The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893. VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 308.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

An Interesting Day in Both Houses of Congress.

VOORHEES' BILL NOT CALLED UP

In the Senate—Mr. Cockrell Attacks the National Banks and Accuses Mr. Sherman of Being Their Especial Champion—Bryan, the "Silver-Tongued" Free Coinage Democrat of Nebraska, Makes a Great Speech. He Outdoes His Famous Free Trade Effort.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—The flexible rules of the senate are proving of great service just now by permitting every gentleman who has an inclination to give utterance to his financial views at any time, and to any extent he may choose. While Senator Voorhees did not succeed in getting the upper chamber to enter to-day, as was hoped, upon the active consideration of his bill swelling the volume of national bank currency to the par value of their United States bonds on deposit, the greater portion of the day was devoted to financial discussion of one or more of the various propositions or resolutions pending.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, said he had been appealed to by several senators who required more time not to call up the bill to-day, but he gave notice that he would do so to-morrow.

Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment directing the secretary of the treasury to pay to the holders of two per cent bonds who may present them for redemption their face value with accrued interest in United States legal tender notes.

Mr. Sherman stated the objections which occurred to his mind against the amendment. The very moment the treasury notes were paid out in these bonds, which were not now due and the interest on which was no burden to the government, the notes, he said, would be presented to the government and payment in coin demanded. That would be an unbusiness-like proposition and would complicate the situation. The President of the United States had called attention in clear and forcible language to the fact that the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, were presented for redemption in gold, and that caused the first falling off of the one hundred million gold reserve. The proposed amendment he regarded as a most dangerous financial proposition.

Mr. Cockrell ridiculed the objections made by Mr. Sherman, who he spoke of as the great friend and patron of national banks, and as the great gold monometallist. "Why," he asked, "should the national banks be allowed to increase their circulation by $18,000,000 on their bonds now deposited, while the government itself could not issue greenbacks to redeem its two per cent. bonds?"

Many questions were asked by Messrs. McPherson, Peffer, Aldrich and Gray. They were all replied to by Mr. Cockrell, who expressed his amazement and mortification at the objections made to his proposition by the friends of the national banks.

BERRY SPEAKS.

Finally the bill and amendment went over until to-morrow and Mr. Berry addressed the senate in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. It was generally agreed, he said, that the Sherman act was thoroughly bad. It was a law which never should have been passed and he was particularly gratified that not a single Democratic vote had been cast for it either in the senate or the house of representatives. In an evil hour for the country the free silver Republicans had parted company with their friends on the Democratic side of the chamber and had consented to the passage of the Sherman act and to the repeal of the Bland act. The repeal of the Sherman act, without other legislation, would, in his opinion, place the country upon a gold basis, would prevent the future coinage of any silver and forever practically destroy silver as a money. He (Mr. Berry) believed in the double standard and was not willing to cast his vote for the gold standard of money. He believed that President Cleveland was a man of the highest and most patriotic purposes, a man of great ability, thoroughly honest and absolutely fearless in the expression of his opinions. Mr. Cleveland had often declared in favor of bi-metallism and he (Mr. Barry) was confident, that notwithstanding the President's failure to discuss bi-metallism in his message, he would approve any bill that repealed the Sherman law and provided for the circulation of both gold and silver on such terms as would give them equal value.

Mr. Allen gave notice of an amendment to the national bank circulation bill to the effect that interest shall cease on the bonds on which the additional circulation shall be based.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

The Lodge resolution was taken up, with the Gallinger amendment to it—to the effect that it would be unwise and inexpedient to make any radical change in the tariff prior to March, 1897, and Mr. Gallinger addressed the senate. He declared himself ready to vote, at the earliest possible moment, for the repeal of the Sherman act, though he did not believe that that much abused law was largely responsible for existing financial evils. He believed that silver and the Sherman act had infinitely less to do with business depression to-day than the anticipated onslaught of the party in power on the McKinley tariff bill.

At the close of Mr. Gallinger's remarks the senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The financial discussion in the house took on a deeper interest than on any occasion since the opening of the silver debate. William J. Bryan, the eloquent young Congressman from Nebraska, added greater laurels to his reputation as an orator and made a free coinage speech which, in the opinion of many, surpassed the great tariff reform speech which gave his name to fame two years ago. For nearly three hours Mr. Bryan held the interested attention of the house and galleries and every interruption to which he was subjected only gave opportunities for those brilliant repartees for which he is famous.

The silver discussion to-day was opened by Mr. McCall, (Mass.,) who made an elaborate argument for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and denied that such action could be justly construed as an attack on bi-metalism.

Mr. Coombs, speaking for the repeal highly commended the President's message, which, in his opinion, had never been surpassed by any state paper. But the President might have said in conclusion that "it is a condition, and not a theory that confronts us."

In opening his argument against the unconstitutional repeal of the Sherman law Mr. Bryan said: Upon the action of this congress might depend not only the welfare of the south and west, not only the welfare of the United States, but the welfare of humanity itself for ages to come. Some outside of this hall had assumed that the recommendation of the President imposed some obligations upon Democratic members to do as he desired, and some had even been hardy enough to suggest that a failure to fall in with the recommendations there made would subject the dissenter to administrative displeasure. But these persons did the President great injustice. The President would not for a moment forget the independence of the two branches of congress. Let the President's own language rebuke those who would from false fealty, change their convictions upon the subject in order to conform to his suggestions. In the message of 1885 to this congress, at the beginning of the first session, there would be found these words: "The zealous watchfulness of our constitituents, great and small, supplement their suffrages and before the tribunals they establish every public servant should be judged."

The victory of Charles Martel at Tours in 732 rescued Christian civilization and determined the course of history for centuries. The effect of our action may be as far reaching. If the United States, the greatest silver producing country, abandons silver it will in all probability lead to the annihilation of silver as standard money throughout the world. The only law making any provision for the increased use of silver money is the Sherman law. The President has recommended its unconditional repeal. The Democratic members are under no obligation to adopt his recommendation, since they are responsible to their constituents only, and are in duty bound to protect their rights and regard their interests. We are being dragged toward a universal gold standard—to a realm over whose door is written:

"Abandon all hope, ye who enter here."

NOT AN HONEST DOLLAR.

There is no such thing as an honest dollar, because an honest dollar would always have the same purchasing power, and the government has never attempted to secure absolute stability in the dollar. The most dishonest dollar ever proposed is that child of avarice and ignorance called the gold dollar, for it would constantly rise in value and cheat the debtor.

Mr. Harter (Democrat, Ohio) interrupted with questions, and for a quarter of an hour a running exchange of wit and repartee was indulged in by the two gentlemen. It was a clash of bright steel, and although there was little in the colloquy pertaining to the serious question under debate, the readiness of the disputants and their perfect good humor entertained the house. Then Mr. Bryan spoke in favor of the retention of the ratio of 16 to 1, arguing that an increase of that ratio would be detrimental to an international agreement as to the coinage of the two metals, and in conclusion said:

The Democratic party stands to-day between two conflicting forces. On the one side stands the corporate interests of the United States, the moneyed interests, aggregated wealth and capital, imperious, arrogant, compassionless. On the other side stands an unnumbered throng, those who gave to the Democratic party a name and for whom it has assumed to speak.

It cannot press its claims amid sounds of revelry; it cannot march its phalanxes in gaudy parade. No gaudy banners float on the breeze. Its battle hymn is "Home, Sweet Home"; its war cry, "Equality before the law." Between these forces hesitating, in doubt which side to turn, yet conscious that upon its decision must rest its fate, stands the Democratic party, and to it, standing thus, come the words of Israel's second law giver, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." Will the party turn its face to the rising or setting sun? It is said that Napolean ordered a retreat at the battle of Marengo, but the drummer boy replied that he did not know any retreat and begged that he might be allowed to beat a charge. The charge was ordered and Marengo added to the victories of the man of destiny. The President was elected upon a platform thrice pledged to the gold and silver coinage of the constitution. Nine-tenths of the people of the United States are ready to sustain him in the fight, but in the face of an enemy, bold and insolent, he has ordered a retreat. Let him not be dismayed. There is time yet to win the battle if he will but order a charge. Will the party stand by the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, or will it abandon its right to its name? Will it choose life or death, which? [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's speech there were loud cries of "vote," "vote," and the Nebraska orator was surrounded by his colleagues congratulating him upon his great effort.

Mr. Henderson (Iowa) said that the most gratifying thing that could reach the people of the United States were these cries of "vote, vote, vote." The people expected early action if Congress was going to act at all.

Mr. Moses, of Georgia, spoke against the repeal bill and opposed the proposition to raise the standard from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1.

The house then adjourned.

Patents to West Virginians.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—Patents granted: Darwin C. Boyce, Quinimont, car loading apparatus; George H. Holland, of Ironton, Ohio, and D. W. Brewley, of Charleston, W. Va., tile frame; Charles T. Harrison, Falling Springs, car coupler.

New Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—Postmasters appointed: Berea, Ritchie county, John Prunty, vice S. W. Fox, removed; Forest Hill, Summers county C. W. Garten, vice E. A. Garton, resigned; Kerens, Randolph county, I. W. Channell, vice B. W. Fisher, removed; Mount Nebos, Nicholas county, J. A. Huffman, vice C. E. Johnson, resigned.

UNITED STATES GLASS CO.

Annual Meeting and Election of Directors. The Year's Business.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16.—The annual meeting and election of officers of the United States Glass Company was held here to-day. The balloting for the board of directors resulted as follows:

D. C. Ripley, William C. King, A. H. Heisey, James B. Lyon, Joseph Anderson, James D. Wilson, David Challinor, William A. Geeby, George Beatty, Wm. F. Lloyd, C. B. McLean, Ralph Bageley, all of Pittsburgh; N. B. Scott and John H. Hobbs, of Wheeling, and John C. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh.

The number of directors have been increased by one. Messrs. Hobbs and Stevenson were elected in place of Messrs. A. H. Bryce and James Gillender. The board will organize on Monday, and Mr. Bagaley will be elected president.

In his annual report the retiring president, D. C. Ripley, says:

Notwithstanding the depression the year's operations would have shown a fair profit for the common stock, in addition to paying the full regular dividends on the preferred stock, had not the company suffered extraordinary and repeated losses by fire.

The company lost four factories during the year. The cash and quick assets in the hands of the treasurer amount to $117,532 47. Following are the sales during the two years:

For six months ended December 31, 1891, $1,233,537 29; for the same period ending June 30, 1892, $1,514,199 64; for the period of December 31, 1892, $1,455,898 90, and for the one-half year ending June 30 last, $1,513,524 24.

IOWA REPUBLICANS

Nominate a State Ticket—A Big Convention and an Exciting Time.

DES MOINES, IA., July 16.—The state Republican convention held to-day was one of the largest in the history of the party. The following ticket was nominated:

Frank D. Jackson, governor; lieutenant governor, Warren S. Dungan, Lucas county. For railroad commissioner, J. W. Luke, of Hampton county, was renominated and G. S. Robinson, of Buena Vista county, was renominated for judge of the supreme court.

The platform arraigns the Democratic party for its falsity to its claims, and declares its campaign pledges have proved false.

On prohibition the platform declares that on the legislature devolves the duty of modification or repeal, or in granting local option laws. The motion to adopt was carried. Then Judge Stuble moved to strike out the local option reference and an exciting scene resulted.

The scenes during this debate cannot be described. For minutes at a time the convention was a mass of uproar and everything seemed plunged in chaos. A sense of fairness was predominant, however, and every side was given a chance to speak. The vote on the amendment when announced stood 590 for amendment and 613 against it.

COULDN'T SUPPRESS IT.

Mr. Keep's Divorce Suit Made Public in Spite of Him.

CHICAGO, August 16.—By a peculiar transaction the officials in the office of the circuit court of Cook county last week suppressed a bill for divorce brought by William B. Keep, the attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, against Annie L. Keep. The discovery of the transaction created a disturbance in the clerk's office this morning, which it is thought will put a stop to all occurrences in the future.

William B. Keep filed his bill August 10, and in it alleged cruelty on the part of his wife. The bill was marked with the clerk's file stamp and then vanished as completely as though it had been burned.

Mr. Keep's domestic troubles are not for the first time exposed to public view, though cruelty is a new title to give them. April last Mr. Keep and S. Miller Kent, an actor in Frohman's company, then playing Aristocracy at Columbia theatre, had an altercation at the theatre, in which Kent was severely thrashed. Kent did not play his part that afternoon or evening, but he said it was all right and he did not want any revenge. Neither he nor Mr. Keep would say what the trouble was about, the latter, however, insisting with great emphasis that Mrs. Keep was not involved. At the time Mr. Keep used every effort to suppress the story, but failed.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS

Resumed—Many Killed and Wounded—Troops Trying to Quell the Uprising.

BOMBAY, August 16.—The religious race rioting was resumed in this city to-day, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded, today being Hindoo holiday.

The rage of the mob was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Ihmsen Lumber company, of Pittsburgh, has failed. Liabilities $65,000; assets $100,000.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by friends, took a sail on Buzzards bay yesterday.

The repeal Democrats concede they must have Republican votes to succeed and have asked Republicans to come to their aid.

Two hundred and fifty thousand G. A. R. men are expected at the Indianapolis encampment and 60,000 will take part in the parade.

At the Sons of Veterans encampment the insurance scheme was voted down and the proposition to form military organizations killed.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Terrible Accident to a Passenger Train Near Danville.

SEVEN PERSONS ARE KILLED

And a Number Injured—The Awful Fall of Two Cars, Including a Sleeper—The Conductor of the Train Among the Victims—A Little Child Whose First Thought Was of Her Mother—None of the Injured Will Die.

DANVILLE, VA., August 16.—An awful accident occurred at the county line trestle, just east of Milton, this morning at 2:50 o'clock, by which two passenger coaches and a sleeper were precipitated into the creek below, a distance of sixty feet, killing seven persons outright and wounding a number of others. The train bound for Portsmouth left here at 10:30 o'clock this morning and was the regular train.

After passing through Milton and going over the trestle, the engineer, Peyton Tunstall, who says he was running at the rate of ten miles an hour, felt the bridge giving way. He threw open the throttle and the engine, tender and a box car got safely over but the passenger car was too late, and the span went down under its weight, the second passenger car and sleeping car following. The cars were shivered into kindling wood and the escape of any of the passengers was a miracle.

On the train at the time were about sixteen persons, including the train hands, but only one of the latter, Conductor H. Morris, of Portsmouth, was killed.

In the sleeper were Mrs. Harvey Giersch, two children and nurse, of Winston, N. C.; Conductor J. L. Sizer, of Richmond, and J. R. Townes, colored porter. The nurse was drowned and the conductor and porter were slightly injured. Mrs. Giersch was on her way to Lawrenceville to visit friends.

Mr. J. L. Sizer, Pullman conductor, in in speaking of the accident, says: "I had just gotten through with my collections and had reported to Captain Morris, who had passed forward on the train, and was preparing to retire when the crash came.

"The little 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. Giersch not realizing the danger through which she had passed, said to the rescuers: 'Don't mind me, I am not hurt, but please take mamma out.'"

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

KILLED:—H. Morris, conductor, Portsmouth, Virginia. W. R. Ellison, Alton, Virginia. J. G. Davies, a farmer of Bakerville, Virginia. W. H. Elam, of Durham, North Carolina. James S. Lowe, railroad conductor from the west, who was a passenger. Thomas Lee, (colored), of Winston, North Carolina. Francis Jenkins (colored) of Salem, North Carolina.

WOUNDED—Mrs. Harvey Giersch, of Salem, N. C., slightly. J. L. Sizer, of Richmond, Va., Pullman conductor, foot mashed and hurt slightly in side. J. R. Townes, colored porter, slightly bruised about body. Davis, flagman, hurt about head and face and foot sprained.

None of the injured are seriously hurt. The dead were removed to the railroad depot at Milton, where they were kept until the arrival of the coroner from Halifax Court House.

The accident occurred on the Halifax side of the creek. The loss will be very heavy to the railroad company, as the cars and a full span of the bridge are a total loss.

WORLD'S FAIR FINANCES

In Good Shape—Almost Out of Debt—Receipts $80,000 Per Day.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, August 16.—Auditor Ackerman has made his official report, showing the condition of exposition finances on August 7. According to the statement the exposition has expended for construction and administration $22,182,423 92. It still has outstanding liabilities of $1,190,462 32, besides $4,444,500 of debenture bonds. The total gate receipts to date are $3,447,037 51, and from concessions $1,178,546 92. The liabilities scheduled include $250,000 for live stock premiums and stables, appropriated but unexpended.

One feature of interest to stockholders is the item of receipts from concessions, which shows that collected revenue from that source during July was over $600,000, a total of $100,000 more than the returns from the same source during May and June. As near as can be learned from the tabulation the receipts from all sources including admission is about $80,000 a day. The operating expenses are in the neighborhood of $15,000 and decreasing daily. This leaves a net revenue of about $65,000 a day, or somewhere near $4,000,000 for the remaining period of the fair. The attendance, however, is increasing so steadily that the directors expect to realize considerably more than the estimate and clear up all bonded and floating indebtedness with a margin for stock dividends besides.

"OH, WHAT A NIGHT!"

A Kermiss at the World's Fair That Lays Out all Previous Efforts in this Country.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, August 16.—This was a great night at the World's Fair. The nations of the world intermingled at a ball. Every class of all peoples were there. The natatorium building, where the grand fete was held, contained thousands of people who gladly paid $3 to participate.

The ball was arranged by the concessionaires of the Midway Plaisance and all the strange people from that strange quarter took part. There were Chinese, Javanese, Japanese, Samoans, Dahomeyans, Turks, Bedouins, Syrians, Persians and many other nations in native dress. The World's Fair officials were all in attendance. Citizen George Francis Train led the march with a dusky woman from the far east.

Secretary Gresham is dissatisfied with the Bering Sea decision. He says the United States will have to entail the cost of patrolling the sea, while natives not bound by the decision will reap a harvest.

THREE INJURED

In a Rear End Collision on the Chesapeake & Ohio Road.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., August 16.—In a rear end collision twelve miles east of this city, at Barboursville, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, Engineer Anicko, Fireman Long and a man riding on the train, named Ed Lucas, from Wellsburg, were injured at half past three o'clock this morning. The second section of a freight train ran into the latter part of the first section, which became uncoupled. Twelve cars were derailed.

Valuable Barn Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., August 16.—The barn on the farm of Mr. W. T. Stewart, near Hearneyville, Jefferson county, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about eight miles east of this place, was burned to the ground to-day together with about a thousand bushels of wheat, fifty tons of hay and property to the value of nearly $4,000, with about $1,500 insurance. The country is very dry about that locality and the stubble in the field lying between the barn and railroad took fire from a spark from a passing engine. The flames then communicated to the barn.

Miner Killed at Monongah.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 16.—James Talbott, a miner employed by the Monongah Coal and Coke company, was instantly killed this morning by a fall of slate. He leaves a wife and ten children, all under age, in a helpless condition. He had formerly worked at Newburg.

Wages Reduced.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BUCKHANNON, W. VA., August 16.—Owing to the depression in business the Buckhannon River Lumber Company made a 15 per cent reduction in the wages of their men here, at Newlon and Craddock to-day. This makes a reduction of 25 per cent in two weeks.

AGAIN THEY WIN.

The Pittsburgh Team Clinches Its Hold on Second Place.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16.—Smith's two bagger, an infield sacrifice by Lyons and Bierbauer's high fly to left field won the game for the Pittsburghs in the tenth inning. Gleason pitched a fine game. Attendance 2,300.

PITTSBURGH	R.	H.	P. A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R.	H.	P. A.	E.
Vauhl'n, cf..	0	1	0	0	Brodie, cf..	0	1	4	0
Donovan, r.	1	1	3	0	Dowd, lf...	0	0	3	0
Beckley, 1..	2	2	11	3	Ely, ss.....	1	1	4	4
Smith, lf....	3	3	2	0	Werden, 1b	1	1	11	2
Lyons, 3.....	0	1	0	4	Pietz, c....	0	1	3	3
Bierbau'r, 2.	0	1	5	5	Shugart, rf	0	2	0	1
Earl, c.....	0	0	4	2	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	2	2
Gray, ss.....	0	2	2	0	Crooks, 3b.	1	1	1	3
Killeen, p..	0	0	3	1	Gl'son, par	2	1	1	1
Total.....	6	11	30	15	2	Total.....	5	9	29	16	2

Pittsburgh.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—6
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs, 4 each. Two base hits, Smith and Werden. Three base hits, Smith and Gleason. Sacrifice hits, Lyons 2, Bierbauer, Earle 2, Dowd, Peitz, Gleason. Stolen bases, Van Haltren, Donovan, Smith, Ely. Double plays, Bierbauer (alone). First base on balls, off Gleason 3, Killen 2. Struck out, by Gleason 2, by Killen 4. Passed balls, Peitz. Wild pitches, Gleason. Time, 2:05. Umpire, Hurst.

Cleveland, Ohio, August 16.—Cleveland, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Earned runs, Cincinnati 3. Errors, Cleveland, 1. Hits, 4 and 6. Pitchers, Cuppy and Chamberlain. Umpire, Sommers.

Washington, D. C.—Washington 0, Baltimore 5. Earned runs, Baltimore 2; errors, Washington 5; hits, Baltimore 7; pitchers, Stephens and Hawke; umpire, Emslie.

Chicago, August 16.—Chicago, 0; Louisville, 11. Earned runs, 0. Errors, 8 and 1. Hits, 4 and 10. Pitchers, Hughey and Hemming. Umpire, Caruthers.

New York, August 16.—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 2. Earned runs, 1 each. Errors, Brooklyn 3. Hits, 8 and 4. Pitchers, Rusie and Stein. Umpire, Gaffney.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 0, Boston 4. Earned runs, Boston 2; errors 2 and 1; hits 9 and 7; pitchers, Weyhing and Nichols; umpire, McQuaid.

Standing of Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. ct.		W.	L.	P. ct.
Boston.....	66	29	.695	Cincinnati..	44	48	.478
Pittsburgh..	59	37	.615	Baltimore....	41	51	.446
Phil'd'lphia	55	37	.598	St. Louis.....	41	52	.441
Cleveland...	54	37	.593	Chicago.....	38	56	.404
New York...	47	45	.510	Louisville...	33	57	.367
Brooklyn....	45	48	.484	Washington	33	61	.351

The State Championship Games.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PT. PLEASANT, W. VA., August 16.—Point Pleasant, by five errors, gave the second game to Charleston to-day. Score: Charleston 9, Point Pleasant 3. Batteries, for Charleston, Rooney and Gauss; Point Pleasant, Hodgins and Hewett.

FERREE STILL ALIVE.

His Assailant not Captured—Said to Have been here.

Ferree, the man who was so badly hurt by Charles Lowe at Steubenville, was still alive last evening, though still thought to be fatally hurt. Lowe is now thought to have been here night before last. A brother of Sheriff Cowans, of Brooke county, drove a man here from Wellsburg, who answered his description. When the sheriff heard they had left he, instead of telephoning here, followed. He missed his man, whereas a telephone message would have been sure to catch him. It is thought he wanted the honor of making the capture more than he did the man.

Marshal Taff, of Steubenville, left for home last night, after spending parts of two days here, looking for Lowe.

Strange Accident to a Horse.

Dr. Eugene Hildreth's horse, Billy L., met with an unique and serious accident while in pasture on Montgomery's place, out the Fairmont pike. The horse was frolicking in the field, and in turning suddenly, cracked his kneecap and otherwise injured his leg so that he had to be killed. He was a fine animal, and the doctor regrets his loss very much.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio, westerly winds, slightly warmer, occasional light local rains, followed by fair weather.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, light local rains, followed Thursday night by westerly winds and cooler fair weather.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.....	64	3 p. m.....	93
9 a. m.....	76	7 p. m.....	84
12 m.....	90	Weather—Changeable.	

A CLEARING HOUSE.

The Meeting Held Last Evening by the Business Men to

RECOMMEND THE ESTABLISHMENT

Of Such an Institution in Wheeling. A Resolution Urging Action by the Banks of the City Passed With Practically no Opposition—The Meeting the Largest Assemblage of Business Men Seen in Wheeling.

The meeting of the business men of the city last evening at the chamber of commerce rooms in the public library building for the purpose of voicing an expression of the views of the business community as to the project for the organization of a clearing house in Wheeling, was remarkable for one thing above all others; it was about the largest and most representative gathering of merchants, manufacturers and bankers that has been seen in this city. Every chair in the apartment was occupied early in the evening, and when the assemblage came to order shortly after 8 o'clock, a large number were standing, some being unable to gain entrance, standing out in the hall. Every bank in the city was represented.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were the following:

J. N. Vance, Henry Schmulbach, John Frew, Alexander Frew, H. B. Franzheim, Frank Hoffmann, C. F. Brandfass, Alex. Mitchell, W. A. Isett, Morris Horkheimer, C. H. Copp, Geo. E. Stifel, L. C. Bayha, C. A. Bowers, D. L. Ratcliffe, R. M. Brown, R. C. Dalzell, B. K. McMechen, M. Loftus, S. Coen, G. B. Peabody, Gibson Lamb, P. B. Dobbins, William Ellingham, Henry Seamon, J. L. Stroehlein, C. A. Schaefer, George Hook, M. Emsheimer, John Riheldaffer, Charles Burdett Hart, E. Buckman, J. S. Rhodes, A. H. Forgey, S. L. Rice, Charles Franzheim, John Lutz, M. Sonneborn, Victor Rosenberg, N. E. Whitaker, George E. House, B. F. Caldwell, Frank Gruse, Allen Brock, Henry Baer, Alfred Paull, George Stamm, Ben Horkheimer, George W. Eckert, Laurence Sands, Frank P. Jepson, Jacob Jefferson, William Lutz and many others.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At the suggestion of Secretary Howard Hazlett, of the chamber of commerce, Colonel Thomas O'Brien was chosen chairman. Secretary Hazlett explained that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of considering the project for a clearing house, something needed in Wheeling business life.

Mr. Chas. Burdett Hart offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce, representing the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Wheeling, urges on the banks of the city the formation of a clearing house to extend to the business community such additional banking facilities as may serve the convenience of business men at this time and encourage manufacturers to resume operations.

Mr. Hart spoke in favor of his resolution and of the material benefits that would arise, as has been seen in other cities of even Wheeling's size. He alluded to the recent benefits in Pittsburgh. He had heard a hundred times that on a recent occasion the people of the business community had shown their entire confidence in the banks, and he thought it proper that the business men should meet and discuss the situation with the bankers. Mr. Hart suggested that the bankers themselves speak on the subject. The chairman suggested that the bankers retire and confer before expressing opinions to the meeting.

Mr. Dobbins said that he thought the only way would be for the certificates to be used as money. It was also said that the bankers are now in favor of the organization of a clearing house at once. A year ago when the project came up only one or two banking institutions were against it.

MR. DALZELL SPEAKS.

It was asked that one of the bankers explain the working of the clearing house certificate. Mr. Dalzell said the clearing house certificate does not affect the business community at large. The clearing house acts in this way. A bank goes to the clearing house with bills receivable amounting, say to $100,000, and receives in exchange clearing house certificates to the amount of $75,000. The certificate is purely a ficional currency, only issued from motives of expediency, and current only with the banks themselves. The effect of the clearing house certificate, is that it is not seen in the community at large, and has no bearing on the condition of the community. He recalled to notice the fact that the New York clearing house recently increased the amount of its certificates from $2,000,000 to $40,000,000, but during the whole time refused to send any currency out of New York. Bankers have recently received telegrams from that center saying "Can't possibly send currency." He felt no particular zeal toward the establishment of a clearing house, or against the project, but was merely stating facts. He quoted from a New York paper on the financial conditions in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which was to the effect that there was no change in the commercial paper market; supply large but no buyers. The banks declined good paper because the whole country is trying to drain the

CURRENCY FROM NEW YORK.

There were other reasons. Owing to the financial condition all banks are compelled to carry larger cash reserves than is usally the case. A certificate loan does not increase the cash circulation and does not relieve the manufacturer who has a large pay roll. In Boston, he said, time money is unobtainable except from private lenders. The certificate doesn't increase the money in circulation, and as long as the cash reserve is held back the banks are paralyzed to do more than they are now doing.

As far as Wheeling as concerned, he said, the banks are in a position to discount all paper offered, on which money must be had, and supply the currency for pay rolls. He was doubtful about