The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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Plain Words

ON THE TARIFF ISSUE.

A Business Like Talk that Will Have Effect.

Ruinous Effect of the Mills Bill on This State.

A Magnificent Audience Drinks in the Words

OF HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

The Best Meeting of the Campaign Held Here.

Unanswerable Logic Backed up by Undeniable Facts.

A Red-Letter Night for the Cause of Protection in Wheeling—The Crowd Hungry for More—Great Enthusiasm Prevails.

The speech of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of this State, at the Opera House last evening, was the most effective ever heard on the tariff issue in Wheeling. It was listened to by an audience which packed the house as it was never packed before, and every one of the telling points with which the speech bristled went home. There were many Democrats in the house, most of them open to conviction. The ladies numbered probably two score. In all, not less than 1,600 people were there.

On the platform sat many prominent citizens, among them Hon. G. W. Atkinson, who was received with cheers; Judge West, the blind orator of Ohio; Hon. C. D. Hubbard, Hon. A. Pollack, Mr. Henry Schmulbach, Capt. Thomas Prince, Mr. E. Buckman, C. R. Tracy, Hugo Loos, William Richardson, sr., S. S. Bloch, W. B. Simpson, B. S. Allison, W. S. Meek and P. B. Dobbins.

Chairman J. P. Maxwell, of the Congressional Committee, called the meeting to order, and named Mr. Thomas J. Davidson as Chairman. Mr. Davidson was applauded. He presented Mr. Elkins with a few very graceful words.

After Mr. Elkins was done his fine speech of over two hours, the crowd called out for Hon. G. W. Atkinson, Hon. C. D. Hubbard, Judge West, of Ohio, and Hon. W. H. Hearne. All made pointed remarks of about a minute's length each. The crowd wanted more, but Mr. Hubbard sent them home with three rousing cheers for Harrison, Morton, Goff, Atkinson, Protection and West Virginia. Such cheers have not been heard here for years.

Mr. Elkins' speech, which follows, is worthy of the careful reading of every voter:

MR. ELKINS' SPEECH.

In his last annual message to Congress, the President, under pretext of desiring to get rid of the surplus in the Treasury, made an assault on American Protection and American industries, by insisting that taxes levied on raw materials produced in foreign countries should be repealed and the same admitted free, and that taxes levied on goods made by foreign labor and brought here to be sold in competition with American goods and products, should be reduced.

That this attack might have more force, be more effective and harmful, it was made the subject of the entire message, all other matters of national concern being ignored.

The country under Protection was prosperous, business was good, the people had employment at fair wages and were reasonably contented. Our condition as a Nation and people excited pride at home, wonder and admiration abroad. National wealth was accumulating at the rate of seven millions daily. Citizens and wage-earners at the rate of two thousand a day were flocking to our shores from other countries, seeking employment, better wages and homes in the great Republic. No American was leaving his country to better his condition and opportunities in life. Under these circumstances and under these favorable conditions, the President sent his message to Congress, demanding a change—the partial destruction of the system of Protection that had aided so signally to bring about these results.

The surplus in the Treasury, whatever the amount may be, is due to lack of financial ability and business methods on the part of the Democratic leaders in Congress. They have had it in their power, from time to time, to so modify existing laws that a surplus could not accumulate in the Treasury. There were several ways open to the President by which the surplus could be reduced, but he chose the one

MOST DESTRUCTIVE TO AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

and American interests. The message has been endorsed by the National Democratic Convention, and every Democratic State convention since, and must be taken as the Democratic position on the great question of the tariff. The President's letter of acceptance does not substantially change the position and this is the issue now before the country in the present campaign. The tendency of the message and of the Democratic platform is in the direction of Free Trade. It approaches the doctrine of the Democratic party laid down in their platforms before the war. The President and his party in their assault on the protected industries of the country, differ widely from the founders of the government and nearly all of our great statesmen, from Washington to Lincoln. It is a historical fact that England forced her manufactured goods on the American colonies in 1773, '74 and '75, to such an extent that the people refused to buy British made goods. The Colonial Congress requested the merchants in several colonies not to send orders to Great Britain for goods, and on the 27th day of September resolved that from and after the 1st day of December, 1774, there should be no importations into British America from Great Britain of goods, wares and merchandise, and if imported after that day they should not be used or purchased. Even the colonists were protectionists. It is also true that the want of power under the Articles of Confederation, to regulate and control commerce and protect American manufacturers, was one of the reasons for conferring this power on the government and making our Constitution. So that this question of protection had its root and beginning far back and led largely not only to our national independence but to

THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Fisher Ames said in the House of Representatives in 1779, when debating the first tariff bill: "I conceive, sir, that the present constitution was dictated by a commercial necessity, more than by any other cause. The want of an efficient government to secure the manufacturing interests, and to advance our commerce, was long seen by men of judgment, and pointed out by the patriots solicitous for our general welfare."

Daniel Webster said, January, 1833, in a speech at Buffalo:

"The protection of American labor, against the injurious competition of foreign labor, so far, at least, as respects general handicraft productions, is known historically to have been one end designed to be obtained by establishing the constitution."

Rufus Choate said in the Senate, March 14, 1842:

"A whole people, a whole generation of our fathers, had in view, as one grand end and purpose of the new government, the acquisition of the means of restraining by governmental action the importation of foreign manufactures for the encouragement of manufacturers and of labor at home, and desired and meant to do this by clothing the new government with this specific power of regulating commerce."

THE FOUNDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT FAVORED PROTECTION.

In his first and second messages to Congress, Washington favored encouragement to the manufacturing interests of the country. The second act passed by Congress under the Constitution was a tariff law. It was approved by Washington July 4, 1789. The preamble, among other things, recited: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the Government and the discharge of the debt of the United States, *and the encouragement and protection of manufactures,* that duties be levied on goods, wares and merchandise imported." What would be said to-day if an act with such a preamble should be introduced in Congress?

Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, in their messages to Congress and in their published utterances, advocated the encouragement and protection of American manufactures, as did Franklin, Hamilton, Webster and Clay. In 1832 Lincoln said: "I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff." These are great names in the world's history—patriots and statesmen, constitution-makers, government-builders and government defenders. Which should be trusted on the subject of American industries and American interests—these immortals who helped to make and preserve the constitution and the Union, or Grover Cleveland and modern Democracy? *Internal taxes, which Cleveland defends,* in order better to strike down American protection, have always been regarded as war or emergency taxes. Their enforcement, particularly in the South, has often been at the mouth of guns and expense of blood. These taxes have only been levied three times in our history: following the revolutionary war, the war of 1812 and during the great civil war. The first excise law, putting a tax on distilled spirits, was adopted in 1791. In 1792 the law was enlarged and included other articles. This tax continued until 1801. Jefferson becoming President, recommended the repeal of all internal taxes, and they were repealed. In his second message, Jefferson spoke of the "resources of loans and internal taxes" as "extraordinary" and only to be used in emergencies. In 1817, President Monroe advised repealing all internal taxes that were levied following the war of 1812. The Republican party, following the teachings of Jefferson, Monroe and other founders of the Government, advocate, if it should become necessary, the repeal of internal taxes, rather than impair protection by reducing duties.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party has always favored low tariff, or a tariff for revenue, and sometimes has gone so far as to declare in favor of free trade. The National Democratic platform of 1848 has these words: "That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844 have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842." In the National Democratic platform of 1856 the party declare "for progressive free trade throughout the world." This was reaffirmed in platform of 1860. In 1861 nearly every man that helped make the Confederate Constitution was a Democrat; it was built upon human slavery. And on the subject of taxes the following language was used: "But no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties nor taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry." These words sound familiar at the Capital to-day, under the inspiration of the President, the Democracy and the English press, in their present contest against American protection.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS

from 1864 to 1876 are silent on the subject of taxes and how they should be collected. In the platform of 1876, however, the party declares: "We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue." In the platform of 1880 the party demands "a tariff for revenue only." The platform of 1884 is a composite—a compromise. It is difficult to determine its real meaning. During the last campaign this enabled the friends of Cleveland, who had made no public utterances on the question, to claim him as a Protectionist in the places that protection suited and a Free Trader in other places.

From 1860 to 1876 a majority of the Democratic party in Congress was too busy opposing the war, raising money and men to carry it on, declaring it a failure, opposing the issuing of greenbacks, selling our bonds, the reconstruction measures, resumption of specie payments, and all the great and beneficent steps in the line of broad statesmanship that looked to the permanency of the Government, its substantial progress and prosperity, to pay little if any attention to the tariff. After the war, however, was fought to a successful conclusion, the Union saved, slavery abolished and all the great questions growing out of the war settled, a majority of the Democratic party in 1876 began an open warfare against protection and American industries, which it has carried on until now. In 1876 the Democrats brought forward in the House of Representatives the Morrison Tariff bill; in 1878 the Wood Tariff bill, both in the direction of Free Trade. In 1877, Mr. Mills, author of the Mills bill, offered a resolution in the House, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to so revise the tariff as to make it

PURELY AND SOLELY FOR REVENUE

and not for Protection." In 1880, Mr. Hurd, Democratic Free Trader from Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, introduced a joint resolution, which was an attempt to revive in substance the ruinous tariff act of 1846. All of these bills and resolutions were voted for and advocated by a large majority of the Democratic members and opposed and defeated by Republican votes. On May 6, 1882, Mr. Mills offered in the House a substitue for the Tariff Commission Bill, which substitute was practically the free trade tariff of 1846. Following the report of the Tariff Commission, the tariff act of 1883, which is our present tariff, was passed by a Republican House and Senate, 31 Democratic Senators and 116 Democratic members of the House voting against the bill.

In 1884, Mr. Morrison brought in his famous horizontal reduction bill, which, after providing a reduction of 20 per cent on all dutiable articles, further provides in Section 3 of the bill, that *salt, coal and manufactured lumber* should be placed on the free list. There were 151 Democrats in the House friendly to this bill. Cleveland's message against protection advocating the retention of internal taxes and that raw materials be placed on the free list, and declaring that "our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unjust taxation, should be at once revised and amended" and the Mills bill which places on the free list one-sixth of the present dutiable articles, constitute briefly the record of the Democratic party on protection and the tariff question since 1848. This record covers a period of forty years and speaks for itself. In its face, the President declares he and his party are not engaged in any free trade crusade and many Democrats deny they favor free trade, attempting to justify

THEIR ATTACK ON PROTECTION

by saying it is only a slight reduction in the rate of duty. No other President of the United States ever pronounced so boldly against Protection and in favor of Free Trade as Cleveland. A party must be judged by its public acts and the declarations of its leaders. In the light of these, for forty years the Democratic party must be set down as opposed to Protection and favoring Free Trade. It is not claimed that all Democrats are opposed to Protection and favor Free Trade. There were many Democrats during the war loyal to the Union. They served their country well in the army and in Congress. Wherever these patriots, heroes and statesmen survive they are now for protection, and, with many other Democrats, though in the minority, are found fighting against Free Trade and in favor of American industries and interests everywhere.

It is sufficient to say the Republican party has been the party of protection. Our ability as a nation to raise means to carry on the war, arm and equip our soldiers, build iron ships, and fight the war to a successful conclusion and save the Union, was due almost entirely to our protective tariff acts before and during the war. All owe

A DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO PROTECTION

for these results, Democrats as well as Republicans. Listen to the words of Jackson, one of the great fathers of pure Democracy, on the subject of Protection as a means of national defence. In 1824, he said:

"You ask me my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it; and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and preserving within ourselves the means of national defence and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. The experience of the late war ought to teach us a lesson, and one never to be forgotten."

"Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children and you ate once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe feed our own, or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves."

"It is therefore my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our National debt, and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

Hear the testimony of another Democrat, General Richard Taylor, on Free Trade and what it might have accomplished:

"We (the South) made two great mistakes. Had we avoided them, we would have conquered you (the North). The first was that we did not substantially destroy the Protective features of the tariff in the winter of 1857 and 1858, by an act which provided by a rapid sliding scale to Free Trade. As a Democratic measure, we could have passed such a law and held it tight on you till it closed the furnaces and workshops, woolen and cotton mills, and steel and bar iron works of the whole North and West, and scattered your workmen over the prairies and Territories. When the war was ready for you, you would not have been ready for the war. You could not have been armed and equipped, nor have put in the field a large army, nor built a navy. You would have been without supplies, machinery and workmen and you would have been without money and credit. Our second mistake was in withdrawing our Senators and Representatives from your Congress."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS CONSTANTLY FAVORED REDUCTION OF TAXES WHEN NECESSARY.

While the Republican party has been the party of Protection, and stood for American industries and American interests, yet it has constantly, when in power and whenever consistent with the needs of the Government, reduced taxes.

Since the war the Republicans, when in control of both Houses of Congress and the Executive, passed twelve acts, reducing the duties on foreign goods and products, and three reducing the internal taxes. In 1865 duties amounting to $104,319,606 were repealed. Since 1866, during the eleven years they have had control of the House, taxes have been reduced $382,000,000, $78,000,000 of which came from putting coffee and tea on the free list, and other modifications of the tariff, and $204,000,000 from reducing the internal taxes. During the eleven years the Democrats had control they reduced taxes about $6,000,000. The policy of the Republican party has always been to reduce taxes whenever it could be done and maintain protection; to place on the free list from time to time such articles and products as could not be or are not produced in the United States—the non-competing articles—and levy taxes on competing articles, or such articles and products as are made in the United States, and also made in foreign countries and brought here to be sold in competition with home products. This broad principle has been adhered to in the recent Senate tariff bill, brought forward by Republicans, as a substitute for the Mills bill.

The Democratic party, led by the President, seeks to reduce taxes by maintaining internal taxes, admitting raw materials free and reducing the taxes on competing articles, thereby encouraging imports by making them cheaper and, to this extent, breaking down or impairing protection.

The Republican party is now and always has been in favor of correcting such irregularities and inequalities as must come about under the operation of a great system, which should adapt itself to the needs and exigencies of a rapidly growing country and expanding commerce; this to be done, however, by such methods as will best relieve the tax-payer and without injuring the wage-earner and the great manufacturing and productive interests of the country.

THE COUNTRY PROSPEROUS UNDER PROTECTION, DEPRESSED UNDER LOW TARIFF.

During ninety-nine years of our existence under the Constitution, we have had forty-two years of tariff for revenue only, and fifty-seven years of tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. The low tariff periods have been periods of

[Continued on Third Page.]

SOME VERY LARGE TIMES

By the Republicans in Indiana are on the Tapis.

MANY THOUSAND DRUMMERS

To Tender Gen. Harrison a Grand Reception To-day—Grand Demonstration by Workingmen—The Biggest of the Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—The Eleventh Indiana Regimental Association, Gen. Lew Wallace's old regiment, held its annual reunion in this city to-day.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Gen. Harrison came down to the New Denison by invitation to meet the veterans. He received them informally in the parlors of the hotel. There was no speech making on either side. The veterans gathered around General Harrison and carried on a running conversation for nearly an hour.

To-morrow is Drummers' day, and General Harrison will receive several thousand commercial travelers. The visitors will be welcomed by Mayor Denny early in the afternoon, after which they will march over to General Harrison's residence. In the evening General Harrison will address them at Tomlinson's hall.

The next big Republican demonstration in this city will occur on Thursday, the 25th instant, which has been named "Labor Day." It is claimed by the projectors, prominent Knights of Labor, including ex-Secretary Litchman, Eccles Robinson, John J. Jarrett, Robert D. Layton and others that the demonstration will be the largest of the campaign. The effort of the projectors, all of whom have been stumping the State for several weeks, is to make it a workingmen's demonstration.

They have already secured the promise of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Hon. William McKinley to be present and speak. Hon. Levi P. Morton has been invited to attend, and there is excellent reason for believing he will accept. Efforts are also being made to secure the presence of Senator John Sherman, who is expected in the State about that time.

THE SECRET OF IT.

A Contemplated Dynamite Message of the President Nipped in the Bud.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—The secret of the long continued session and sparring over adjournment lies in the impossibility of debating and maturing the Senate tariff bill before election, and the unwillingness of Republican Senators to subject themselves by adjourning to the liability of the President's calling Congress back for failing to pass tariff reduction legislation. It was believed that Mr. Cleveland would do this if adjournment was proposed by Republicans; but now that the adjournment proposition comes from the Democratic side, as an amendment to Allison's recess resolution, such action on Mr. Cleveland's part is considered to have been forestalled. It is generally admitted that time was too short to perfect a Senate bill; but the Republican Senators were too smart to concede such an opportunity to the opposition as to propose an adjournment without a zealous measure to advance their measure. The Democratic managers finally concluded it was poor business trying to force this issue on the Senate, as the revulsion of public sentiment has been going on against this kind of politics for several weeks. Congress has continued nearly two months longer than it would have, mainly on this account, though Republican Senators have put the time in industriously and profitably. It had been rather a tedious experiment to the Democratic gentlemen.

TO ADJOURN AT LAST.

End of the Longes Congress on Record—The Immense Number of Bills Introduced and the Few Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19.—To-morrow at one o'clock the first session of the 50th Congress will end, the longest continuous session in the history of nearly a century of Congresses, having lasted 321 days. The longest previous session ran 302 days, ending September 30. Apart from the protracted but interesting discussion of the tariff question in both houses and the unparalleled dead lock in the consideration of the bill to refund the direct tax, the session has been remarkable in several ways, but in none more than in the enormous number of measures introduced in both branches of Congress. In the Senate 3,641 bills and 116 joint resolutions were presented; and in the House the record ran up to the unequalled figures of 11,598 bills and 230 joint resolutions, making a grand total of 15,565 measures introduced in one session.

In the Senate 2,394 measures were reported back from committees and placed on the calendar, a much larger proportion than in the House, where 8,305 measures, of the total number 11,828 introduced, still slumber in committee rooms. Among the measures of public interest that have become laws are the following: Relating to permissible marks on mail matter; limiting hours of letter carriers; making Lieutenant General Sheridan General of the Army; to establish a department of labor; for an International marine conference; requiring the Pacific railroad companies to maintain telegraph lines; to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States; to create boards of arbitration to settle controversies between common carriers and their employes; to prevent the return of Chinese laborers to this county; aid State homes for disabled soldiers, and changing the date of meeting of the electoral college.

Pennsylvania Synod.

ERIE, PA., Oct. 9.—The Synod of Pennsylvania resumed its session this morning with an address on synodical sustentation for new and struggling churches and their pastors. The principal address of the day was that of Dr. R. N. Allen, on work among the freedmen. Rev. Dr. I. N. Hayes, a member of the General Assembly Committee on Temperance addressed the Synod on the temperance work of the church. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Elwood, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, delivered an address upon the progress and results of missionary work in foreign lands.

Steps Taken Against Trusts.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 19.—In response to the recently published letter of Supreme Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, requesting an expression of opinion by the local assemblies as to the necessities for Congressional legislation on the subject of trusts, local assembly 1,233 has sent a letter to President Cleveland in which he is asked to transmit a message to Congress demanding immediate legislation to abolish all institutions that gamble in food and, as a further protection to the masses, that all "trusts be abolished."

CHAIRMAN BRICE BOUNCED.

The Culmination of the Row in the Democratic National Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Rumors are rine to-night in well informed circles that the row in the Democratic National Committee has culminated in the virtual retirement of Mr. Calvin S. Brice from the position of High Cockolorum. It has been known for some time that there were great differences of opinion between the committee regarding its management, and that Mr. Brice had been severely censured on all sides, not only for his lavish expenditure of money, but as they term it, "For putting his foot in it on several occasions." This condition of affairs, so the story goes, was brought to the attention of the President and it was decided to make a change. Mr. Brice, of course, will ostensibly occupy the same position he has held all along. To do otherwise would create scandal and this the Democrats and their all-ready demoralized condition cannot afford. But in the meantime the practical management of the campaign from now on, will devolve upon Messrs. Gorman and Barnum. Gorman has been here all the week and will remain to the end of the campaign. It is stated he practically took charge yesterday morning. This condition of affairs is not reassuring to Mr. Cleveland's friends and they feel very blue over the outlook to-night. C. H.

A GRAND GOFF MEETING.

A Great Outpouring of People to Hear the Next Governor of West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., Oct 19.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever assembled in Mason county met at this place to-day to hear West Virginia's distinguished candidate for Governor, Gen. Nathan Goff. The meeting was called to order by J. L. Whitten, Chairman of the County Committee, who introduced Dr. A. R. Barbee as permanent chairman. Capt. C. B. Smith, "Our Charlie," was introduced and congratulated the people of Mason upon the excellent demonstration, and gave way and presented the next Governor of West Virginia, who made one of the ablest, fairest and most eloquent speeches ever delivered in the Kanawha Valley, the influence of which will count at the polls in November. Judge Fleming, the Democratic candidate, spoke here last Tuesday to about one hundred people, and the old town hardly knew there was anything going on. To-day boats that were chartered specially for the occasion poured in loaded with people and led by bands; trains run excursions and the little town was flooded with the most enthusiastic men the sun ever shone on. Drum corps, brass bands and the whole Republican Club from Gallipolis, Ohio, were in attendance, and were overjoyed with the eloquence of our candidate. Never was a man so cordially received and so loudly applauded as General Goff in his speech here to-day.

Goff to be at Huntington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 19.—Alfred Caldwell, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, spoke at Guyandotte to a small audience last evening.

The Republicans are making preparations to give Gen. Nathan Goff, who speaks here to-morrow, a rousing and enthusiastic reception. All the small towns in this vicinity will send delegations, and the torch-light procession to-morrow evening promises to be the biggest affair of the season.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Brutal Murder at Caperton and the Escape of the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 19.—About a month ago James Hunt and Jack McNeal, two miners working at Caperton, had a difficulty about a sister of the former, which came near ending in a fight. Hunt got out a warrant for McNeal and had him placed under bond to keep the peace. Last night the men met at a coal miner's party, and McNeal dropped a quarter, and as he stooped to pick it up, Hunt, without a word of warning, shot him in the back of the head. He died about an hour afferward. Hunt escaped, but was followed by two men and overtaken at Cotton Hill. He snapped his revolver at one of them, and jumped under the train which was about to start, again making his escape. The men got on the train and were coming to this city, when they discovered Hunt in one of the cars. Just as the train was leaving Coal Valley he jumped off and ran to a cornfield, and although several men started in pursuit, he has not been seen since.

A Crazy Man with Money.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Oct. 19.—About 10 o'clock this morning Officer Peaco, while patrolling his beat on Third avenue, noticed a man about fifty-five years of age acting strangely. He was surrounded by a crowd and was trying to give away money, of which he had a large roll, to various persons. He was also liberally patronizing the bars. The officer, thinking the man of unsound mind, placed him under arrest and took him to the police station. Upon searching his person $650 was found therein; also a gold watch and chain and other valuables. From papers found on his possession the officer believes him to be a man named Hogg, of Pulaski county, Va. The authorities will hold him for safe keeping until the authorities of that county, who have been telegraphed to, are heard from.

A Rumpus at the Asylum.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Oct. 19.—This afternoon about one o'clock James Bassel, a Director of the Institution, made an assault on Meigs Bland, the son of the Superintendent of that institution, and after being thoroughly choked by him he was compelled to go to bed to recover for the time being. Chippley, a member of the Board, this evening swore out a warrant before Squire Oliver for Bassel's arrest and Deputy Sheriff M. J. Whelan is now after him.

Judge Thurman in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 20.—Contrary to announcement yesterday Judge Thurman was prevailed on to attend a meeting in English Opera House and speak briefly. During the afternoon he went out riding, and called on Mrs. Thomas A. Hendricks and visited the State Capitol. When evening came he was in fine condition for a speech. The Opera House has a seating capacity of 2,300, and by 7 o'clock fully 3,000 people had crowded inside the walls. State Committee Chairman Jewitt introduced Judge Thurman in a brief but glowing eulogy, and the audience yelled itself hoarse for a minute or more.

Foraker Speaks to a Big Crowd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 19.—Governor Foraker addressed an audience of 8,000 on the public square this afternoon at Muncie. He arrived at Indianapolis at 9 o'clock to-night and left shortly afterwards for Bloomington, Ills., where he speaks to-morrow with Governor Oglesby and others.

POWDERLY'S FIRST MOVE

Toward the Fraternal Co-operation of All Labor Classes.

TWO IMPORTANT DISPATCHES

One to the Engineer's Brotherhood and the Other to the Brakemen. Good Results Expected—It Refers to All Labor Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—General Master Workman Powderly to-day made the first movement toward securing the fraternal co-operation of all labor organizations of the country by sending telegrams to the conventions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond and the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, which is in session at Columbus. The dispatch to the engineers was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 19.

P. M. Arthur, G. C. E. B. of L. E., Richmond, Va.

Accept fraternal greeting and best wishes for successful session. Will your convention consent to fraternal co-operation with other labor organizations to the end that all disputes may be properly and equitably adjusted. The time is now at hand when all labor organizations *on this continent, forgetful of the* past, should co-operate on essentials for the welfare of all. Our hand is extended in friendship.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY,
Grand Master Workman K. of L.

The dispatch to the Brakeman's Brotherhood was as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 19.

Convention Brotherhood Railway Brakeman, Columbus, Ohio:

Cannot steps be taken to effect an understanding between all labor organizations that the interests of all may be guarded through co-operative effort in all cases of dispute and in seeking legislation for labor, may success crown your efforts, and may no hand turn the brake that will stop the wheels of progress and fraternity.

[Signed] T. V. POWDERLY,
G. M. W., K. of L.

"I certainly expect good results from this," remarked Mr. Powderly this afternoon. "Shortly after the Burlington strike began, several prominent members of the Brotherhood came to see me at Scranton, and our interview was such as to convince me that something should be done to bring about a better state of feeling between the two organizations. We are already working in conjunction with the Brotherhood on the Union Pacific, and are ready to co-operate with them on all other roads."

"Nor does this refer only to the engineers, firemen and brakemen, but to all other labor organizations. I am in favor of a federation of all. There is not room for two warring organizations in this, but there is room for them all. I am ready to go as far as any man man in America to bring about this union of interests, and I am satisfied that the men who are at the head of other labor organizations have the interest of the men whom they represent as much at heart as I profess to have, and I certainly expect to see all working in harmony in a very short time."

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

And Now has Three Games to St. Louis' One—The Details of the Game.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The fourth game of the world's ball championship series, was played at Washington Park, in Brooklyn to-day, between the New York and St. Louis clubs, and resulted in the third victory for the Giants. The grounds were very wet. Crane and Brown were New York's battery, and did good work. Crane's great speed seemed to frighten the St. Louis batters, and the muddy grounds seemed to interfere with the St. Louis nine more than with the Giants. The crowd's sympathy was with St. Louis.

New York took the lead by scoring one run in the first inning on a hit by Brown, an error by O'Neill, a passed ball and Richardson's out. They got four in the third inning on hits by Crane, O'Rourke, Ward and Tiernan, a wild pitch and a passed ball and an error by Robinson. The Giants got one more in the fifth on Connor's three-bagger, a wild pitch and Ward's hit. St. Louis got its first run in the third on hits by Milligan and Latham and a passed ball, and got two more in the eighth, on two bases on balls, a hit and two wild pitches by Crane. The score was as follows:

ST. LOUIS.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R.	B.	P.	A.	E.
Latham, 3.	0	1	0	3	0	Tiernan, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Robinson,2	0	1	1	3	1	Brown, c	1	1	11	4	0
O'Neil, lf	0	0	3	0	1	Rich'son, 2	1	0	1	2	0
Comiskey,1	0	1	9	0	0	Connor, 1	2	2	9	0	1
McCarthy,r	0	0	0	0	0	Ward, s	0	2	3	2	1
Lyons, cf	0	1	4	0	0	Slattery, cf	0	0	0	0	0
White, s	1	0	2	2	1	O'Rourk, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Milligan, c	1	2	7	2	1	Whitney, 3	0	0	1	2	0
Chamb'n, p	1	0	0	5	0	Crane, p	1	1	0	11	0
Total	3	6	24*	15	4	Total	6	8	27	21	2

*Brown declared out.

New York	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0—6
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Earned—New York, 2. Three base hits—Connor, Comisky. First base on balls—New York, 4; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Struck out—New York, 4; St. Louis, 7. Passed balls—2 each. Wild pitches—2 each Time—1:47. Umpires—Gaffney and Kelly.

Chief Arthur Sustained.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 19.—The meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers endorsed the action of Chief Arthur in all matters pertaining to the Brotherhood since the last session. This sustains Chief Arthur's action in the "Q." strike.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Emperor William, of Germany, was given a banquet yesterday in Rome.

There was a small-sized panic in the lead market at New York yesterday, but it was bridged over.

It is reported at St. Paul that a fight will be arranged between Jake Kilrain and Pat Killeen for $5,000.

"Ten thousand dollar" Kelley will withdraw from the base ball profession and open a saloon in New York.

A severe hail storm, accompanied by lightning, passed over Chicago Thursday night doing much damage.

Richard M. Oglesby, the comedian, was accidentally killed in Illinois, but the particulars have not been learned.

The fifteenth annual convention of the W. C. T. U., convened at the Metropolitan *Opera House, New York, yesterday.*

A resolution was adopted in the Senate authorizing the Finance Committee to continue its hearings on the tariff bill during vacation.

James Ford shot and killed Joseph Lowenstein, at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, because the latter refused to hand him stakes, Lowenstein being the stakeholder in a bet.

A clergyman named Keith and Joseph Garrett, a farmer, at Waldo, Ark., became involved in a quarrel yesterday which resulted in the clergyman stabbing the farmer fatally.

Yesterday while the paymaster on a branch of the Lehigh Valley road, accompanied by an assistant, was going from Wilkesbarre to pay 400 laborers at work on an extension, both were shot from ambush and the $30,000 in their possession stolen. Three Italians are suspected.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

A Great Amount of Business Transacted. Broadus College Booming.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 19.—At the Baptist General Association yesterday the Executive Board of State Missions made its annual report. Under the management of the Superintendent, Rev. W. E. Howell, this department has had rapid growth. Thirteen missionaries have been employed by the board during the year, and their work is a praiseworthy one as it is selfsacrificing. Pending the adoption of the report, addresses were made by Rev. S. W. E. Powell, W. H. Walker, Drs. Carter, Lasher, Dickinson, Weston and others. In the afternoon the subject of foreign missions was considered. Those who have heard Rev. Thomas Allen many times, say they never heard him make a better address than on this occasion. The evening session was devoted to the work of the American Baptist Publication Society. Addresses were made by Dave D. Johnson, Rev. Charles Rhoades, of Ohio, Dr. Lasher and others. This morning was given to the consideration of educational work. Dr. Diston made a masterly address of more than an hour's length, upon the subject of ministerial education.

The climax of interest was reached when the thoughts of the Association was turned to Broddus College. The President, Rev. J. L. McCutcheon, spoke on the importance of the education of women. He was followed by a most stunning appeal from Prof. D. B. Purinton in behalf of the college. Subscriptions were called for, and in about half an hour $1,300 were pledged, more than enough to pay off all the debt against the college building and grounds. This has been a red letter day in the history of the educational work in West Virginia. The afternoon session was devoted to the Woman's Missionary Society.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The First District White Ribboners in Session—The Resolutions Adopted.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., Oct. 19.—The third annual convention of the First District West Virginia Women's Christian Temperance Union convened in New Martinsville October 17th and 18th. While the attendance was not very large those present were of the live, working order, and the convention was pronounced the best ever held. The President's address, after giving a synopsis of the origin and aims of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, briefly reviewed the work of the last year and drew from it useful lessons for the future. Next followed a paper by Mrs. J. W. Floores, of New Cumberland—"The home and the saloon—Why cannot they dwell in peace together?" This paper reflected the heart of the writer and was a splendid arraignment of that great enemy of the home, the saloon. Thursday forenoon was occupied with routine work, except a paper by Mrs. J. P. Sisson, of Roney's Point—"Literature, the best method of using it." The reports of different officers and superintendents were up to the standard. Thursday afternoon came reports of different committees, that on Resolutions being adopted as a whole. That on a plan of work was adopted. Resolution No. 8, pledging the delegates to work to increase the circulation of the *Freeman* and *Union Signal* was taken up and discussed at length. A standing vote was taken and the resolution declared rejected. The old officers were all re-elected. In the evening Rev. J. S. Pomeroy, of Fairview, gave a rousing amendment speech which was listened to with marked attention and heartily applauded at the close.

Taken as a whole the convention was a complete success.

Report of Plan of Work Committee is as follows:

We recommend the following plan of work to the Unions of the First district:

First—That in order to make public sentiment, we hold as many public meetings as possible throughout the district, getting noted speakers who will make the ratification of the amendment the main issue.

Second—Secure careful and extensive distributions of literature, No. 16, Signal Lights and amendment catechisms being very appropriate for amendment work.

Third—That we make an earnest effort to have the ministers feel that this is gospel work, that they may give their time and influence to the amendment work.

Fourth—That we train the children both in speech and song to do their part in the campaign.

Fifth—That we make a special effort among the colored people; try to secure the services of Mr. Asbury, of Washington, Pa.; have him come into the State at least one week before the election to work among his own people.

Sixth—Let every white ribboner in the First district be "instant in season and out of it. Remember "the battle is not always to the strong." But with a firm trust in our heavenly Father go forward feeling that the right will win.

Seventh—That we do not neglect the the German citizens of Wheeling and Fulton, if it is only to distribute literature in their own language.

Eighth—Not adopted.

Ninth—That every Union in the First district request the ministers of their immediate neighborhood to preach a mon on the Amendment November 4, and that each union hold a gospel meeting in the afternoon of October 21 and November 4, of earnest supplication to our heavenly Father to give us the victory November 6.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, The moving spirit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always been love to God and our fellow man, and faith and trust in Him who never fails to hear the cry of the distressed, our cardinal principal; therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That we offer unto Him the gratitude of our hearts for His guidance and kind, watchful care over us in the past, and put our entire dependence upon Him for the future, and invoke His blessing upon all our work.

Second—That as a a body of Christian women working for the Master, and for the uplifting of humanity, we cast from us all discordant elements, and go forth with consecrated hearts, trying to do our duty as God gives us to see it, trusting in Him for results.

Third—That the momenteous question of constitutional Prohibition in this State is so soon to be decided at the ballot box, that we, the white ribboners of West Virginia, redouble our diligence and work more earnestly than ever before. That we leave no stone unturned, no loop-hole by which the enemy may gain the advantage; that we use all rightful means in our power to bring about the desired result.

Fourth—That a vote of thanks be tendered to the ministers for their kind words of encouragement and interest manifested; also the choir for the excellent music furnished; also to Mrs. Hart, the W. C. T. U., and citizens of New Maatinsville for the hospitality extended to the delegates and visiting members of the convention.

Found the Carpenter Guilty.

READING, PA., Oct. 19.—The coroner's jury in the matter of the accident at St. Mary's Catholic church a week ago last Sunday, by which 150 persons were seriously injured, this afternoon decided that it was due to the incompetency of Master Carpenter Cornelius Fink.

WILSON'S DEMAGOGY.

Governor Pierpont Shows up Some Weak Points

IN THE VULNERABLE SPEECHES

Of the Second District Congressman. How Democracy Oppressed Free Labor When it was in Power. The Iniquitous Mills Bill.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—Hon. Wm. L. Wilson was introduced to a Fairmont audience on Wednesday evening as the great expounder of tariff laws of the United States, and he made a speech. He took great pains to impress the idea that the Democratic party had always been the friend and champion of the poor man. He did not call their attention to the fact, that, in his memory, Democratic Senators had denounced the laboring men of the North as "mud sills," and declared on the floor of the United States Senate that the "normal condition" of labor was slavery;" that capital should own labor and make laws for capital and labor. He did not tell them that in his memory the Democracy of Virginia had passed a law to tax the laboring man who earned $250 by breaking stone, $1 25 on his earning, and if the miner earned $500 a year he was taxed $5, and if he earned $1,100 he was taxed $22, while much of the rich Democrat's property was exempt from any taxation. He did not inform them that the Democratic party persistently refused to grant the poor man the small boon of a homestead on the public lands, and that it was a Republican Congress that granted that inestimable boon to the poor laboring man.

THURMAN'S BOYHOOD.

He was eloquent in his eulogy of Judge Thurman, the poor boy, but he failed to tell them that the Democracy of Virginia so oppressed Judge Thurman in his boyhood that he had to remove to a free State, where poverty was not a disgrace and labor was honorable. Its normal condition was not considered slavery.

He spoke with contempt of the rich men. With disparagement he spoke of Carnegie as a millionaire. He was silent as to the fact that Carnegie & Co. pay more wages per annum according to the number of hands than any company in the United States. He said nothing about Calvin Brice, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who has more millions of money than all the Carnegie company, and never paid a cent of wages as a manufacturer.

He made a great flourish over taxes. By custom, he said, all the small articles about the house were exempt from tax, but when the laboring man sat at his meal sugar and salt were taxed. He was careful not to say that salt was now cheaper than it ever was and that he, William L. Wilson, as one of the committee on the Democratic Mills bill had reported a tax of 66 per cent on sugar; that when the bill came up in Congress, a Republican member moved to reduce sugar to 40 per cent; that he, William L. Wilson, Democratic member of Congress, voted against the amendment with enough other Democrats to pass the bill at 66 per cent. He did not tell the people that he, as a member of the Democratic committee who reported the Mills-bill, put a tax of 100 per cent on rice and

VOTED DOWN ALL AMENDMENTS

of Republicans to reduce the taxes on rice. These are the acts of this friend of the poor man practically. While he is seeking to reduce the price of labor in the great manufacturing industries of the North that the Southern cotton planter may raise his cotton cheaper he will oppress the working man at the North by forcing him to pay $1 26 for $1 worth of sugar, and if the poor laborer is sick and wants a few pounds of rice, to get one dollar's worth of rice he must send two dollars, because William L. Wilson and his Democratic friends put a tax of one dollar on one dollar's worth. Mr. Wilson admitted that we do not raise one-tenth of the sugar in the United States that we use, so that the tariff or tax on sugar and rice is a tax to the consumer, like tea and coffee, which Republicans put on the free list many years ago because we did not produce them. But there are a few rice fields in South Carolina and sugar plantations in Louisiana belonging to Democrats, and in the small amount they raise, Mr. Wilson would appropriate the whole country. He will reduce iron and its products and woolen goods more than 20 per cent, three-fourths of which is produced north of the Mason and Dixon line. This inevitably must reduce the wages of labor 20 per cent. But still the laboring man must pay 26 per cent tax on $1 worth of sugar and 100 per cent on $1 worth of rice.

This is Democratic friendship for the laboring man.

Mr. Wilson was eloquent on the sugar trust. But he did not tell the people that Mr. Havemyer, a Democratic millionaire, of New York, was at the head of the sugar trust. That he (Havemyer) and his counsel were invited to the room of the Committee of Ways and Means to explain the sugar business; that mechanics, workingmen and representatives of labor organizations, many of them, were denied a hearing, and their appeals denied. But it did turn out some way that Democratic Havemyer and his Democratic trust got the ear of this Democratic committee, and not only dictated the tax, but it turned out that this Democratic sugar trust got conceptions on other points that will yield them $6,000,000 a year. Republicans in the House wanted to strike out this $6,000,000 conception, but Mr. Wm. L. Wilson and his Democratic friends voted down the Republican amendment.

Yet Mr. Wilson and his Democratic friends are the great champions of the workingman.

As a financier he commended the Secretary of the Treasury for disobeying a law of Congress, by loaning $60,000,000 without any security or interest rather than pay it on the National debt.

He declared that the object of making wool free was to cheapen the clothing, yet in the same sentence or short paragraph, he declared that the farmers would find that free wool would raise the price of wool, and that history had proved this to be true.

He complained that Gen. Goff had said that Cleveland was not the friend of the laboring man. Grover was too noble for that. It really seemed to hurt Mr. Wilson's feelings. He had forgotten that Grover stated in his Cobden message, that he was aware that his recommendations would disturb labor, but he hoped that the change would be so made as to disturb labor as little as possible.

HOW DISTURB LABOR?

Certainly by reducing wages. You can't disturb by raising wages. We will leave that to any wage-earner. Mr. Cleveland says you must disturb labor as little as possible. But, workingman, you must not complain. It is so "English, you know."

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Wilson can pull the wool over the eyes of his constituency to gratify his old friends, the cotton planter and sugar planter of the South.

Mr. Wilson boasted that under a Democratic administration of three and a half years 83,000,000 acres of land had been restored to the public domain. Mr. Wilson must know that a Democratic administration has not redeemed, restored or recovered one acre of land to the public domain. A Republican Congress granted these lands to certain corporations on conditions to be performed in a limited time. *The time had expired;* the conditions were not complied with. A Democratic House and a Republican Senate simply passed an act saying, "The time has expired, the conditions have not been performed; we annul the grant." That is the end of it. Nobody ever had more than a conditional right to the land, and when the condition was not performed they had no right. A Democratic Congressman ought to understand this. The fact is, the corporations who got the grants found they had a hard bargain and abandoned them.

Mr. Wilson is greatly concerned about his re-election. He passes through agricultural districts without a halt, but when he finds the mouth of a coal bank with men about, there he stops and makes a speech. He talks to them about tax on salt and sugar, wool and lumber; points to the "Mills" bill as levying the tax on bituminous coal. But he fails to tell the miners that coal was on the free list in the the Mills bill; that West Virginia Democrats protested and declared that if this was not changed the Democracy would lose West Virginia, and so Mr. Wilson says now the tariff is left on coal. And this he calls statesmanship. But we now say to the miners and all concerned that if bituminous coal is classed among "minerals" coal is on the free list in the Mills bill, and all this clamor among protection Democrats about coal being protected, is a sham and fraud, and nobody understands this better than Mr. Wilson.

F. H. PEIRPONT.

FROM MR. PENDLETON.

He Says His Speech at Churchville was Incorrectly Reported—The Intelligencer Gives Him the Benefit of His Denial

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—You surely cannot intend to misrepresent any one. Your account of my meeting at Churchville, Lewis county, in the INTELLIGENCER of Thursday, October 18, is as far from correct as it can well be. Your volunteer correspondent has undoubtedly imposed upon you a tissue of falsehoods. I only wish to call your attention to one part of it. I am made to say: "I drink to a limited extent, when the supply is limited. Democrats drink boldly and openly like men; but Republicans, arrogating to themselves all the morality, sneak behind barns, like cowards, to do their dirty drinking."

The words in quotation marks were never spoken by me. The balance of the report is untrue in nearly every particular. I trust that you will give this denial as conspicous a position in your paper as was given to the report.

Very respectfully,
JOHN O. PENDLETON.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 19.

Warwick Potters' Denial.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—The employes of the Warwick pottery, of their own accord, desire to say that the dirty charge in the *Register* that the potteries of Wheeling are run in the interest of the Republican party has no foundation in fact so far as the Warwick is concerned; and we believe that this, like most *Register* stories, is a lie out of whole cloth. POTTER.

Wheeling, Oct. 19.

A CANIBAL.

New Freak of the London Fiend—He Sends a Portion of one of His Victims to the Leader of the Vigilance Committee.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The mass of absurd theories, false clews, and unlimited arrests of the wrong men which have almost turned the pursuit of the Whitechapel murderer into a burlesque, were re ieved last night by a genuine sensation.

Mr. George Lusk, a builder, is the head of a vigilance committee. Late in the evening the Parcel Post Delivery left a box at his house. Upon opening it he discovered a meaty substance, which smelt very strong and which he judged to be that of a kidney belonging to some animal.

Inclosed in the box was the following letter: "I send you half of the kidney I *took from one of the women. I* preserved it for you. The other piece I fried and ate. It was very nice. I may send you the bloody knife that took it out if you only wait awhile longer."

Mr. Lusk at first regarded the whole as a joke, but remembering that such an organ had been taken from the Mitre Square victim, he took the box to the London Hospital. Dr. Openshaw examined the inclosure and said that it certainly came from a full-grown woman and had been divided longitudinally.

To-day the box and letter were taken to Scotland Yard, and the detectives are trying to find out in what postal district the parcel was handed in for mail. The handwriting of the letter in the box bore no resemblance to the handwriting of the letters of "Jack the Ripper," found some weeks ago.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

The Condition of Business at the Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Exports of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, petroleum and cattle from the principal ports in September were $34,208,679 in value, against $37,049,701 last year. But since October 1st the breadstuffs movement has been almost entirely arrested as is natural, with prices at New York higher than at Liverpool, and December wheat as high at Chicago as at New York.

During the week the Treasury paid out $12,000,000 in gold, $2,400,000 in silver and $900,000 in legal tenders. An addition of over $15,000,000 to the circulation in a week would tend, in ordinary circumstances, to lift prices in speculative markets, and yet the tendency has been downward during the week. The increased transactions at speculative centres swell bank clearings, so that the increase out of New York over last year is about 10 per cent, but with full allowance for the influence of speculation, it is evident that the volume of legitimate trade is also very large. No complaint of scarcity of money is heard, and the demand from this city, though still large, shows some signs of abatement. Nor are complaints of tardiness in collections as frequent as recently.

A decrease of 1,000 tons on the weekly output of charcoal iron makes the net increase during September in iron of all kinds 3,645 tons weekly, or 3 per cent. The market for pig is awaiting one, without change in prices. Bar iron is rather firm, owing to western offerings, and in rails no eastern sales are reported, and only 10,000 tons at Pittsburgh, and 20,000 tons at Chicago. The official report shows that sales for nine months ending October 1st, were 1,134,883 tons, against 1,833,126 last year, and deliveries 921,363 tons against 1,390,825 last year. The coal trade is now quiet. The sugar market favors buyers, and in groceries generally there is some evidence of slackening demand. The wool market continues strong, with the best grades scarce, and prices have again slightly advanced.