of the two offices and the training qualifications and personal traits demanded for each. But whether this view is correct or not, the earnest desire of the people of the United States was that General Grant should be rewarded with the highest honor in their gift, and this feeling was shared by many Confederates, who were touched by the generous forbearance of General Grant in arranging the terms of surrender.

But it is not as a great hero, the commander of armies, or as a president of the United States, that you wish to hear of Grant. It is as a man. I said he was a typical American. No strut; no parader; no imitation of royalty or aristocracy; no egotistical pretense of superiority, because he held great command of high position. The most marked characteristic which clung to him in all periods of his life was his extreme modesty. He was always the same plain, simple, confiding, brave, tenacious and generous man in war and peace, and the leader of vast armies, as President of the United States, as the guest of Kings and Emperors, and in his final struggle with grim visaged death. Gentlemen, you do right to commemorate his birthday. He was heroic to the end, and you should be equally heroic in maintaining and preserving the rights and privileges and policy for which he contended.

In response to "Party organization," Hon. J. P. Foster, of New York, President of the Republican League of the United States, said that since last December, 118 clubs had been organized in West Virginia, 400 in Minnesota, nearly 500 in Illinois, 142 in Nebraska, 250 in Michigan, 200 in Indiana, 300 in Wisconsin, 150 in Pennsylvania, 200 in New York, and 100 each in New Jersey and Connecticut.

"To-day," said he, "there are close onto 1,000 clubs and 50,000 members organized as the Grand Republican League of the United States.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was next introduced and responded to the "Republican party." In concluding his remarks he said that if the country would elect a Republican President this year he would guarantee a reduction in the surplus, a better navy, better coast defenses, and a return of the direct tax to the State.

Postmaster Dalzell then introduced Hon. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, who was received with a perfect ovation. He replied to the toast, "The Republican States." Mr. Smith said he stood by the cradle of the Republican party. We tried to organize in Cincinnati, but the influence of slavery was so great there we had to go out into a little obscure village to organize, but we builded wiser than we knew. We polled the enormous number of 1,500 votes in the entire State, but we prospered despite the Know Nothing and Slavery elements which predominated in the politics of Ohio, and we have latterly been sending the ballot-box stuffers and bribers and election ruffians to the penitentiary.

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS.

Twenty-One of Them Meet and Nominate a State Ticket.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 27.—The State Prohibition Convention was held here last evening, mustering twenty-one delegates, representing ninety-nine counties in the State.

A State ticket was nominated as follows: Secretary of State, J. Mickelwaite, of Mills county; State Auditor, Malcolm Smith, of Linn county; Treasurer, J. L. Adamas, of Dubuque; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. O. Sharp, of Polk.

Resolutions were passed favoring prohibition in both State and National Constitutions; the repeal of all license and revenue taxes on liquors; declaring that the rum power must be vanquished by political organization; that prohibitory enactments forced upon an unwilling party is prohibition in the hands of its enemies; protesting against the fighting of another National campaign on the tariff issue while the liquor question is a thousand fold more important; demanding a fair count of ballots cast by Prohibitionists; favoring woman suffrage and laws for the observance of the Sabbath.

Delegates to the Indinapolis Convention were selected and instructed to support General Fiske for the Presidential nomination.

BOULANGER'S BANQUET.

The Police Have Difficulty in Dispersing his Followers—An Exciting Time.

PARIS, April 27.—General Boulanger gave his political banquet at the Cafe Riche, this evening. There was a crowd of about 1,000 persons outside the cafe at 6 p. m. Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon arrived at 7 o'clock. The crowd swelled to an enormous size, entirely stopping traffic and there were frequent shouts of "Vive Boulanger," and "A bas Ferry."

At 11 p. m. there were about 4,000 people outside the cafe. Gen. Boulanger, responding to M. Naguet's ardent toast to the former's health, said he desired to utter a most emphatic

The police were severely taxed to keep the people moving, but there was no turbulence. The Boulanger demonstration at Nancy, was renewed to-night. The people refused to protest against the charge that he aspired to a Dictatorship. Moreover, if the question were raised in the chamber, he would vote to abolish the presidency. disperse and were charged upon by mounted gens d'arms. Finally the attention of the crowd was diverted by a large fire and they moved off with shouts of "Vive Boulanger."

The State of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 27.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: The situation is unusually confused. Advancing markets for stocks and and for grain contradict each other. The Western reports as to the probable crops are more definitely unfavorable. The reports of business transacted are by no means uniformly favorable.

There is prospect that the output of iron will now improve, though prices do not. The accounts of the boot and shoe trade are a little better, though the demand of buyers for lower prices appear to cause hesitation. There have been considerable sales of leather at some concessions, and hides are weak.

Wheat has advanced one cent, and corn a half cent, with hog and pork products weaker. The general average of prices is now a little lower than it has been at any other time since January 1, notwithstanding an advance of four per cent on breadstuffs.

It becomes more clear that the prevailing tendency of prices and of wages is towards a lower level, though actual or apprehended scarcity of farm products affects prices in some speculative markets.

Noted Desperado Captured.

LIBERTYVILLE, TEX., April 27.—Whitley, the notorious outlaw and train robber, who with John Barbour, is suspected of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Stanley, was captured yesterday after a hard fight. Two deputy sheriffs met Whitley and Barbour on the road ten miles north of here. Barbour put spurs to his horse and made his escape, but Whitley, dropping himself on the side of his horse fired at the officers from under its neck. The fire was returned, Whitley's horse being killed and Whitley badly wounded.

Killed His Wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—Ernest Kleschulte to-day shot his wife and two boys, aged six and three, and committed suicide. He and his wife separated two years ago and since that time Mrs. Kleschulte has been living six miles north of the city, where the terrible tragedy occurred. Kleschulte had made threats a year ago that he would kill his wife.

A Newspaper Trust is the Latest.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Press* today says that a trust, to be known as the Great New York Newspaper Trust, Pool and Combine, has been formed by the *World*, *Times*, *Tribune* and *Sun*, and that the prices of these journals to dealers on Sundays hereafter, commencing next Sunday, will be three cents.

Quarrelled About Religious Matters.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 27.—Last night Jack Stancliffe was shot by Mrs. Nero. Stancliffe was an employe of Louis Nero, her husband. They quarrelled last night about going to a Salvation Army meeting, when the woman shot him through the back.

An Incendiary Fire.

HERSEY, MICH., April 27.—A midnight fire occupied the dwelling occupied by Frank Diggins. Loss $25,000; insurance $10,000. The family was absent on a visit and the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The British Cabinet Solid.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—The *Novoe Vremya* says the present Liberal Home policy of the British Cabinet guarantees its solidity but it adds: "Home security may induce Lord Salisbury to revert to an anti-Russian policy in the east."

Queen Victoria Returning.

LONDON, April 27.—Queen Victoria arrived at Flushing, Holland, at 8 o'clock this morning and embarked on the royal yacht for England.

"I'll be darned if I have a lot of holes worn into me," muttered the old sock.

A DAY OF EXECUTION.

Three Men Hanged at Once at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

STORIES OF THEIR CRIMES.

Postponement of Two Other Hangings that were Expected—Murderers Strung Up in the South. Criminal Matters.

FORT SMITH, ARK., April 27.—Six executions were to have taken place here to-day, but the hangman was disappointed. Two of the condemned men were respited, and a third will spend his life in prison.

George Moss, Jack Crow and Owen D. Hill ascended the scaffold this afternoon and paid the death penalty, their sentences having been passed by Judge Parker, of the United States District Court, on February 9. Jeff Hildebrandt, Edmund Patterson and Dick Southerland were to have been executed to-day. The former two have been given ten days' respite, and Southerland's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Hilderbrandt is dying of consumption, and will not live until the respite is up.

THE CRIMES.

The crime for which George Moss was hanged was the murder of George Taft, last fall, in the Red River Valley of the Chickasaw Nation, and an extraordinary effort was made to arrest his murderers. The last seen of him alive was on horseback looking for some live stock, and in his search met George Moss, a mulatto, Dick Butler and Factor Jones, Indians, and Sandy Smith, a white man. They had just shot a hog and, fearing that Taft had noticed it and would report the matter to the Citizens Committee, they decided that "dead men tell no tales," and following the unsuspecting man, he was ambushed and dropped from his saddle. His body was found by friends several days later and the remarks of the four hog hunters soon resulted in their arrest. The Federal authorities took charge of Smith and Moss and safely landed them at Fort Smith.

Smith died pending trial. The Indian police took charge of their countrymen, and reported a few days later, that on their way to the Nation's prison a mob set upon them and lynched Butler and Jones. Their bodies were found a short time afterward, riddled with bullets. Moss made the usual desperate fight for life, and throughout maintained that Butler did the killing, that he was powerless to interfere, as he was unarmed. His application for stay proceedings was denied. He was a large mulatto, 30 years old, was born in DeSoto county, Miss., but lived in Southern Texas most of his life, recently moving to the Territory, where his wife and several children now live.

JECK CROW'S DARK DEED,

Jack Crow, a half-breed negro, (Choctaw) was convicted of the murder of Charles Wilson, a prominent Choctaw politician, during the last election excitement, two years ago, in the Choctaw Nation. Wilson insisted on wearing a revolver. The Choctaw police of different political belief determined to enforce the law, and four of them started in search of Wilson. On the way they met Crow and compelled him to accompany them. On meeting Wilson a fight ensued and the politician was killed. All five men were arrested, but the four Indian police were sent to the Indian authorities, who dismissed the case against them. Crow, being part negro, came under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities and in his second trial was convicted. He protested his innocence throughout, but was unable to set up a strong defense, as he could not speak English, and one of the policemen appeared against him in the trial, swearing that Crow fired the first and fatal shot. Many doubt the justice of the sentence. He has been very unruly and often asked why the others escaped.

WHAT HILL DID.

Owen D. Hill, a negro, was convicted of the murder of his wife in the Creek Nation, near Muskogee, about one year ago. He had taken good care of his wife and mother-in-law, but the latter seemed to keep up a continual row, and finally induced the daughter to leave her husband. Unable to induce her to return to his cabin, he attacked her with a razor, cutting her throat. He next tried to kill his mother-in-law and then himself, but inflicted only slight wounds. As he started from the house, he picked up his infant and carried it to a neighbor's, leaving it on the door-step with a request to care for it. He then hid in bushes, until some one returned home and took charge of the baby. He was arrested, and at his trial, last November, his mother-in-law was the only witness against him. He maintained his innocence without avail. After conviction he became very religious, talking freely and recently intimated that his mother-in-law committed the crime. He was born in Chambers county, Ala., in 1860, and lived in the territory several years, where he was always looked upon as a steady reliable man.

TWO IN THE SOUTH.

A Black Assassin and a White Man Feel the Halter Draw.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 27.—Jack Prater was hanged here to-day for the killing of Andrew Jackson, a negro, on the 14th of July, 1885.

Shortly after dark that night Jackson and his family were in his cabin in Orangeburg county, when a charge of buck shot was fired through a hole in the cabin. The full charge struck Jackson and killed him immediately. Several stray shots severely injured a child.

Three negroes were arrested soon after on suspicion, and one of them, Jack Prater, was convicted, the testimony going to show that he had said during the day that he intended to kill Jackson because he had appeared as a witness against him in a trial the other day. In his defense he made a bungling attempt to set up an alibi.

Jasper Davis was also executed to-day. He is the second white man hanged in South Carolina in many years. He was convicted of the murder of his wife after brutally abusing her. He set up a plea of insanity, but, notwithstanding the fact that he was a white man, the jury was influenced by the fact that he was a murderer of a thrifty womam, leaving five helpless children.

A Maryland Hanging.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., April 27.—John B. Biscoe, colored, was executed here to-day for the murder of Capt. R. P. Dixon, on the Potomac river, at the close of August, 1886. The execution was private, as under the law only twenty persons are permitted to be present.

Will Not Get a Stay.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., April 27.—The court overruled the motion for a new trial in the Billings murder case, and sentenced Billings to the penitentiary for life. Billings has asked for a stay of proceedings till the matter can be carried to the Supreme Court, but it will not be granted.

WHEELING WINS AGAIN.

A Rattling Game Yesterday Marked by Terrific Batting.

The Wheelings defeated the Toledos for the second time at the Island ball park yesterday afternoon by a score of 14 to 10. It was a great game, one well worthy the attention of a thousand or more people instead of the four or five hundred who witnessed it. The weather was all that could be desired; it was regular base ball weather, and overcoats in which enthusiasts sat and shivered last week, were carried on the arms of their owners, while the bearers mopped their perspiring brows and cheerfully paid the necessary nickel for a glass of lemonade to cool off on.

The sunshine and warm weather had its effect on the players limbering them up so that they played with a dash and "get there" spirit that made the game interesting and exciting from start to finish. The chief feature of the game was the batting indulged in on both sides; it was simply immense. Those who have been predicting that the abolishing of the four strike rule would put an end to hitting should have attended yesterday's game and seen their predictions knocked out of all shape. It was a regular slugging match, and to add to the interest, the field play, especially on the part of the visitors, was more than good—it was brilliant. Another element that made the game exciting, was luck, that element that so frequently enters largely into this American sport. Yeste-rday the luck was wavering—first on one side and then on the other, and it was no one's game until the last man had been put out.

The tabulated score shows how the hits were divided up among the men. The eighteen made by Wheeling netted twenty-five bases, and the ten made by Toledo made a total of twenty-four for that team. Flanagan who pitched for Wheeling up to the eighth inning, was in no condition to do the work required of him, not yet having fully recovered from his recent sick spell; he did not have much control of the ball, although only two men got bases off his delivery. When Stephens was called in to take his place a majority of the audience threw up their hands in despair, and groaned in agony of spirit when he sent his first man to first on balls. But Benjamin was merely fooling them, for out of the next six men that faced him there were four that struck out. Stephens' balls are terribly swift, and he watches the bases like a cat.

Cook, who pitched for Toledo, was wild, and in addition to giving three men bases on balls, made six wild pitches that were expensive. As will be noticed, there were only two errors on each side aside from those made by the batteries. The home runs knocked out by the Toledo men were every one of them corkers, and the one made by Walsh was about the highest, longest sky-scraper ever seen on the ground. Delahanty's two-base hit would have been good for a home run sure, had it not been stopped by a buggy standing out in left field; that happened at a time when luck was all on the other side. At another time when Wheeling had the bases full and only one man out, a lightning double play proved another unlucky blow. The three double plays of Toledo were made handsomely, and deserved the applause they got. The audience was an impartial one and applauded every good play.

In yesterday's game Toledo's men demonstrated that they could play good ball, and their strength at the bat will enable them to pound out many a victory in the Tri-State League. As soon as the manager settles his men finally in their places they will play better ball and win by fielding, as well as batting ability.

The official score furnished by Mr. English is as follows:

WHEELING.	R.	B.	P.	A	E.	TOLEDO.	R.	B.	P.	A	E.
Otterson s.	2	1	3	3	0	Sales, s.	0	1	1	5	0
Nichol, m.	4	3	1	0	0	Drischoll, l.	4	2	0	0	1
Delah'ty, 2.	2	3	2	5	0	Reeder, r.	2	3	10	1	0
Stapl'on, 1.	1	1	8	0	1	Walsh, m.	3	2	0	0	0
Brodie, l.	0	1	2	0	0	Allen, 3.	1	1	2	1	0
Ste'ns, rp.	1	3	0	4	1	Bottenus, 2	0	1	3	0	0
Van Zant 3.	2	3	2	1	0	Dunn, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Yalk, c.	1	1	9	2	0	Cook, p.	0	0	0	7	3
Flan', par.	1	2	0	6	3	Beck, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Total	14	18	27	21	5	Total	10	10	24	16	5

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wheeling	1	0	3	6	0	1	1	2	*	—14
Toledo	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	—10

Earned runs—Wheeling, 10; Toledo 6. Home runs—Drischoll, Reider, Walsh, Allen. Three base hits—Delehanty, Stapleton. Two base hits—Delahanty, Brodie, Stephens, Reeder, Walsh. Bases on balls—off Flanagan, 2; Stephens, 1; off Cook, 3. Hit by ball—by Flanagan, 2; by Cook, 1. Struck out—by Cook, 2; by Flanagan, 5; by Stephens, 4. Wild pitches—by Cook, 6. Passed balls—Beck, 2; Yalk, 2. Double plays—Beck and Reeder, Bottenus and Reeder, Sales Reeder and Allen. Time, 2:05. Umpire—Sullivan.

To-day's Game.

This afternoon Wheeling and Toledo will play the last game of their series. Wheeling hopes to make it three straights, but the visitor's excellent work yesterday makes it doubtful. Lemons will probably pitch for Wheeling. There should be a large attendance, as a good game is almost positively assured.

Hereafter the left field is to be kept clear of all but those in carriages, and none will be admitted by the carriage gate except those in vehicles or those entitled to seats in the directors' stand.

THE OTHER GAMES

Played in the Tri-State League Yesterday. The Features.

Special Dispatches to the Intelligencer.

PECHINEY IS A BATTER.

CANTON, O., April 27.—Pechiney had the game won for Canton from the start, but Sandusky helped swell the score by errors. Pechiney also batted strongly, getting a total of twelve bases himself. The score:

										T.	B.H.	E.
Canton	3	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	—11	19	2
Sandusky	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—4	6	7	

Earned—Canton, 9; Sandusky, 1. Batteries—Canton, Pechiney and Fitzsimmons; Sandusky, Easton, Connor and Strothers.

HOME RUNS AT ZANESVILLE.

ZANESVILLE, O., April 27.—The game to-day was characterized by sharp fielding and fine back-stop work. The three homers only brought in four runs. Four hundred people were present. The score:

										T.	B.H.	E.
Zanesville	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	*	—6	7	6
Kalamazoo	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	—4	12	6

Earned—Zanesville, 3; Kalamazoo, 3. Home runs—McCann, Lauer and Dalley. Batteries—Zanesville, Watson and Johnson; Kalamazoo, Sweeney and Calhoun. Umpire—Stellberger.

A SLUGGING MATCH AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 27.—The game here to-day was remarkable for heavy batting. It was a regular slugging match at times, five men making a three base hit each. The score:

										T.	B.H.	E.
Columbus	2	0	0	1	2	0	4	1	0	—10	8	5
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—7	6	8

Earned—Columbus, 6; Jackson, 1. Batteries—Nick Handiboe and Smith; Jackson, Fitzgerald and Morrison. Umpire—Young.

LIMA WINS IN THE LAST INNING.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, April 27.—Mansfield had the game won from Lima today up to the last inning, when the visitors jumped onto Darrah and pounded out four runs. Green, of Mansfield, made three two baggers. The score:

										T.	B.H.	E.
Mansfield	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—7	13	9
Lima	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—8	11	5

Earned—Mansfield, 5; Lima, 4. Batteries—Mansfield, Darrah and Berger; Lima, Sowders, Miller and Sommer. Umpire—McDermott.

Yesterday's League and Association Games.

At Pittsburgh—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 2.
At Washington—Boston, 4; Washington, 2.
At New York—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 2.
At Indianapolis—Detroit, 7; Indianapolis, 16.
At Baltimore—Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 11.
At Brooklyn—Athletic, 2; Brooklyn, 6.

IT WAS UNAUTHORIZED.

The Story that Blaine Will Send a Second Declination

WAS BASED ON MERE THEORY

Advanced in a Private Conversation in the New York Sun Office—An Unfounded Sensation—What Ingalls Will Do.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—A New York special says: Yesterday afternoon Editor Brigham, of Pittsburgh, called on Chas. A. Dana, the editor of the New York *Sun*. Mr. Dana and Mr. Brigham have long sustained the relations of close intimacy. A conversation, desultory in its nature, finally led to politics. Said Mr. Dana:

"Brigham, what about Blaine?"

"I am at a loss to understand him," said Brigham, "but I will venture an opinion. I believe Blaine intends to write a second letter. Now, I do not really know anything, of course, about it. My view is that just before sailing from Europe Blaine will send a cablegram to some friend for publication, in which he will declare that under no circumstances can he be the candidate of his party. He will be on the ocean before any communication can reach him, and it will mean a final declination."

"That's good news to print," said Mr. Dana. "But, seriously, tell me whether you have any authorization for it."

"No, I have not," said Mr. Brigham.

"Then," queried Mr. Dana, "why do you say it?"

"I say it," said Brigham, "as an impulse. I have from no living man the authority to say it. I have been here two days, and I put this and that together, and I form my opinion as a general conclusion. I have talked to Mr. Hooker, of Vermont, a friend of Senator Edmunds, and he coincides with me; but, mark me, I have no authority to say it."

Upon this basis of information the *Sun* to-day printed the following, displayed editorially:

"A POLITICAL RUMOR

Reaches us from a high Republican source and of so important a character that we publish it prominently. According to this intimation the last thing that Mr. Blaine will do as he embarks on board the steamship which is to bring him home to the United States will be to renew, in most positive language, his refusal to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

"This time the declaration will be so absolute that it will give to all his friends a notice which they cannot ignore. He will say that, even if he should be nominated by the Republican Convention, he will refuse to stand; and as it will be impossible to communicate with him after the publication of this new refusal until the convention has met and done its work and adj