The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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SCOTT'S SECRETARY

Writes a Speech Made by the Pennsylvania Congressman

TO THE GREAT EDIFICATION

Of the House of Representatives—He Discourses in a Grandiloquent and Fine Phrasey Manner on the Tariff—A Weak Effort.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Congressman Scott, of Erie, Pa., addressed the House on the Mills tariff bill this afternoon. He told the reporters that he would give the members a solid hour and a half of Democratic tariff doctrine, and promised to make things as lively for the House as any member who had gone before. Mr. Scott's private secretary is understood to receive a salary of about $4,000 a year and, as a consequence, the speech might be expected to be a model of pure diction. Scott has a decidedly weak voice, and his speech did not fill the chamber with thunder tone, but it will fill a good many pages of the *Record* to-morrow morning.

Congressman Scott said:

Shall the United States, with their mighty bound of nature and giant industries, shrink from the struggle for possession of the world's markets? Shall we, the teeming republic of the great West—60,000,000 strong, with inventive genius keener, with labor more skilled, than any other people on the globe, decline to compete for supremacy in the marts of mankind, and continue forever to trade among ourselves under the insane delusion that we are growing rich by the process? This bill, and the subject of tariff taxation which it necessarily brings before the House, are a vast theme. A very small part of it only can be fairly discussed within the compass of an ordinary speech, and I have therefore deemed it proper to select for examination in detail several of the most important articles upon which existing duties are changed by the committee's bill, using these as illustrative of the whole.

WANTS TO BE DECISIVE.

But I wish here, Mr. Chairman, to say in the most decisive language I can command, that every alteration of duty effected by this bill has been matured by the majority of the committee with the same equal, conscientious, deliberate, painstaking care. Nothing has been done in haste; nothing without the most exacting scrutiny. I have personally attended every one of the meetings devoted to the consideration of the bill with, perhaps, five exceptions, and every line and word has had from me the most minute attention I was able to bestow. The same I am sure can be said of every other member of the majority of the committee. The bill is a fraud in the interest of the people—of the whole people. We intended in the first instance to stay the mountain surplus in the Treasury, threatening overwhelming and possibly immediate disaster even now vividly impending; and second to relieve as far as prudence would permit at this time, the over-burdened industries of the country from excessive taxation, the proceeds of which do not pass into the Treasury, but go directly to the support of grasping monopolies, which are, for the most part, combined in utterly indefensible and atrociously oppressive trusts. We sit here under a written constitution, exercising only those powers which are expressly granted, and nowhere in that instrument do we find the power to tax for any but a public purpose, and even a tax for a public purpose must be uniform in operation. I hold:

POINTS OF HIS DISCOURSE.

First.—That we have no power to lay a tax which, by excluding the article taxed, defeats the object of taxation, namely, revenue for the economical support of government.

Second—That we have no power to lay a tax which carries nothing to the treasury, but which draws money from one man's pocket to put it in the pockets of another. A tax with this avoved object is as manifestly unconstitutional as would be a law taking the life of one man because his existence was inconvenient to another man.

Third—We have no power out of moneys actually collected and in the treasury to grant licenses, or to make gifts to any man or class of men, and still less can we by the use of the taxing power constitutionally transfer the earnings of the many to the few.

These are cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

A bill has been introduced by a member of this House and referred to the committee which provides a large reduction of internal taxes and deals very curiously indeed with customs duties. Taking it item by item we find this result: That for every dollar of reduction of duties in the iron schedule, $26 are added to the burdens of the public already too onerous to be borne. An examination of the changes discloses the startling fact that the aggregate reductions amount to but $353,000, while the increase of duties on iron, etc., proposed by the bill, aggregates over $9,000,000. In short, this bill benefits nobody and injures everybody. It finds the duties on iron and steel on an average of about forty per cent, and it raises them by probably fifty per cent, or to nearly sixty per cent advalorem. From whatever point you look at it it is a misbegotten, ill-shaped, portentous, unjustifiable monster, with no excuse for existence and no purpose in its life but to obstruct the Democratic party and to delay the justice which the country demands.

SPECIOUS REASONING.

After tracing the history of tariff legislation, Mr. Scott said:

The majority of the committee on Ways and Means realize and appreciate the condition of affairs existing in the country to-day and however desirous they might be to extend that full measure of relief to the wage worker and the great agricultural classes of the country, to which they are so justly entitled, invested capital has its claims upon them. They appreciate the fact that during the last twenty-five years under the present system of protected industries, immense sums of money have been invested in the various manufacturing industries of the country, and that any bill which the committee might introduce should have due regard for the capital invested in such manufactures; that it would be unwise for any great political party having the power to do so to at once attempt to readjust the conditions of to-day, which would undoubtedly cause serious loss to those who had invested their capital under a previous condition of affairs. Keeping these objects in view, we sought first to relieve these manufacturing industries by placing on the free list as far as we possibly could, such articles as are essentially necessary to enable them to compete not only in their home markets, but in the markets of the world. Secondly, in the revision and readjustment of the various schedules, under the existing tariff to leave ample duties on all merchandise that could possibly be imported from abroad in competition with our home products, and to protect our home manufacturers and the labor employed by them; and, as the best evidence of our efforts in this direction, I can only compare the average rates of duties under the existing tariff, with what they would be under this bill if it should become a law, namely, the average advalorem duties on dutiable goods under the existing tariff of 47.7 per cent advalorem, and the average under the proposed bill of 40 per cent advalorem.

This shows a reduction under the present bill equal to 7.7 per cent ad valorem. Of the $53,720,447 22 reduction of duties on imports under the proposed bill should it become a law, $22,189,505 48 are derived from articles placed upon the free list, leaving the sum of $31,520,941 74 as the gross reduction made or proposed by the committee applicable to all our varied industries; and yet, sir, the majority of this house and of the committee are charged with being free traders.

Now, in my opinion, upon no class of our people do the present fiscal burdens of our country bear so heavily as upon the farming class. It is not in the power of the government by any policy that can be adopted to protect the farmer in what he raises, and has to sell; but the government can impoverish and virtually pauperize things he consumes, which is or may be imported, but also by prohibiting duties upon commodities made in this country, and necessary to his comfort, which place it in the power of the home manufacturer by combinations and trusts to charge what he pleases for his wares.

What a mockery of protection the Republican tariff of 1883 is for the farmer.

One of the strong arguments that the protectionist makes to the farmer is the home market that protection is alleged to insure for for his produce. It is a fallacy and a fraud, and intelligent farmers will not longer be deceived by it.

STRIKING AT CARNEGIE.

And now, Mr. Chairman, permit me to refer to another great industry in my State—coal mining; an industry, sir, which protection does not protect, and then compare the wages paid in the Edgar Thomson steel works with the wages of the skilled miner.

From a practical experience of over one-third of a century in the coal mines of my State, both anthracite and bituminous, I am justified in stating that the wage worker receives for his labor, directly and indirectly, from 70 per cent to 85 per cent of the selling price of the coal at the mines, as against the 8 per cent that labor receives at the Edgar Thomson steel works, on the selling price of a ton of steel beams. The tariff does not protect the coal miner, but robs him in just so far as it increases the cost of what he consumes by the imposition of duties the Government does not need to meet its requirements.

I now turn, sir, to another vexed question—wool.

The proposed reduction in the woolen schedule and the proposed reduction of the duties on sugar, would on these two items alone show a saving to every family in the State of Pennsylvania of $7 82, after deducting the estimate loss to each.

While Pennsylvania consumed 33,561,348 pounds of wool in her mills in the year of 1886, she only produced within the State in 1880 5,645,985 pounds, or 16 4-5 per cent of the quantity required and there were employed in this industry 23,838 of her people. It is hardly necessary to discuss the importance of cheap raw material to such an industry. No better illustration of the results of moderate duties or free material can be pointed to than the carpet industries of this country. To-day, owing to this low duty on carpet wools and the superior genius of our American workmen, and notwithstanding the higher wages paid in the United States, I am credibly informed that if this five cents per pound is removed from Douskoi and other carpet wool we can compete with the world on carpets and keep our home market.

OH, WOULD IT?

Immediately wool is free our manufacturers begin to draw upon the markets of the world for raw materials to meet the American demand. The result is an advance in wool in foreign markets, and an advance abroad would advance the price here, tariff or no tariff. And this, sirs, is no mere speculation; it is the known history of wool under the present circumstance supposed.

No people, Mr. Chairman, can be a great people who do not "go down to the sea in ships." With longer coast lines than any other nation in the world, producing a greater quantity of seaborne tonnage, if we eliminate coal, we are not dependent upon other nations for ships to do our carrying.

What has brought about this state of affairs? The wooden sailing ship was doomed in the year 1860 and the iron and steel ship, propelled by steam, was destined to supplant it upon economical grounds.

What is a steel or iron ship, sir? What proportion of its costs consists of structural iron or steel beams? And how was it possible for the individual enterprise of this country to engage in the construction of iron ships when steel could be bought in England for $26.88 per ton, when the same beams cost in the United States 3.6 cents per pound, of $66 per ton? What has brought us to this low state? The policy of restriction. Protecting a few sickly ship yards, we turn out an occasional vessel for the coastwise trade.

"We are here, sir—we, the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, and of this house—in defense of American industries. We alone offer it protection; we seek alone the independence and aggrandizement of domestic labor by liberating it from unnatural restraint, and allowing it the undisturbed possession and the complete enjoyment of its own earnings."

Turpie Will Get his Seat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting to-day to consider the Turpie case. After an hour's consideration the Committee came to the unanimous conclusion that the determination of the Indiana House of Representatives, under the particular circumstances of this case of the title of its members to their seats is conclusive upon the Senate, and therefore that the persons who voted in the election of the Senator, must be conclusively presumed to have been entitled to vote and consequently that Mr. Turpie must be held to be entitled to his seat.

Amendments to the Mills Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means were in consultations for about an hour and a half today upon the amendments offered in caucus to the Mills tariff bill. Without positive action upon any of them the Democratic members classified the amendments, and instructed the clerk of the committee to have them printed in bill form with wide margins, so as to be easily changed to meet the views of the members.

Rates to the Melbourne Exposition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Frank McCoppin, United States Commissioner to the Melbourne Exposition, has issued a circular stating that arrangements have been made with the Oceanic Steamship Company to forward all exhibits at a reduction of fifty per cent from the ordinary rates, while a special rate of passage of $300, from here to Sydney and return, good for eight months, has been made.

CLEVELAND'S RECORD

On the Civil Service Reform Hauled Over the Coals

BY THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

His Promises and Performances Shown Up in an Unenviable Light. "Turn the Rascals Out" Seems to have been His Ambition.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The Union League Club last night attacked President Cleveland on his civil service reform record. The President of the club, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, was not present. The attack was in the shape of a report of the club's Committee on Political Reform, and was signed by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. John K. Knox, Mr. E. B. Hinsdale, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Mr. Thomas M. North, Mr. Franklin A. Paddock, Mr. Cephas Brainerd, Mr. Clarence C. Buell and Mr. M. M. Budlong.

The committee say that the Mugwumps in 1884 were "allured by the impression which the Democratic candidate encouraged, that he was a born reformer and raised up for the special purpose of completing this great work."

The report quotes voluminously from Mr. Cleveland's letters, written before his election and inauguration, giving in detail his promises concerning the enforcement of the civil service laws. Then the report gives statistics to prove that Mr. Cleveland has not kept his promises. Of the 56,134 offices at his disposal, the report says, up to June 11, 1887, when the last count in the interest of the Republican party was made, Mr. Cleveland has availed himself of 49,922, and up to date the estimate is that of 56,134 of the men in office under executive appointment when Mr. Cleveland went to Washington, 50,000 have been turned out.

Of the 2,400 Presidential postmasters a very insignificant number have been reappointed and nearly all have been changed. Of the other postmasters, of which there are upwards of 52,000, it appears that 40,000 have been changed within a year, and it is known that of the remaining 12,000 the greater part of them held offices which commanded so small a salary that the place was not deemed worth the trouble of a change.

Of the 85 collectors of internal revenue, 84 have been changed, and of the 111 collectors of customs, 100 new appointments have been made.

The committee declare that removals made on the charge of offensive partisanship were brought about by a mere pretext and subterfuge, and, so far as the observation of the civil service laws in the New York Custom House goes, the situation was truly distressing.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Following is one of the resolutions appended to the report: "That the course of the President has been radically inconsistent with the pledges which he gave before his election and in his inaugural address in respect to reform; and the disposition which he manifested in the cases of Stone and Benton, and in many others, gives color to the charge of inconsistency, partisan bias and the lack of genuine sympathy with the spirit and aims of civil service reform."

WILL NOT APPEAR ON THE RECORD.

The Superior Lumber Company Figures Unfavorably in an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—The examination of Col. Knight, General Manager of the Superior Lumber Company, was resumed this afternoon. The most interesting feature was one which will not appear on the record. During the course of a long cross-examination by Senator Chandler the witness was asked to give the history of the company and the names of the largest stockholders. He proceeded with the history and named several gentlemen as among the leading stockholders, but declined to state the amounts of stock they owned on the ground that he had no right to expose their private business affairs. He made an exception in respect to Col. Wm. Vilas, who, he said, owned 250 shares of the face value of $24,000, and himself, whose investment was $63,000, or 630 shares. Senator Chandler insisted upon having further information and Senator Faulkner objected. Witness in reply to Senator Faulkner's question stated that all the stockholders were Republicans except Mr. Vilas and himself, and that none of them had any connection in any way with the matters under investigation.

Senator Faulkner then repeated his objection. Senator Chandler said that in general the place for argument was in the Committee's report and on the floor of the Senate. But here was a witness who had come on, not by the invitation of either side, and had thrust in the Superior Lumber Company. Now he (Chandler) was not willing to take just what that witness might be willing to say and stop there. That was not the kind of an investigation he was conducting. It was a common belief all through the Northwest that Gregory had been appointed by the influence of men connected with the Superior Lumber Company, and that he was favoring that company in the matter of securing contracts with the Indians under his charge. Here were letters written in the company's office by the company's bookkeeper by direction of the company's superintendent showing that the company had dealings with the Indians.

The witness had once said that the letters were forgeries, but now admitted that they were not. He explained that they were signed by mistake. He (Chandler) did not believe it, and he was going to get at the bottom of the matter if possible. He proposed to inquire all about the stockholders and the amount of their investments.

Medical Association Adjourns.

CINCINNATI, O., May 11,—The American Medical Association held its final session this forenoon. The following were appointed to represent the Association at the meeting of the British Medical Association at its meeting next year, at Edinburg, Scotland: R. H. Plummer, San Francisco; H. A. Kelly, Philadelphia; N. L. Davis, Chicago; W. H. Myers, Ft. Wayne; A. E. Hoadley, Chicago; F. E. Waxham, Chicago; Alexander McAllister, Camden, N. J.; C. J. Chisholm, Baltimore; A. K. Steele, Chicago; J. N. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; S. J. Jones, Chicago; J. E. Owens, Chicago; E. Cutter, New York; L. A. Sayer, New York; J. B. Hamilton, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Vaup, New York. Adjourned to meet in Newport, R. I., next June.

An Illinois Cyclone.

FREEPORT, ILL., May 11.—The particulars are reaching this city to-day of the destruction wrought in the country by a cyclone last night. It took its rise near this place, and following the course of the Yellow creek passed eastward in the direction of Baileyville. The Yellow creek brewery was almost ruined. The residence of Mr. Brockhausen, near by, was overturned and his barn was destroyed. Two farmers, names unknown, were seriously injured. The damage to fences and other property is large.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

On a White Girl—A Colored Man's Alleged Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 11.—James Bolden is a large colored man of about 37 years of age and the head of a family. Last night, however, he was arrested on a warrant issued by C. M. Ruple and charged by Mrs. Millie Praton with committing an assault on her daughter, Sarah J. Praton, white, aged 15 years. Last night the girl was said to be dying and there was a great deal of excitement aroused and for some time it looked as though the indignant citizens would try their hand at hanging the wretch.

Bolden was seen by your correspondent in the jail this morning. He said: "I live in Crees' alley. Mrs. Praton is my next door neighbor. On yesterday afternoon Sallie came in and asked me to play for her on the organ." When asked who else was in the room he said, "My little daughter for awhile, but she soon went out."

"Did you send her out?"

He at first refused to answer but at last denied that he had. He went on. The charge against me is groundless and simply spite work of Mrs. Praton. When he was asked about the girl being unwell, Bolden was visibly affected and trembling said, "Well, she is 15 years old anyway." On again collecting himself he stoutly denied any intention or attempt at rape.

The preliminary hearing was to have been held this afternoon at 3 p. m., but the injured girl not being able to appear against him it was postponed.

WEST VIRGINIAN ROBBED.

He Looked an "Honest Man" in the Eye and Lost His Watch.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.—Capt. John J. Halstead, a prominent politician of Nicholas County, West Virginia, lately lost a valuable watch, which was snatched from him in the Capitol grounds by a Washington tough named Theodore Handy. Handy is a plausible young man. He scraped up an acquaintance with him and treated Halsted, and then asked him it he could look an honest in the eyes. Halstead gazed squarely into the tough's eyes, and while so engaged the tough seized the watch and ran. Halstead pursued and overtook him, demanding the watch. The thief replied by knocking Halstead down and again running. Handy was convicted of the theft to-day, but Halstead mourneth yet his loss.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

A Woman Murders Her Offspring and Confesses to the Deed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., May 11.—An inquest was held yesterday over the body of an infant found in the Kanawha river at the Black Band Company's tipple, Wednesday. The young woman, Mattie Thacker, residing near Spring Hill, the mother of the child, was arrested by Private Detective F. A. Hunter. Although she denied knowledge of the matter at first, when brought before the jury she made a confession, reduced to writing by Detective Hunter, and assented to by her at the inquest: "I gave birth to a child Friday night, May 4, 1888, at or near Mrs. Click's house, about 11 o'clock. No one was near. I put the child in the river just below the house. It was alive when I put it in the river. I hope God will forgive me."

It is suspected that other parties beside the mother are implicated. She was brought to the city last night and lodged in jail.

CADETS BOUNCED

For Having Liquor in Their Rooms, but Suspensions Withheld.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 11.—The decision in the case of the faculty in regard to the suspension of students was rendered to-day. Two cadets are dismissed from the corps for having liquor in their room, and they are suspended from the University. The execution of the suspension is withheld. The faculty had the INTELLIGENCER correspondent before them last evening, to ascertain whether or not he had written the article in Thursday's issue. He refused to answer and nothing further was done in the case.

Housebreakers Sent to the "Pen."

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., May 11.—Judge Guthrie, yesterday, sentenced Edward Tharp and Martin Light, two desperate characters of this county, to one year each in the West Virginia Penitentiary for housebreaking.

The Revolvers of the "Q" Men.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Two thousand railroad men attended a meeting at the Twelfth street Turner Hall last night, called by the Burlington strikers to consider statements to the effect that the crews of various roads transferring "Q" cars were attacked by non-unionists Wednesday morning. It was said that an Atlantic crew was surrounded and threatened with revolvers, the crew being compelled to leave the train with the engine to escape. It is claimed that a similar attack was made a few days before in the Wabash yards, and also yesterday in the Minnesota & Northwestern yards. A committee was appointed to wait on the General Managers of the various roads and request protection. If this protection is not granted the men they will cease to handle Burlington business. The committee will try to have the revolvers of "Q" men abolished.

Good Prices for Blooded Cattle.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 11.—At J. J. Hill's sale of short horns, at his farm at North Oaks, H. F. Brown and Col. King, of Minneapolis, were the heaviest buyers. There were thirty-seven animals sold for $14,335, the average price being $385. The highest price paid was $1,900 by B. C. Ramsey, of Buffalo, for the imported Duchess of Ramfant Second. William Steele, of Ionia, Mich., paid $1,550 for Grand Duchess of North Oaks Second, and H. C. C. Balls, of Indianapolis, paid the same price for North Oaks Lady of Oxford.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The New York Legislature has adjourned.

The noted Kentucky stallion, Leonatus, has been sold for $5,300.

The American Folding Chair Company's factory, at St. Louis, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $50,000.

A negro was lynched near Bowling Green, Ky., yesterday, for poisoning twenty horses belonging to a farmer named Smith.

Four of the Cook county, Illinois, boodle Commissioners left for the Joliet prison yesterday, to serve their two years' term of imprisonment.

Fire at Pittsburgh yesterday destroyed Oyter & Shorts' planing mill and lumber yard, two frame dwellings and Norcross & Co.'s paint works. Loss $83,000.

L. E. Woodard's Casket works, at Owassa, Mich., were destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $100,000, and throwing 100 men out of work.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Church Ship Emerges from a Stormy Debate in Safety,

BUT THE OCEAN IS NOT STILL.

Characteristics of the Discussion on the Woman Question—Analysis of the Vote—Personnel of the Conference—Committees.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Conference at this time reminds one of a ship recently emerged from a severe tempest. She has had a fearful shaking up, but the timbers hold together and the machinery is all right. She is slightly disfigured—how could it be otherwise after the hard knocks given her, and especially since, in the exclusion of the fair sisters, she has lost the most ornamental part of her rigging? But the good ship still holds on her course. She will be a little belated by the storm, but she will go into port all the same. She will not, however, be able to boast, at the end of her voyage, as one of the steamship lines does, that she has "never lost a passenger," for she has deliberately pitched overboard quite a number who had engaged berths, and, most sad to relate, while the brethren were taking this action with reference to the women, the Grim Visaged Monster enfolded in his icy embrace two of the most honored of the brethren, both, by a singular coincidence, hailing from New England, both dying on the same day, at the same hotel, and, as is commonly believed, of the same malignant disease. The death of these two delegates has cast a gloom over the proceedings far greater even than that which fell upon some of the more ardent spirits in consequence of the exclusion of the women, and the two occurences make certainly, taken in connection with the death in this city but two days before of the beautiful young lady who had come to the Conference with her father, a delegate from Washington Territory, a record of mortalitiy for the first six days of this great gathering which has no parallel in past Conferences, and which all must fondly hope will find none in future assemblies of the kind.

THE OCEAN NOT ENTIRELY STILL

But if the storm is over the ocean is not yet entirely still, nor has the muttering thunder ceased to remind this stately craft of the perils she has braved. If, as in the ballad, the strains of a famous harp echoed through historic halls long after the hand evoking them had crumbled into dust, so do reverberations of the recent debate still echo through this great Opera House, and will doubtless continue to do till the very close. It is the judgment of many that these echoes will play an influential part in the impending elections. This, no doubt, was one reason why the final vote was taken in such a way as to put every fellow on record. Doubtless, too, some were marked for the slaughter by that operation, if this Conference may be judged by its predecessors. In the debate itself most of those who have been mentioned prominently for the episcopacy were conspicuous for their silence. There were, however, four notable exceptions to this rule, viz.: Drs. Buckley and Day of New York, Dr. Neely of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Hamilton of Boston. These evidently did not think that discretion was the better part of valor; at all events they sailed in. Dr. Buckley, with his accustomed aggressiveness, did so several times, incurring on that account, it is feared, the secret displeasure of at least two hundred of the delegates, who tried in vain to get an opportunity to speak once. But Dr. Buckley, as usual, was on the side that won, as were also Drs. Neely and Day, the sole champion in the debate of woman's side among those who are regarded as prominent candidates for the Bishopric being the chivalric Bostonian, Dr. Hamilton.

A LENGTHY DEBATE.

This debate was one of the most lengthy in the history of the Church. It occupied the time of the Conference during the larger part of six sessions. It is the common remark, too, that never before was a subject contested in this body with such obstinacy, not to say bitterness. The struggle to obtain recognition from the chair was a revelation to those who did know previously how fond Methodists are of speaking in meeting. The instant the chairman's gavel fell, announcing the termination of one speech, fifty delegates or more were on their feet, and from fifty stentorian voices rang out the pitiful appeal, "Mr. Chairman!" This was the order of affairs from the beginning of the debate to the close. One delegate who was finally recognized proved to be so hoarse from his protracted efforts to get the floor that it was with difficulty he could be heard when he did get it. Another, on being recognized, said that the herculean labors of two days were at length successful and that his wife in the gallery would no doubt telegraph at once to his constituents that the kindly recognition had come just in time to save him from insanity.

VOTE ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The final vote, excluding the women from this conference and submitting the question of their eligibility to the annual conferences, stood—to exclude and submit 237; against 198, making a majority of thirty-nine only of the total vote, while the laymen were so evenly divided that the change of one vote would have tied them. If now, the annual conferences shall decree by a three-fourths vote of all the ministers present and voting, that women are eligible, and if four years hence, the general conference by a two-thirds vote shall ratify that decree, the fair sisters will thereafter have free course in that body. Otherwise they will be still tolerated only as mere lookers-on. From the fact, too, that many who voted to submit the matter to the annual conferences did so, not because they wish the women to come in, but merely as the best method of getting rid of a troublesome question for the time being, it looks as though their chances of gaining admittance as delegates four years hence were little better, if any, than in the present instance.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

All interest centres now in the Standing Committees. There are twelve of these, each consisting of 111 members. These mammoth affairs are the mills which grind out grist for final assimilation, through the medium of the Conference, into the body of the church. For a week or more the time of the morning sessions will be occupied mainly in calling, in alphabetical order, the names of the one hundred and eleven Conference delegations. Under this call, which is several times repeated, each of these presents to the Secretary, and has read to the Conference, if it so chooses, whatever it may have to suggest in the way of a change in the discipline and government of the church, the documents being then referred to one or the other of these great Committees. Many such propositions have been handed in already and the great mills are slowly grinding them into proper shape. The Committee work occupies the time of delegates every afternoon and often in the evenings as well. Presently reports from these bodies will begin to come in. Then, after each has been printed in the *Daily Advocate*, they are taken up in regular order for discussion and action by the Conference.

The most important of these great committees is that on Episcopacy. Usually the chairman of the several delegations constitute this committee and its proceedings are watched with the deepest interest. Its chief work is to review the administration of the Bishops, to determine how many new Bishops are needed and where the Episcopal residences shall be located for the ensuing four years. Next in importance to this is the Committee on Itinerancy. This body reviews the work of the 14,000 ministers of the church, scrutinizes the journals of annual conferences and considers all matters pertaining to the itinerant system. From this committee will probably come, this year, a recommendation for extending the pastoral limit, although a similar committee at the last Conference reported unfavorably upon the subject. Another very important committee is that upon revisals, the chief work of this body being to consider and report upon the numerous changes, good, bad or indifferent, which are sought to be made in the Book of Discipline.

THE CHAIRMEN.

As these committees will be from this time to the close of the conference the observed of all observers, and as those elected to preside over their deliberations are supposed to fill places of exalted honor and of grave responsibility, I subjoin the names of the entire twelve, with their respective chairmen: Episcopacy—W. H. Olin, of the Wyoming Conference. Itinerancy—J. M. Buckley, of the New York East Conference. Boundaries—The bishops to preside. Revisals—W. F. Whitlock, of the North Ohio Conference. Temporal Economy—W. H. Craig, of the St. Louis Conference. State of the Church—J. O. Peck, of the New York East Conference. Book Concern—C. B. Fiske, of the New Jersey Conference. Missions—J. M. Thoburn, of the Bengal Conference. Education—C. H. Payne, of the Cincinnati Conference. Church Extension—J. B. Graw, of the New Jersey Conference. Sunday Schools and Tracts—J. W. Mendenhall, of the North Ohio Conference. Freedmen's Aid and Work in the South—James M. King, of the New York Conference.

PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE.

The personnel of this great gathering is an unfailing subject of interest. There are many striking forms and many faces which bespeak unusual strength and unmistakable ability. Bishop Foster is a model of Episcopal dignity and every inch a great man. Bishop Bowman is faultless in attire and has a face and form like those of John Wesley. Bishop Merrill looks like a Congressman of the old days, clean shaven, solid and inclined to quiet humor. Bishop Andrews has a face which fairly glistens with intelligence and a voice and manner that are exceedingly unctuous and winning. Bishop Warren is retired, precise, scholarly and very rich. Bishop Foss has one of those foreheads which bulge out at the top, indicating full reasoning powers and independence of thought, Bishop Hurst, like all great scholars, is the picture of modesty, and when presiding over the Conference looks as though he wishes the brethren would not bother him. Bishop Ninde has an expression of countenance that is almost angelic in its calmness and purity, and is reputed to be as good as he looks. Bishop Mallalieu is a practical looking fellow from the shining dome on top to the extreme base of his long and pointed beard. Bishop Walden preserves in both features and form a vivid recollection of the departed Simpson. He is tall and quite distinguished looking, even to the scholarly stoop of his shoulders. Bishop Fowler has a tremendous head, with hair, however, quite out of proportion; but he is far from being bald on the inside, and in fact is known to all as one of the brainest men on the bench. Bishop Taylor is the Apostle Paul among Methodist Bishops though he would resemble more closely the ordinary pictures of Paul if he dispensed with his wig.

PROSPECTIVE BISHOPS.

On the floor are seen a number of prospective Bishops and any quantity who look fit for the place, but as the elections are so near the description of candidates must be deferred until we know certainly who are the lucky ones. The women delegates, who occupied so much attention at first, are now gradually giving place to other nine days' wonders. Miss Willard's personal appearance is known everywhere. Mrs. Ninde, of Minnesota, is a woman of medium height, with an inclination to embonpoint. Her dress and bonnet are of the Quaker style, the only deviation being that she sports a masculine shirt-front and a white choker. She is beyond middle life, has gray hair, and a face which indicates a happy blending of gentleness and strength. Mrs. Rippey, of Kansas, is a large, fine looking woman, dresses becomingly in brown silk, and looks fully competent to either take part in a General Conference debate or administer with effect the proverbial form of discipline to a healthy family of boys; while Mrs. Newman, of Nebraska, is a slender, rather delicate looking lady, quite refined, with an obvious taste for flowers and other beautiful things, including a very neat bonnet, though at the same time very talented, and in her northwestern home eminently useful and beloved.

What makes it more probable than ever before that the pastoral limit will be made a year or two longer, is, that the Bishops favored such an extension in their Annual Address. To be sure they qualified their recommendation by saying that the period of extension ought to apply only to exceptional cases, but the safe inference is that if the Bishops, who are so conservative, are willing to concede that much, the Conference itself will not hesitate to go a little further. H. T.

A CONFERENCE OF SENSATIONS.

This Time it is Missionary Bishop Taylor's Case—Lively Times Ahead.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The attendance at the Methodist General Conference in the Metropolitan Opera House this morning was small, not more than one tenth of the members being present at the opening. The Rev. Dr. Elbert Dette, of California, criticised the members who read the newspapers during prayer and Bishop Bowman, who presided, did the same. After the reading of the minutes most of the members were in their seats. It is reported that there will be music when the discussion of the standing of Bishop Taylor comes up. Mrs. Asbury Lowry has demanded that the African Missionary Bishop shall be accorded the same rights as other Bishops. It was thought that Bishop Taylor would make a demand to be allowed to preside, but he did not, and Bishop Bowman took the chair. There is to be a sensation when Bishop Taylor's report of his work in Africa is made. He says his labors had been successful, while his opponents claim he has been a failure.

Memorial Day in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11.—Memorial day, which was postponed from yesterday on account of the weather, was generally observed here this afternoon. Speeches were delivered, and the graves of the Confederate and Union dead were decorated.

A RANK CASE OF STEAL

Perpetrated on Wheeling's Ball Team at Sandusky

BY AN INCOMPETENT UMPIRE.

A Dizzy Story to the Effect that the Police had to be Called in to Protect Him--Other Tri-State Games--General Ball News.

The Wheeling base ball team played at Sandusky yesterday, and sustained its third defeat since the opening of the championship season. From the reports that have been received it does not appear to have been a case of square defeat, but rather one of deliberate robbery. Manager Buckenberger has very properly protested the game, and will contest for a fair deal to the bitter end.

The first report received from the game was in the shape of a private dispatch to President Seeley from Mr. Buckenberger. It read, "Sandusky 3, Wheeling 2. Game given to Sandusky by score of 9 to 0, when Wheeling had two men on bases and no men out." This was startling but very unsatisfactory, for the reason that it gave no particulars. This meagre news spread radidly, however, and the large army of base ball enthusiasts that abide here were more than eager for additional news. The next installment received was the full score which will be found below.

Then came the following dispatch: "The game between Wheeling and the home team to-day abounded in brilliant plays and took ten innings to decide. During the last half of the tenth inning the Wheeling players made a menacing assault upon the umpire and the police had to be called in to protect him; whereupon he called the game and gave it to Sandusky, 9 to 0."

This increased the mystery of the affair, and it was not until the following from Manager Buckenberger, in reply to a request for his version of the game, was received, that the mystery was cleared up:

To the Editor of the Intelligencer:

Young, the regular umpire, had been given leave of absence until Monday. We wanted a Sandusky player to umpire the game, but the Sandusky refused to agree to that. We notified the umpire before the game that we would play only under protest. They put in a man named Ruetter, a substitute umpire. We had the game won in the eighth inning when he called Otterson out on home plate. He roasted us all the way through, but we did not kick until in the tenth inning, when Van Zant led off and got to second on a hit, Yaik made a sacrifice to first and beat the ball, Van Zant going to third as Strothers fumbled the ball. The umpire called Yaik out, claiming that he had bunted the ball and insisted upon sending Van Zant back to second. Page 84, section 8, rule 47, explains where the umpire was wrong. While Van Zant was on third and Knauss in the batter's position and none of Sandusky's players in position the umpire gave the game to Sandusky. Wheeling did not refuse to play the game out; it was a clear case of steal. The game has been protested and everybody in town is convinced that the umpire was wrong. The game will probably go to Wheeling.

A. C. BUCKENBERGER.

Section 8 of rule 47 provides that a batter is out if after two strikes have been called, the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit. Yaik has a cute little way of hitting a ball down in the diamond at critical points and then beating it to first. It is all perfectly square and that is what he probably did yesterday. The team has the sympathy of its many friends here, though they are surprised at the number of errors, especially those made by Delahanty, and wonder what has become of the boy's batting ability.

The full score is as follows:

WHEELING.	R.	B.	P.	A	E.	SANDUSKY.	R.	B.	P.	A	E.
Otterson s.	0	0	1	0	1	Routcliff, l.	1	0	0	0	0
Nichol, m.	0	1	0	0	0	Rhue, m.	0	2	1	0	0
Delah'ty, 2.	1	1	7	6	3	Strothers, 1	0	0	10	0	2
Stapleton, 1	0	1	8	0	0	Ryn, r.	1	1	1	0	0
Brodie, l.	0	0	2	0	0	Chrisman, 2	0	0	2	2	1
Stephens, r.	0	0	6	1	0	Dillon, c.	0	0	11	4	2
Van Zant, 3.	0	0	1	1	1	Hewer, s.	0	1	0	1	2
Yaik, c.	0	0	11	3	0	Westlake, 3	0	2	1	2	2
Knauss, p.	1	0	0	10	2	O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	10	0
Total	2	3	30	21	7	Total	3	7	27	20	8

Sandusky	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	=—2

Earned, Sandusky 1. Two base hits, Rhue, 2. Base on balls, off O'Brien, 3. Base on errors, Sandusky, 2; Wheeling, 5. Struck out, by O'Brien, 10; Knauss, 7. Wild pitches, by O'Brien, 2. Passed balls, Yaik, 2. Time of game, 2:15. Umpire, Ruetter.

Notes from the Diamond.

The Wheeling team when traveling wrap their manly forms in uniform voluminous linen dusters.

Stapleton, Wheeling's first baseman, was made a full-fledged Elk by the lodge here Wednesday evening before he started on his trip.

At Kalamazoo yesterday afternoon during the game Sharp, Fitzsimmons, Delaney and Pechiney, of the Canton team, had their clothes stolen from their rooms at the hotel where they are stopping.

Other Tri-State Games Played Yesterday.

At Lima—The Tri-State base ball season was