In a fancy goods store the proprietor noted the advance in all kinds of needles 33 per cent ad valorem. This is the way the McKinley bill discourages the use of knitting and sewing. Of course, this is meant for those poor people who can't afford to sew and knit.—Wheeling Register, Oct. 14.

The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

TARIFF ON NEEDLES.

	New Law. Per cent.	Old Law. Per cent.
178. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, crochet-needles and tape-needles and bodkins of metal	35	25 & 35
179. Needles, knitting, and all others not specially provided for	25	25
656. Needles, hand-sewing and darning	Free	25

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1890. VOLUME XXXIX--NUMBER 50.

PROTECTION'S CAUSE

Not Suffering by Free Trade Roorbacks Thus Far.

A MEASURE FOR FARMERS

Is the McKinley Bill, and the Farmers are Finding it Out—Democratic Misrepresentations Strongly Refuted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Confidential letters from the Western States *of a most encouraging character are pouring* into the Republican headquarters in this city. They all tell practically the same story—that, as the new tariff law comes to be understood by the farmers, it is seen to be generally and vastly to their interest. The wool schedules and the provision relating to binding twine are especially commended. Much is said, too, of the largely increased duties *imposed on foreign agricultural products*, and of the abolition of the sugar duty. These sections of the new law are appreciated in the West. It is a mere *matter of arithmetic to see how greatly* the farmer is helped by a law which reduces his expenses in all directions and increasing his earnings in all directions *also*.

It is especially gratifying to the committee that these hopeful letters come from just those sections of the country to which the Democrats have imputed discontent with the new tariff.

DANGEROUS SOURCES.

At no time since the campaign began has the committee observed more than two sources of serious danger to the Republican cause. These are, first, the fifty-one *seats which the Democrats have* arranged to steal outright by ballot-box crimes in the South and by gerrymanders in other States—and, second, misrepre*sentations of the McKinley bill. It has* all along been evident that if the conscience of the country could be awakened to these Democratic methods, and if the *farmers, especially, could be induced to* examine the new tariff, nothing would avail to prevent the return of a Republican House. These objects have been *secured, and largely as the result of* Democratic folly.

A COLOSSAL FRAUD.

When the bottom dropped out of their conspiracy to cause a general rise of prices, the people began to see that a colossal fraud was being perpetrated under cover of the new tariff, and they began to study the law for themselves. The Republican managers here assert positively that that conspiracy had its origin in the Democratic Congressional Committee's headquarters and that it was recently stimulated by a secret circular sent out to the Democratic campaign committees in all the doubtful districts. Its failure was due to the fact that the honest manufacture and Republican merchants of the country would not be drawn into what was sheer robbery. In causing a general scrutiny of the McKinley bill, however, it has served the Republican party most *effectually. The farmer observed, in the* first place, that soon an importation of 1,000 pounds of binding twine, which lately cost him $25 in duties, and under *the Democratic Mills bill would have* cost him $15, he now pays only $7.

THE FARMER BENEFITTED.

This substantial reduction in a western farmer's expense is likely to render him insensible to the Democratic cry that the Republican party should be rebuked because it has increased the duties on rich velvets and fine laces. By the repeal of the sugar duties, the expense of every household in the land is *directly touched and an average saving* is effected of two cents on every pound of sugar bought at retail. This is a remission to the people of seventy millions *of dollars of annual taxes.*

The revision of the wool schedules was directly caused by the demonstrated fact that our farmers required more *protection.* The cheap wools of Australia and the River Platte country were rapidly driving our wool growers to the wall. With foreign wool shut out and *our manufacturers compelled to depend* on the farmer for their raw material, it was clear that a general increase of wooled duties was inevitable. An average increase of about ten per cent was imposed. Already the beneficial influence of this act is to be seen.

A FARMER'S BILL CLEAR THROUGH.

A dozen new mills have been arranged for creating a greater demand for the farmer to supply and giving employment *to thousands of persons* who would otherwise be thrown into agriculture for a means of livelihood. In addition to these provisions, so greatly inuring to *the benefit of the farmers*, it is to be remembered that one of the avowed purposes of the McKinley bill is to shut out foreign agricultural products. It would not be putting it too strong to say that the Republican majority on the Ways and Means Committee accepted as correct the farmers' own statement of the causes of their depressed condition, and accepted as wise their own proposed remedy. The Agricultural schedules were made up according to the requests of the farmers themselves and their demand that they should be enabled to supply the home market fully and completely was acceded to. The two hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars' worth of imported farm products which came into this country last year will now stay at home, and the American farmer will be told to supply the home market's extremest requirements. The Republican managers rely on the fact that the McKinley bill is a farmers' bill in every section and every line, and that no agriculturalist can examine its provisions without voting to return a Republican Congress.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The Supreme Council of the 33d degree of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry began its regular biennial session to-day in the Holy House of the Temple Venerable, Grand Commander Albert Pike presiding. At half past 12 all Scottish Rite Masons, as high as the 14th degree, were admitted into the supreme room to hear the Grand Commander's allocution, which was read by Odell Squire Long, of Wheeling. At 2 o'clock the Supreme Council and prominent visiting Masons were entertained by the Grand Commander at luncheon. To-night the Royal Order of Scotland was conferred on Rev. Canon Carmichael, and a number of other prominent Masons.

Blaine Nails a Lie.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Secretary Blaine *said this morning*, in answer to an inquiry that the alleged interview with him published in a syndicate newspaper letter in Washington and elsewhere on Sunday, touching "The speech of Women," was wholly a fiction. He had never uttered a single word of the matter attributed to him.

SOLID FOR RECIPROCITY.

Important Action Taken by Havana's Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Secretary of State has received a copy of the address of the Chamber of Commerce of Havana to the Spanish Minister of the Colonies, relating to reciprocity with the United States.

The statement that resolutions on this subject were passed by the Chamber of Commerce was published a few days ago, and this communication sets forth more fully that action.

The address strongly urges that a treaty of reciprocity be entered into with the United States, declaring that, if this is not done promptly, Brazil, which was first to the front with negotiations, will drive Cuba from the field. The Minister is informed that is the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, and all commercial leaders in Cuba, that the United States must control the commercial markets of the world, as England does the money market, and that if Cuban commerce is not to be abandoned they must look to the United States for an outlet for their products.

The opinion is expressed further that the United States cannot be frightened by threats of reprisal, since such reprisal would have to be upon products which the Europeans are obliged to have from the United States. The address looks to an exchange of sugar and tobacco for American farm products.

NOTED ARCHITECT'S SUICIDE.

A. B. Mullet Shoots Himself—Formerly Supervising Architect.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Mr. A. B. Mullet, one of the best known architects of this city, and for many years Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, shot himself this evening at his residence. He had been in poor health for a long time, suffering from rheumatic and other complaints, but it is thought that financial trouble was the chief cause of Mr. Mullet's act. Mr. Mullet was 56 years old and was very well known all over the country. Since his retirement from the office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury he has devoted much of his time to professional business in Washington.

West Virginia Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—The West Virginia pensions were granted as follows: Original—Joseph Masley, Oxford; John L. Carman, Littleton; John W. Criswell, Moundsville; Ludim Rose, Greenwood; John H. Snyder, Marion; E. D. Morgan, Farmington; Henry J. Minced, Simpson; William Wigal, Tyner; Thomas Alexander, Morgantown. Increase—W. P. Hess, Tyronville Mines; W. C. Myers, Bruceton Mills; Samuel Nedrow, Clifton Mills; W. M. Baker, Bradshaw; Samuel Clark, Sheridan.

THE FATAL COUPLER

The Cause of a Large Proportion of Deaths Among Trainmen—The Annual Convention.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Oct. 20.—The seventh annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen opened here this morning, the majority of the railroads of the United States being represented. Grand Master S. K. Wilkinson, of Galesburg, Ill., presided. The Secretary's report was read, and shows the membership has increased 600 during the last year, its present strength being now 14,057. There has been organized during the year 63 new lodges, making a total of 367 now in existence. The organization embraces all of the States in the Union and territories, as well as Canada, Ireland and Sweden. Disability and death claims to the total of nearly $275,000 have been paid during the year. Of the total of 275 claims, over 200 resulted from railroad accidents. Particular stress is laid upon the fact that 130 of the deaths resulted from the coupler now in use, and that the remainder of the accidents were almost entirely traceable to the fact that the post of duty of the brakeman is on the top of the cars. The report of the Grand Secretary will justify the decision arrived at in favor of non-interference on the New York Central. The convention will be in session for over a week.

Secret Meetings.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 20.—The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was in secret session again to-day, and nothing of the proceedings could be learned. The annual election, *it was stated, will be held on Friday.*

SNUBBED GOV. CAMPBELL.

His Message not Received by the House, Refused to Recognize His Secretary.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—The lower branch of the Legislature convened at 4 p. m., the Senate having adjourned until to-morrow. Governor Campbell sent a message to the House, but the Speaker refused to recognize his Private Secretary, and an adjournment motion was rushed through without having received the message. Governor Campbell looks upon the action of the Speaker as a personal insult. The message suggested that a non-partisan Board of Improvements for Cincinnati be appointed by the Mayor of that city and an election be held in April. The message will go to the Senate to-morrow.

Democratic Leaders Conferring.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20.—Senator-elect Brice and other Democratic leaders of the State, are in conference to-night in *an effort to effect a compromise* in the legislative disagreement over the proper manner to settle question of a new board of improvement for Cincinnati. *Several propositions have been made by* the element more nearly interested and it is thought an agreement will be reached by to-morrow.

Third Game in Tie.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 20.—The third game of the world's series resulted in a tie. Louisville played a great uphill game and should have won but for bad base running. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	—7
Brooklyn	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	—7

Hits, 11 and 10. Errors, 3 and 2. Earned, 5 and 3.

Held for the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Nickolas Sennott, who is charged with perjury in connection with the naturalization of voters, was held to the federal grand jury in $500 bonds this morning by Commissioner Hoyne, who had heard the evidence against Sennott last Saturday and reserved his decision until this morning.

The War on the Lottery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The United *States Express Company* has issued peremptory orders to all of its agents to not receive money or lists of drawings from the Louisiana Lottery Company, or in any way to assist in the transmission of lottery business.

Pleaded Guilty.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 20.—Mary Metzdorf, aged 16 years, who killed her brother, James Metzdorf, and Mary *Broadwater*, her aunt, by strychnine, which she put in the coffee, pleaded guilty when arraigned for trial to-day. She was remanded for sentence.

PENDLETON'S RAVING.

He Delivers Himself of Much Brag and Bluster.

A DISGUSTING EXHIBITION

Of Egotism, Ill Temper and Demagogy—His Amusing Eulogy of His Own Abilities—Hubbard and Atkinson are Nowhere.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 20.—John O. Pendleton made his first speech here since his nomination this afternoon. It was a series of attacks on the veracity of the INTELLIGENCER, the courage of *Hubbard and the position of Atkinson.* Although the band paraded the streets for an hour, only one hundred people were in the hall at the commencement of the speech, and at no time was there more than two hundred, including a dozen ladies. Hon. John J. Davis in introducing him said the meeting was called for a joint discussion between Pendleton and Hubbard, Pendleton having cancelled several appointments expecting to meet Hubbard. Hubbard having failed to appear Mr. Pendleton would explain his position.

PENDLETON'S EGOTISM.

Pendleton opened by saying it was true he expected to meet Hubbard today. He referred to Hubbard's challenge, which, he said, he had accepted at Glenville immediately when he received it. His acceptance was published in the *Register*. He accidentally met Hubbard at Burnsville and had a joint discussion. He did not want to boast of the result. The INTELLIGENCER, which is given to truth telling more than any paper on God's footstool, complained that he was only willing to meet Hubbard in the interior, which was false. He challenged Hubbard at Sutton, and again did not want to discuss the result. He referred to the latest bluff at Weston, and said that the Republican committee had finally accepted one of the dates, but he did not expect Hubbard to keep that appointment. The INTELLIGENCER claimed that Hubbard is a great orator. It knew better. He is only a plain, dry, matter of fact lawyer, and compares unfavorably with Goff, who is a brilliant, dashing, eloquent speaker. Hubbard's absence disappointed him, and he would therefore speak alone.

CHEAP DEMAGOGY.

Pendleton then attacked the Lodge bill and repeated all his stale arguments against the bill. He characterized it as "notorious, infamous, damnable." He then rung in his Burnsville chestnuts. He claimed that Mr. Hubbard had never defended the bill but once in his presence. A British monarch would go to the block if he attempted to pass such a measure in England. Pendleton accused Dovener of speaking harshly to him on Saturday in regard to the McKinley bill, and endeavored to prove by the INTELLIGENCER'S advertisements that the McKinley bill has increased prices. He requested the correspondent to note the fact that a Brooke county man wanted to buy a tin roof and got the price before the bill went into effect. He bought the roof after and had to pay a big advance. [Pendleton forgot that the tin schedule don't go into effect until next July.] The tariff bill, he said, was America's greatest enemy since it became a republic, and claimed that where now there are a hundred in the poor house there will be ten thousand.

ABUSE OF ATKINSON.

He repeated the story about challenging Mr. Atkinson and the Republican leaders. He claimed that Atkinson knew he held a stolen seat. If Atkinson had been renominated he (Pendleton) would have been elected by a thousand majority. He pronounced Atkinson a back number and said he declined to recognize him and would not meet him. At home he moved in society that Atkinson could not enter. Even Clarksburg would not allow Atkinson to hold a meeting there. He would meet Hubbard or go to Wheeling to meet him, but Hubbard won't be there. He is afraid of him, (Pendleton).

Before the meeting he visited several business houses abusing the INTELLIGENCER correspondent. After speaking he came to the reporter's table and accused the correspondent publicly of misrepresenting him.

A ROUSING MEETING

Addressed by Capt. Dovener in Weston—A Strong Speech.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Oct. 20.—Captain Dovener addressed a large crowd of citizens here to-day. Court was in session and Judge Bennell very kindly adjourned to allow him the use of the court room. For nearly two hours he held the vast crowd in one of the strongest speeches ever delivered in this place. The history of the Democratic party and its failure to originate a single measure of any material importance to the country was reviewed. He analyzed the McKinley bill and showed the good effect it would have upon all the industrial and manufacturing interests of the country. He challenged any Democrat to cite a single manufactured commodity the price of which had been advanced by our Protective Tariff system. In short, his speech was a masterly presentation of the issues of the day and received round after round of applause. Captain Dovener is very popular here, and wherever he speaks will do the cause great good.

Ritchie County Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HARRISVILLE, W. VA., Oct. 20.—To-day was the first day of the Circuit Court and a field day for the Republicans. Hon. John A. Hutchinson delivered a magnificent speech to an immense crowd, followed by Col. R. H. Freer, who is always listened to with pleasure in this county. Capehart, the Democratic farmer and banker candidate for Congress, was here, but wisely held his peace. The Democrats put up Dr. M. S. Hall, the Prohibition candidate for Congress, to defend free trade. He made a bad failure. Put Ritchie county down for six hundred majority for Reynolds and the rest of the ticket.

The new oil well at Cairo is a success and much excitement prevails.

Goff and Smith at Winfield.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WINFIELD, W. VA., Oct. 20.—Gen. Nathan Goff, Congressman C. B. Smith and J. A. Gibbons, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans at this place Saturday. The former two gentlemen also spoke to a good crowd in Raymond City in the evening.

The General presented the issues in his usually earnest and captivating style.

Charley Smith made a good speech, and as election day approaches his prospects for re-election improve.

A level surface is flat, yet there is a distinction between a level-headed man and a flat-headed one.

MADE HIS OWN TOMBSTONE.

A Harper's Ferry Man's Eccentric Freak. Marked His Own Grave.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., Oct. 20.—Larry Finlan, a native of Ireland, and for more than forty years a resident of this town, and at one time an employe of the United States Army, died here Saturday, aged 77 years. The deceased, about eighteen years ago, conceived the novel idea of making his tombstone, and procured a piece of slate three by five feet, cut the apex in the form of a cross, chiseled his name, place of birth, and thinking he would die between the years of 1883 and 1890, cut the first three figures on the face of the stone, but not dying at that time, he canceled the last figure and substituted '0," and sent the tombstone to his lot in the Catholic cemetery. Mr. Finlan was buried yesterday, his tombstone being erected after the filling of his grave.

Romantic Marriage.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., Oct. 20.—The services of Rev. J. W. Griffith were needed to-day at noon about one mile from town in a hurry to solemnize the marriage of Jack Graham, a prominent young business man of Jackson Court *House, and Miss Mattie Cox, of the same* place. They were accompanied within one mile of town by a Mr. Kidd, from the same place. Having secured a license secretly before they left town Mr. Kidd drove in and escorted the minister, Mr. Griffith, to the place where they were waiting for him. They were declared man and wife while seated in their buggy, Mr. Griffith remaining in his. Then the couple returned home for a reconciliation.

Bishop Kain at Parkersburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 20.—Right Reverend *John J. Kain, Bishop of* Wheeling, was given an enthusiastic reception here to-night. He arrived on the 3:30 train from Wheeling, and was met at the depot by the City Band, the Knights of St. George and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Entering a carriage with Rev. Father Hickey and others, he was escorted to St. Xavier's Rectory, where a great audience had collected in the street. A short and happy address of welcome was delivered by Col. J. F. Partridge, to which the Bishop replied in an address full of feeling and eloquence. It was heartily applauded. The audience to which he spoke filled the street for half a square or more.

Well Known Lady Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 20.—Mrs. Wilson Franklin died this morning at the residence of her son, Dr. L. S. Franklin, aged eighty-nine years. She was one of the oldest residents of this city and knew Parkersburg when it was a village of a few hundred inhabitants. She was a Christian lady and her death is deplored by the whole city.

Lost Both Feet.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WESTON, W. VA., Oct. 20.—John Fisher, son of John S. Fisher, a prominent lawyer of Buckhannon, fell under train No. 6, on the West Virginia & Pittsburgh railway, this afternoon. Both feet were so badly mashed that amputation was necessary. He was warned more than once by the conductor to go off the platform, but would not heed.

Training Young Lions.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 20.—The lioness belonging to French & Co.'s menagerie, which exhibited in Anderson recently, gave birth at that place to five whelps. Mr. French found it necessary to take the little fellows from their mother, and he gave them to residents of Anderson, who are now engaged in trying to rear them up in the "path that all good lions should go."

RIGHTS IN A LEASED WIRE.

The Western Union and a Commission Firm Restrained From Interfering.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—On the application of the Board of Trade firm of S. W. Lamson & Co., Judge Shepard to-day issued an injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company and the commission house of R. W. Dunham & Co., restraining them from in any way interfering with the complainant's rights in a leased wire from Chicago to Louisville and Nashville.

In the bill it was alleged that the defendants intended to instruct their agents not to allow the complainants to use the wires or transmit any orders over them. The complainants say that in June they possessed the lease of a wire to Louisville, and Dunham & Co., desiring to connect the same by wire to their office at Nashville, an agreement was made by which both parties were to use the wires, but the firms were not to become competitive and a division of the business was agreed upon.

Dunham & Co. were to have all the benefits and rights of stock or commission patronage, and Langdon & Co. were to have all the benefits of grain commission or brokerage. Everything did not run smoothly, however, and the threat was made, it is alleged, to cut the complainants out. They ask that Dunham & Co. be compelled to abide by their contract, and that everything remain as it was before the disagreement.

EIGHT MEN DROWNED.

Fruitless Attempt to Escape from a Burning Steamer.

PORT HURON, MICH., Oct. 20.—The steamer Annie Young, of the Lake Superior Transit Company, took fire and burned to the water's edge off Lexington at 9 o'clock this morning. The steamer Ed Smith went to the rescue and took thirteen of the crew off and brought them here. The balance of the crew, eight men, took the yawl boat and were drowned. Their names are McManas, of Port Huron, J. Donnelly, J. Crosby, J. Gallagher, J. Connelly and three deckhands, names and residences unknown. The Young left here at 6:15 this morning with the wind blowing a fresh breeze from the northeast. She had a cargo of coal and merchandise. The boat was built in Detroit in 1869. She was of 693 tons burden and valued at $30,000.

Frightful Explosion.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 20.—The boiler of a shifting engine at the Eliza furnace of Johnson & Laughlin exploded shortly before noon, killing Engineer John Flatly and Fireman Thomas McGuff. Pieces of the flying boiler struck and injured Joseph Ferris and John Clark, employes at the furnace. Both will recover. Flatley's body was blown into Monongahela river, a distance of fifty yards. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

Hill Starts Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Hill, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant General John S. McEwan, will leave here on the flyer at 1:15 p. m. to-day for Cleveland, O., to speak on "Democratic principles" at different places in that State. His first speech will be made at Canton to-morrow night. When the Governor has finished his engagements in Ohio he will go to West Virginia on a similar errand.

THE M'KINLEY BILL.

Hostility to the New Law Among Europeans.

THE RETALIATORY MEASURES

Talked of Receive Little Encouragement—Great Industries Preparing to Move to America. Foreign Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The *Herald* (Democratic) publishes the following significant dispatches from its European edi*tion, dated:*

LONDON, Oct. 18, 1890.—The English press continues an agitated discussion of the McKinley law. Every day the *Times* has published long, excited letters on the subject, and to-day it prints a column leader on the effect of the measure on the trade of the United States and Canada.

"The passing of the McKinley Tariff act," says the writer, "will undoubtedly be a severe blow to the trade between Canada and the States. The thing has been done on a system. In whatever department of trade there was the most activity and most prospect of extension, *the act has been careful to interfere and* thus effect the maximum of mischief with the minimum of apparent change. Canada loses at a stroke the best market *for her agricultural produce.* Timber she may still send, but must send it in the most unfinished state."

FREE TRADE FOR CANADA.

Speaking of a remedy, the article proceeds: "If the Canadian farmer, with almost equal advantages of soil, but less ready market for his products, wishes to compete on the most favorable terms with his Minnesota and Dakota rivals he will best do so by the help of a tariff as different as possible from theirs. In plain words, if Canada is not only to keep her place among the trading countries of the world, but to improve on her *former position and make the McKinley* act a benefit to her and not a loss, her most likely method is take example and encouragement from the mother country *and adopt frankly and fully a policy of* free trade."

One of the numerous *Times* correspondents on this subject says: "The Mc*Kinley bill cannot but give an enormous* stimulus to smuggling. Most of the American frontier on the north is a purely imaginary line, quite beyond the *power of any government to guard* effectually, and the greater part of the Atlantic coast seems made to encourage illicit traffic."

TO ERECT MILLS IN AMERICA.

A significant result of the McKinley bill has just been brought about in *Bradford. Saturday's* Cunarder conveyed to New York Messrs. W. Reixach and Watson, directors in the silk plush firm of Lister & Co., Manningham mills, Bradford, whose conversion into a limited company, with a capital of over £2,000,000, took place recently. Mr. Reixach is the head of the velvet department and Mr. Watson chief of the spinning branch. Their journey, which has been undertaken quietly, and is not known of even in Bradford, has for its object the examination of a site in the United States for the construction of mills. The Listers transact a larger American plush business than any other concern in Europe, and the McKinley bill hits them so hard that the quotations for their shares, which were issued at a premium, have dropped sharply. *The present action, therefore, of open*ing mills in the States has been forced upon this great house, which gives employment to over 5,000 operatives and *possesses works the walls of which* measure a mile in circumference.

RETALIATION IN SERVIA.

The keynote to retaliatory measures against the McKinley bill was struck yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, when, at a dinner, some of the company assembled denounced the bill and brought up a scheme which will shortly be put in operation. The Servian Government has granted a concession to an English syndicate for the erection of a pork curing establishment, at which, the concessionaires have announced, pork will be killed and cured at 1s 2d per 100 pounds cheaper than in America; therefore the European markets will be closed against American pork. Servia has swine enough to supply the whole of Great Britain with pork in every form, and can reach the British markets at a cheaper rate than the United States can offer.

Profound Feeling in France.

By Cable to the Herald.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 1890.—There has been great excitement during the week at Lyons over the new United States tariff law, and M. Burdeau, the Lyons Deputy, has given notice that he will in the Chamber demand retaliation for the increased duties on French goods. He will especially propose that a retaliatory duty be placed on petroleum, and will also suggest that boards of inspection be established for the examination of all imports from the United States.

On the other hand, the committee for the defense of the silk market held a great meeting at Lyons, at which the speakers took the ground that a policy of retaliation was likely to do more harm than good. The meeting was attended by silk merchants, spinners and silk workers generally from St. Etienne, St. *Charmend* and the entire adjoining region. Most of the Senators and Deputies from the district, as well as the Mayor of the city and a majority of the *members of the Chamber of Commerce*, were present.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce called attention to the fact that *the adoption of a retaliatory policy* against Italy had already cost the Lyons market 7,500,000f. worth of business and has given Germany an industrial su*premacy in Italy. The Americans*, he said, wish to export without importing. They would see that this was impossible, but he would have them to reap the *inevitable fruits of their own bad policy.* It would be much better not to interfere with those results by any angry steps on the part of France. Besides, the notable injustice committed by *France* and other countries toward America in the matter of pork had led to the conferring of extraordinary powers upon the President of the United States by the Edmund's Retaliatory bill, and might entail dangers to the great French staple articles of export, particularly wines and silk. The President was followed by a Senator and two members of the Chamber of Deputies, all of whom spoke to the same effect.

CANNOT AFFORD REPRISALS.

The *Petit Journal* thinks that the bill affects England and Germany more than it does France, which ought not to be drawn into making common reprisals against the United States. On what, it demands, could we make these reprisals? On raw cotton? That we cannot afford. On wheat? We already tax it 5 francs the 100 kilos, and our economists declare that the imposition of even that tax is a *crime. American petroleum is already* heavily taxed—25 francs per 100 kilos. Is any one going to increase that duty and so deprive the poor man of his light? To make this proposed economical war it is necessary to have munitions of war and we are without them.

The *Temps* holds that if the new American tariff is injurious to French interests France cannot complain, as it has for over nine years persisted in enforcing an unwise act that has been injurious to America. The moment has come, it says, to repair this mistake, and the circumstances are favorable.

The Council of the Department of Bouches du Rhone has already called for the annulment of the decree against American pork, the hygienic authorities having unanimously declared that its admission would involve no danger to the public health.

A DENSE FOG

Follows the Storm—Fatal Accidents on War Ships.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The storm that prevailed along the North British coast Saturday was followed by a dense fog. Vice Admiral Sir Michael Colme-Seymour and the 640 officers and men belonging to the British fleet, who were left on shore at Scarborough Faturday morning when the squadron put to sea to escape being blown ashore, made an attempt to rejoin their vessel this morning. The heavy sea that had been running had gone down and a long search in small boats was made for the ships, but the fog was so thick that it was impossible to find them and the boats returned to town. When the fleet ran out to sea the gunboat Speedwell had only one officer on board. Shortly after noon to-day the fog lifted sufficiently to *allow of objects being discerned for* some distance, and the fleet having returned, the Vice Admiral was taken on board the Campordown here. It was *found that while slipping the anchor* Saturday the cable had given way and severely injured thirteen of the crew, their legs and arms and ribs being *broken. Three other vessels belonging* to the fleet have signalled that fatal accidents occurred on board of them during the storm.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR

Of Scotland—Warmly Greeted Along the Route.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. Gladstone will be accompanied by his wife throughout the tour of Scotland. They left Liverpool this morning. Four hundred persons gathered at the railway station at Wigan and Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered. The crowd shouted that they did not want him to make a speech, but wanted him to reserve his voice, in order to be able to speak in Midlothian and demolish the Tories. Mr. Gladstone, nevertheless, made a short speech, in which he said that Midlothian knew what to do itself. Nothing was left for him to do in that respect. At Preston hundreds of persons gathered at the station to welcome Mr. Gladstone and he was loudly cheered upon his arrival. When Carlisle was reached a crowd numbering 1,500 persons was found waiting the coming of the train. Mr. Gladstone delivered an address here. In the course of his remarks, he said he had no fear for Scotland, and hoped that England would do as well in the home rule movement as the people of the former country.

O'Brien Don't Believe It.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—In an interview to-day Mr. Wm. O'Brien declared that he attached no importance to the reports of the rivalry said to exist between the *Irish societies and the United States.* Such reports, he said, were always set afloat on the eve of the departure of an Irish mission to that country. The *members of the mission did not intend* to interfere with individual rivalries. They were going as the delegates of Mr. Parnell and the whole Irish party.

Spies Arrested.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The *Petite Journal* announces the arrest at Belfort Barracks of one of the guard named named Dietrich and his sister, who are charged with being German spies. Plans of the fortifications were found in Dietrich's house. Dietrich and his sister, it is believed, were in collusion with a Hanoverian spy named Stahl in divulging French army secrets to the German government.

HE FOUND HIS SON.

Return of a Man Who Went Out to Milk Cows 47 Years Ago.

VANDALIA, ILL., Oct. 20.—Forty-seven years ago Charles Adams married Miss Sarah Houston, sister of Supervisor M. F. Houston and a prominent farmer of this (Fayette) county.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams had lived together just one year when, one evening, Adams went out to milk the cows, but did not return and was not heard of afterward, although Mr. Houston traveled much and spent a great deal of money in a vain search for his brother-in-law.

Not long after Adams' disappearance a son was born to Mrs. Adams, but the birth resulted in the mother's death. The child was cared for by the Houstons and grew to manhood and is now living on his farm, two and a half miles west of Vandalia. During his absence not the slightest clew was had to Adams' whereabouts, and he was supposed to be dead.

About three weeks ago a man, apparently about 75 years old, inquired if the Houstons still lived there, and on being *informed that they did*, left word that he would return and visit them in about three weeks. The stranger, who proved to be the missing man, made good his *promise, and on Friday returned to the* city.

Mr. Adams did not assign any reason for leaving home so abruptly, but said *that he was informed soon after the child* was born that both the mother and child had died, and knew no better until informed by his friends here. Some four *or five years after the death of his wife*, Adams says, he married again and resided in Troy, N. Y. Four children were born to them, all of whom, together with their mother, have since died. The truant father seemed overjoyed to know that he had a living son, and at once procured a conveyance and started for his home.

Deaths at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Dr. John F. Boynton, the well known lecturer, died at his residence in this city to-day.

Mary Tynan, one of the victims of the Leland hotel fire, died at St. Joseph's Hospital this morning. She was a domestic at the hotel, and jumped from a window, and was also badly burned.

Steamship News.

HAVRE, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Steamer La Champagne, New York.

GLASGOW, Oct. 20.—Arrived—State of Nebraska, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Steamer Fulda, from New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Arrived—steamer Circassia, Glasgow.

If time is money, it would seem at first sight that the loafer ought to be the richest of men; but, after all, he hasn't any more than anybody else.

THE king of medicines—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases. 1

THE SYNOD CLOSED.

Interesting Day Among Representative Presbyterians.

THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS

No Less Interesting than the Earlier Sessions of the Meeting—The Synod will Meet at Scranton, Pa., Next Year.

The last day of the Synod of Pennsylvania was no less interesting than those that preceded it. The first business at *the morning session was the consideration* of the report of the visiting committee for Lafayette college. The college was reported to be badly crippled financially and the committee recommended it for aid, stating that the Alumni society had pledged itself to raise $100,000 for the school. The Synod expressed its approval of the committee's recommendation.

Major W. B. Negley presented the report of the Board of Aid for Disabled Ministers. The recommendations of the committee were seconded by Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, who gave an eloquent plea in behalf of those ministers who have given their lives to the labor of the church and are now unable to work. The report was accepted and the following recommendations were adopted:

1. That Synod urge upon Presbyteries the importance of securing full and careful reports from every Presbytery for presentation to the Synod.

2. That Synod urge upon our Presbyteries the importance of securing in this work the co-operation of every church within the bounds of the Synod.

3. That Synod urge upon all the Presbyteries, which have not already done so, the adoption of some such plan as that adopted by the Presbytery of Lackawanna, followed by Chester and several other Presbyteries, of appointing one Elder in every session who shall "be associated with the pastor in the oversight of the interests of this Board, in the congregation," the same to report yearly to Presbytery of "his diligence therein."

The matter of work among the Germans by the Presbyterian church was next taken up for discussion. Addresses were made by Messrs. Allison, Fox, Richelson and others. The following recommendations were adopted and accepted:

1. That the Synod hereby records its sense of obligation to the religious condition of the growing powerful German element in this country.

2. That Synod calls the attention of all its Presbyteries to the grave importance of their relation to the German population, in the effort to evangelize them so far as not reached by other denominations, and it is advised to appoint a special committee on German work.

3. That careful attention be given to young Germans who may be suitable candidates for the ministry, granting them direction and assistance in pursuing their education in our German Theological schools, and that the church be called upon to engage in earnest prayer to the Lord of the Harvest, that He will send more laborers into this branch of His vineyard.

4. Special efforts by all of our Presbyteries, to use their influence to secure a larger German literature for our German people.

5. Financial support by all our churches to our German Theological schools and the Synod specially commend to the attention of gentlemen of income, the relief of these noble institu*tions from financial embarrassment, as an object* worthy of their Christian benevolence.

6. The annual appointment of a standing committee of three ministers and two elders on Work Among the Germans.

The *standing committee on aid for* colleges and academies presented its report, which was spoken to by Rev. Dr. C. W. Stewart, Rev. Dr. W. R. Bingham and Rev. Henry Ganse, D. D.

Rev. C. W. Stewart, D. D., who has been a member of the Synod for thirty-three years and pastor of the church at Coleraine, Pa., has had his pastoral relation dissolved, to accept the Presidency of Whitworth College, at Sumner, Wash. This fact was made known to the Synod, and remarks eulogistic of his eminent service in the ministry were made by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Roberts, and Rev. W. R. Bingham, D. D. Later, an appropriate set of resolutions expressing the sorrow of the Synod at his departure and hopes for his future prosperity were adopted.

The Committee on Presbyterian Records then made a report. Exceptions were taken to the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia Central because the Presbytery had failed to comply with the law of the Church in receiving into the Presbytery Rev. F. J. Mundey, from the Congregational Church. A heated discussion followed, and the exception was sustained. Exceptions were also taken to the minutes of the Presbytery of Philadelphia North, for failing to state the purpose of a special meeting and insufficiency of record in a case where a minister's character was at stake. The exceptions were sustained.

The Committee on Systematic Beneficence presented its report through the chairman, Rev. W. W. McKinney, D.D., of Philadelphia. Three recommendations, with regard to the importance of making regular contributions to the funds of all the Boards were adopted.

Rev. Dr. Erskine presented the report of the committee on Sabbath observance. The following recommendations were adopted:

1. To be careful to set a proper example in the due observance of the Sabbath day, according to the true intent of the Fourth Commandment, and the teachings of our standards upon this subject.

2. To use great vigilance and to put forth all proper efforts, as Christian citizens, to prevent the repeal of existing laws for the protection of religous worship and the preservation of the Christian Sabbath, and for the enforcement of said laws against open and flagrant violation of the same.

3. Synod would admonish all our people *against conformity to Continental views and* practices, imported by foreigners, on the subject of Sunday observance, and would reiterate its condemnation of Sunday traveling and enjoin upon all its members religiously to abstain from the purchase and