

THE EASTERN VISITORS

Put in the Second Day of Their Visit Here

TO SPLENDID ADVANTAGE.

They go over the line of the Terminal, Make a Trip to Industrial Establishments and Attend a Reception.

The visiting capitalists from the East have come and gone. Wheeling was glad to entertain them and to afford them an opportunity to see what lies at the base of Wheeling's industrial importance.

ON A TRIP OF INSPECTION.

The way in which the morning was put in.

All of yesterday morning was devoted by the visitors to making a thorough trip of inspection over the line of the terminals on both sides of the river.

They were the guests of Fair, Tracy & Co. on this trip. It had been the intention to start promptly by 8:30 o'clock, but it was not before everybody was ready for a start.

The loss of this hour was afterwards very much regretted, especially as it prevented the former party from being accompanied by a visit to Reynolds' machinery which had been named in the original programme.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

The session opened a discussion of the Rules to Govern the Sessions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—In accordance with an arrangement made yesterday, the delegates to the international conference met at 11 o'clock this morning in Willard's, and were called to order by Admiral Franklin.

It was suggested by the President that organization of the conference be completed on motion of Mr. Charles Hall, Secretary of the English delegation.

The Secretary of the United States delegation, Mr. W. C. Peterson, proposed that the programme for the conference be adopted by the delegates.

Mr. Peterson's proposal was adopted by a vote of 11 to 10. The programme was then discussed and the delegates agreed to meet again tomorrow morning.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

The morning trip to the bridge and the tunnel was very successful. The bridge was found to be in good condition and the tunnel was found to be in good condition.

The afternoon visit to the LaBelle mill factory, where the visitors for the first time saw the machinery.

ED. STOLBERG, MR. J. N. VANCE, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Mrs. George K. McEwen, Mrs. J. D. Culbertson, Mrs. A. Wilson, Mrs. J. K. Kelley, Misses Kelly of New Orleans, Colonel W. H. Sam Hallett, Judge Cochran, Mrs. Gustave Aeschman, of Youngstown; Mr. John C. Riehlender and several others.

The Eastern men were made to feel at home, and were allowed to take advantage of an opportunity to increase their knowledge of Wheeling people in a social way.

There was some music and dancing, and in a quiet way the evening was passed with the guests. The party excused themselves between 10 and 11 o'clock in order that they might be able to get in a little sleep before leaving for the Baltimore and Ohio road at 4:30 o'clock this morning.

CIGAR AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES.

Turning out the Freight Sloop at the Rate of \$225,000 Per Month.

Messrs. H. L. Loom & Bro. presented to the visitors their compliments, a specimen consignment of Wheeling's far-famed stogies, and a statement showing the extent of the cigar and manufacturing tobacco industries of the city of Wheeling.

The Wheeling story is being sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and although it is now being produced at the rate of 200,000 a day, manufacturers are unable to keep up with the constantly increasing demand.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

In the six months from May 1, 1888, to September 30, 1889, 49 factories and 1,200 persons, made and sold 50,000,000 of stogies. In the same time cigar stamps were used to the value of \$175,182.68, manufactured to the value of \$225,000.

PLENTY OF EXCITEMENT

In and About the Criminal Court Room in Chicago.

SOME BIG GAME IS BAGGED

In Connection With the Cronin Jury Bribery Case—Alexander Sullivan Seems to be Caught in the Net—More Disclosures Promised.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—There is plenty of excitement about the Criminal Court building to-day, more, in fact, than at any time since the jury bribery plot was laid bare in all its miserable details.

Early in the morning it became evident that the arrest of Henry L. Stolberg, Alexander Sullivan's private secretary, was to be followed by a full grand jury investigation into the matter.

One of the first witnesses summoned was Stolberg. He told to the grand jury the story he gave the Attorney General's office last night, and which caused so great a sensation in the circles of the prosecution.

When he came out he was seen by a reporter for the Evening News and asked if it were true that he had been caught in a grand jury bribery plot.

"Not by a long shot," he replied. "What did you tell them about Alexander Sullivan?"

"I can say word about that. Can you tell me where Mr. Windes is? I want to see him at once," and the young man rushed off.

It was evident that something big was developing, and that the State refused to reveal the exact thing that was on. One of the assistant State's Attorneys said this morning:

"Something important is about to occur tonight, and when it does happen it will astonish the people of this city."

Another witness, Henry J. McArdle, also a clerk in Windes & Sullivan's office, was taken before the grand jury. His examination was brief and when he came out of the grand jury room he said that he had made nothing to do with the case.

This morning Mr. Windes, of Windes & Sullivan, went to the State's Attorney's office bearing a note from the State's Attorney, which Mr. Windes is permitted to see his clerk, Stolberg. The latter was not there, having been taken before the grand jury.

Mr. Windes was so informed, and he would not return to the State and being calling Stolberg's name in the evident belief that his clerk was concealed somewhere thereabouts.

Stolberg, however, had been finally ejected by the lawyer from the office.

Throughout the entire morning there was the greatest excitement throughout the criminal court building. The grand jury worked on the "juro-fixing" branch of the Cronin case in a somewhat desultory fashion.

Whenever a witness was called, the grand jury would be called to the stand, and the witness would be examined by the State's Attorney.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury came into the court and handed up twelve indictments, eleven of which were for everyday crimes. The twelfth was a joint bill against Mark L. Solomon, John Graham, and John J. Sullivan.

This completed the grand jury's work for the day.

The grand jury was called to the stand, and the witness would be examined by the State's Attorney.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury came into the court and handed up twelve indictments, eleven of which were for everyday crimes. The twelfth was a joint bill against Mark L. Solomon, John Graham, and John J. Sullivan.

This completed the grand jury's work for the day.

The grand jury was called to the stand, and the witness would be examined by the State's Attorney.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury came into the court and handed up twelve indictments, eleven of which were for everyday crimes. The twelfth was a joint bill against Mark L. Solomon, John Graham, and John J. Sullivan.

This completed the grand jury's work for the day.

The grand jury was called to the stand, and the witness would be examined by the State's Attorney.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury came into the court and handed up twelve indictments, eleven of which were for everyday crimes. The twelfth was a joint bill against Mark L. Solomon, John Graham, and John J. Sullivan.

This completed the grand jury's work for the day.

The grand jury was called to the stand, and the witness would be examined by the State's Attorney.

At 1 o'clock the grand jury came into the court and handed up twelve indictments, eleven of which were for everyday crimes. The twelfth was a joint bill against Mark L. Solomon, John Graham, and John J. Sullivan.

A BIG RACKET FOR FEW RATS.

The White House Rat Catcher Getting Discouraged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The rat catcher at the White House complains that there are so many cracks and crevices in the walls of the old rickety that it is almost impossible to drive his prey to the basement.

The long-whiskered old vermin have run riot these so long without interference that they have become familiar with the ways and means of getting into them to eat the ferret and get back to their old haunts.

Some of the younger members of the tribe deserted the house and attempted to escape across the lawn to join that other army of rats that has its headquarters in the neighboring Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate. A few gray-bearded and long-stalked old fellows galloped into the sewers, but they have left enough of their friends behind to keep the rats from getting into the Treasury building.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

The rats are getting into the Treasury building, but the sharp nosed terrier scented the fugitives and laid out upon the green lawn several unfortunate.

THE STAR-EYED GODDESS

Speaks Some at the National Board of Trade Banquet.

FREE TRADE, ANTI-PENSION

And Other Talk Indulged in by Henri Waterson—His Principles Are Indicted on a Non-Partisan Gathering.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—The Terry banquet hall was endorsed and a memorial adopted reciting its virtues and recommending it to Congress for enactment, by the National Board of Trade, after a two hours' debate.

There were only eight dissenting votes, two of which were upon the ground of the disapproval of a single section, and the balance of which was prompted by an opposition to any banquet hall.

A resolution was passed requesting the Pan-American Congress to take action for the establishment of a unit of coinage common to all American people.

The meeting was closed this evening with a grand banquet and an address by the Hon. Henri Waterson, who spoke on the general state of the country.

Mr. Waterson said: "What are you going to do for a banking system when there are no more bonds to build on? Some ten years ago, I ventured to propose that we reduce the national debt to a thousand millions, and then for fiscal base, we fund these thousand millions at a low rate of interest, and make the debt liquid and perpetual.

Everybody says that we should not do that, but I am more than ever persuaded of the truth and force of my suggestions. It is a system of financing the banks and the future of our banking system, we ought to have some fixed securities for small holders, which can neither be swallowed up by a deluge of inflated stock, nor be able to run away to Canada.

Mr. Waterson next took up the tariff and among other things said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in this country until the man who trades himself lead the free trade movement. That is the only question of mine, I have always believed, but I have never seen a man who has been devoted exclusively for his purpose, yet outlasting those purposes a quarter of a century, and as surely as somebody else will do it, I will do it."

Mr. Waterson said: "I have never believed that we should have free trade in