

A REPUBLICAN DAY

In the Municipal Elections Over the River Yesterday.

GREAT CHANGES IN THE RESULTS

In the Belmont County Towns on the River Front—The Democrats Smit-

If the vote in Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry yesterday is any sign of the times it is a good sign for the Republicans.

At Bellaire the result was about as sweeping as in the other towns, the entire Republican ticket being elected with the exception of Blackburn for treasurer, who was defeated by James T. Kelly by a small plurality.

At Martin's Ferry at 12:30 this morning only 65 per cent of the vote cast was counted. The Republican ticket, city and ward, was elected from top to bottom by majorities estimated from the proportion so far as counted as follows:

Mayor, Samuel Westwood, 550. Marshal, Eimer E. Moore, 170. City Solicitor, John S. Cochran, 144. Street commissioner, William Coates, 170. Treasurer, G. G. Sedwick, 440.

The indications at 2 a. m. were that the entire vote of the town could not be counted for an hour or so longer.

The record was broken in the Martin's Ferry precinct of Pease township by electing W. W. Taylor a Republican for assessor. The vote in full was as follows:

Mitchell 125, Howell 85, Hanson 113, Burris 93, Campbell 122, Fugh 83, Moore 100, Taylor 108, Sapp 121, Stanton 85, Steadman 121, Thomas Thompson 84, Woods 42, Webb 32, Coss 21, Wilson 14, Darrah 12, Nevin 53, Applegarth 31.

Even Scotch Ridge elected two Republicans. Mayor Westwood and Marshal Moore are all right.

The First ward cast 563 votes, the greatest yet, and more than the Third. A very large vote was polled in the Second and Third, also the Martin's Ferry precinct.

One of the dirtiest fights in the history of Martin's Ferry politics was made on Judge Cochran, but he came out victorious and is to be congratulated. He will make a good city solicitor.

The bond proposition carried and Martin's Ferry will have a new high school building.

At Bridgeport the Republicans elected everything but one councilman, as follows: T. W. Williams, for mayor, by 22 majority; John W. Staff marshal by 68 majority; W. S. Sells for council from the First ward by 105; second, Joseph McConaughy, by 28; Fred Neining, a Democrat, was also elected to a vacancy in this ward by 19 majority.

The First ward assessor is J. L. Duncan, Rep., by 79 majority. In the second, Charles Bratton, Rep., by 33 majority.

For city clerk, Charles Howell, Rep., was elected by majorities in the First and Second wards. In the Third all the votes have to be recounted, and all the figures here given are subject to the result in that ward.

For treasurer, Frank Davis was elected so far as can be told from the returns now in. The remainder cannot be known before this morning at a late hour.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

[Continued from First Page.]

glass, \$12,500,000; on wood, \$300,000; on tobacco, \$3,300,000; on agricultural products, \$3,300,000; on spirits, wines, etc., \$1,500,000; on cotton manufactures, \$3,450,000; on flax, hemp and jute manufactures, \$6,000,000; on woolen manufactures, \$23,500,000; on silk manufactures, \$3,500,000; on paper and pulp, \$300,000; on sundries, \$2,450,000; transferred to the free list, \$12,170,000. Total, \$76,670,000.

AMPLE REVENUE.

To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people and of strength, safety, and honor to the government, may well atone for the imperfections and short-comings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of avarice oppression, and fraud shall not prevail.

Faults and imperfections, can, of course, be alleged and pointed out; concessions are apparent which have been unwillingly made in order to secure its passage; articles on the free list as they came from the house have been made dutiable under the dress of a small majority here; yet deeply as I regret the necessity for these changes, I do not hesitate to say that the bill, taken as a whole as it now stands, with its combination of lower taxes on the necessities of life, and at the same time increased revenues for the government, will be hailed as a substantial measure of reform and relief by the great producing masses of the American people.

Manufacturing interests which a hundred years ago were indeed and in fact in their infancy, and were nursed and fostered while yet in the cradle of their birth, are now the colossal task-masters of the whole people, commanding tribute from every day's labor beneath the sun, haughtily striding the corridors of this Capitol, and issuing their edicts in the tones of dictators for or against the enactment of measures in the halls of Congress. Those who own and represent these swollen and arrogant interests do not hesitate to declare on what terms a bill vitally affecting 70,000,000 of people will be permitted to become a law, and in default of what provisions for financial profits to themselves they will insure its defeat. In the hard working days of attempted tariff reform they are met everywhere, and, as a rule, bear themselves as favorites of power generally do.

The enactment of the McKinley law in 1890 was a gigantic crime, not only against every workingman and working woman in the United States, but also against every individual manufacturer and against all manufacturing interests. It was not so designed by its authors, but such was its real and inevitable character. It declared a policy so flagitious in principle, so rotten in morality and so ravenous in its exactions on the absolute wants of life, its possible duration was only a question of time when the next election by the people should occur, and yet the vast manufacturing interests of the country were tempted and seduced into accepting its delusive bribes and into an eager adjustment of themselves to its alluring, though evanescent and short-lived, provisions.

It can never be forgotten that the enactment of the McKinley law in October, 1890, was followed almost immediately by a reduction of the wages of all workers in iron and steel, beginning at Homestead, in Pennsylvania, under Carnegie, resulting in bloodshed and wholesale murder, and extending to all parts of the country and to almost every branch of manufacturing industry.

Mr. Voorhees defended the ad valorem system as fair, honest and more easily understood than specific duties.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE.

On the subject of the sugar schedule he said: Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed upon sugar, and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government. In that great model of a Democratic tariff for revenue only—the tariff of 1846—it was declared in short and simple phrase that "sugar of all kinds," and "syrup of sugar," were subject to a duty laid tax of 30 per cent ad valorem. Every dollar collected from a tariff tax on sugar and paid into the treasury relieves some other article, of even higher necessity in the economy of life, in the imposition of tariff taxation.

During the present fiscal year ending June 30 there will be paid by the treasury \$12,500,000 as bounty to the producers of sugar, and every dollar of this vast sum is first collected from those who plant corn, raise wheat, and engage in all the various pursuits of labor. Nearly thirty millions of bounty money have been handed over to the sugar-makers of the United States since the law went into operation, and each year the sum is rapidly increasing. If the law is to remain unrepented the time is near at hand when it will confer as a mere gratuity more than \$20,000,000 per year on a small fraction of our population, engaged in no public service, but in their own private enterprises.

In turning to another subject, on which much ignorant and some malevolent criticism has expended itself, my task is easy and the way smooth. In securing a sufficient revenue for the support of the government with as light a tax as possible, on the necessities of life, I have at all times earnestly favored an increased tax on whisky. I would be glad to-day if the pending bill provided for a tax of \$1.20 per gallon instead of \$1.10, as it does. Revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which is never a necessity of life, is a deep gratification to me, and the fact that twenty millions of the surplus accruing under this bill will be furnished by the tax on whisky is a genuine joy to my mind.

INCOME TAX AND WOOL.

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upholds, Mr. Voorhees said:

The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$1,000 per annum is so just and equitable towards the hard working tax-payers of meagre resources throughout the entire country that not a word in defense or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else. But the narrow and corroding selfishness of riches has been aroused by this simple measure of justice into fierce resentment and contention. We hear on all hands the dictatorial voice of individual and corporate wealth demanding that it shall not be disturbed by the slightest touch of the tax-gatherer, whatever may be the demands of the government or the oppression of toiling masses.

Referring to the wool schedule, he said: If I believe in wool on the free list would hurt the farmer I would not vote for the pending bill. It is a matter

of actual demonstration, however, which has been often made, that free wool, accompanied by such reduced rates as can then be placed on manufactures of wool, and which are placed on them in this bill, is one of the greatest blessings that can befall the farmer. If the farmer should get an increased price for his wool by reason of a tariff for its protection he will pay it all out, and much more to the manufacturer as a duty on woolen goods when he next buys a flannel shirt, an overcoat or a pair of trousers.

Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: "When the day shall dawn in which the farmer, the mechanic and the wage-worker shall alike have the right and the privilege to go into the open, liberated markets of the land and buy where their hard-earned money will buy most for their wants, with none to molest, to assess, to levy, to take toll, or to tax, then indeed will the millenium of labor have come, and all the sons and daughters of toil shall rise up and call their government blessed."

A few minutes before 1 o'clock Senator Voorhees concluded his speech, which had lasted nearly two hours. As he took his seat a wave of applause swept over the gallery, which the Vice President had some difficulty in quelling.

The House Wastes Another Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—For five hours to-day roll call followed roll call in an endeavor to bring the Republican filibusters against the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close, but at no time were the Democrats able to muster a quorum and the fight was finally abandoned for the day.

MOONSHINE.

A Miscellaneous Melange of Minor Matters from Marshall's Netrops is.

A slight accident occurred at the Humphrey Broom Company plant yesterday morning about half past six. The engineer, Jesse Anderson, was attending to the fire under the boiler when the plug in the boiler blew out, striking him a heavy blow on the neck. No one was present with him at the time. He managed to get to the Midway Hotel near by, and a physician was sent for. It was found that he was very badly scalded about the head and neck and had a very narrow escape with his life. He had cleaned the boiler out on Saturday as usual and had failed to fasten the plug securely. He was resting easier at the last report, but will be unable to work for several days. Only a short delay was caused at the factory by the accident.

A large number of families were moving yesterday. W. L. Brown has moved to the J. F. Burley property, in the Third ward. E. F. Cheesbro has rented the w. R. Pack property, on Tomlinson avenue. J. A. Bloyd has purchased a house and lot from William Riggs, on Baker avenue, and will remove into it soon. G. E. Fuller and family have taken rooms at G. C. Gordon's.

E. F. Criswell and family were the guests of Mr. Criswell's mother, on Western avenue. They recently moved from Columbus, O., to Wheeling.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Mathews returned yesterday from Florida. They spent a few days on their way with friends in Central City.

Miss Alice Criswell will go to Wheeling to-day to spend the week with Mrs. J. K. Graham.

W. W. Smith purchased the C. C. Irwin property on Saturday for \$5,900. Harry Patton will leave to-morrow to resume his studies at Morgantown.

Hollingshead Bros. will build another dwelling on Morton avenue.

W. B. Humphrey left yesterday on a business trip to Pittsburgh.

M. A. Walten has returned from Carthage, Mo.

One convict was placed in the pen yesterday.

MARTIN'S FERRY.

Haps and Mishaps in the Thiving City Across the River.

Yesterday a Second ward picked nine defeated a First ward club by a score of 6 to 4. The batteries were Moch and McCleary and Powell and North.

The case of Miss Maggie Lewis against the Wheeling Railway Company, for \$10,000 damages is to be argued in the supreme court April 20.

On April 1 the pardon board will hear the application for the pardon of Walter Kelley, sent to the penitentiary for killing Richard Cotts.

Mrs. Matilda Taylor died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Davis, on First street. She was eighty-four years old.

Thirty-two Junior Mechanics attended the Pleasant Grove church on Sunday, where Rev. Mr. Twinem preached to the order.

Miss Ella Devine returned to school at Washington, Pa., yesterday, and Miss Jess Devine will return to Pittsburgh to-day.

Most of the Aetna-Standard mill, where gas is used, was off yesterday on account of the shortage of fuel.

The annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian church will be held on Thursday evening.

Miss May Sedwick is on the sick list. She suffered a stroke of facial paralysis last week.

State Labor Commissioner W. T. Lewis came home from Columbus to vote.

A roll was broken yesterday on mill No. 8 in the Aetna-Standard.

Edward Exley is now in Exley Bros' drug store, on the Island.

Rev. Father S. S. Mattingly was at Pittsburgh yesterday.

William Gill, of Muncie, Ind., was in town yesterday.

The Misses Sheets entertained friends last night.

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W. L. DOUGLAS

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We invite attention to our choice selection of Imported and Domestic Dress Goods, Morie Capes, Cloth Capes, Ladies' Silk Waists, Ladies' Derby Waists, Ladies' Tailor-made Suits, Ladies' Parasols, Ladies' Teck Scarfs, Boys' Faunteroy Blouses, Boys' Star Waists, Boys' Mother Friend Waists, India Silks, Taffate Silks, Wash Silks, French Organdies, Covert Suitings, Crepons, Ice Crepes, Grenadines, etc., etc.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of a deed of trust made by Charles C. Stephens and Mary M. Stephens, his wife, to me as trustee, dated March 3, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Ohio county, West Virginia, in Book of Trust No. 25, page 85, I will sell at public auction at the north front door of the Court House of said county, in the city of Wheeling, on SATURDAY, THE 28th DAY OF APRIL, 1894, commencing at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the said city of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio, and state of West Virginia, that is to say: The north half (1/2) of lot numbered four (4) in square numbered twelve (12) as designated on the plat of Caldwell's addition to Wheeling, in the county of Ohio, and also of the records of Ohio county, West Virginia. Said half lot is fronting on the west side of East street (formerly called Bolton street) between Twenty eighth and Twenty-ninth streets (formerly called Taylor and Fairmount streets) and being the same property conveyed to said Charles C. Stephens by Materva Stephens by deed of same date as the said deed of trust.

PROPOSALS. SEALED PROPOSALS WANTED. Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Education of Mannington, W. Va., until April 12, 1894, at 10 a. m., for the erection and completion of a twelve-room school building at Mannington, W. Va., according to the plans and specifications as prepared by Finckh & Gleser, architects, of Wheeling, W. Va.

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