

NON-INTERFERENCE

In the Armenian Matter the Policy of the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT MAKES AN ANSWER

To the Senate's Inquiry for Official Correspondence.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION HAD

By This Government of the Atrocities Committed by the Turks on Christians in Armenia—Under the Berlin Treaty the United States Could Not Interfere—A Representative, However, Appointed to Accompany the Turkish Commission of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In compliance with the hour resolution the President today sent to the senate a letter from Secretary Gresham relative to the Armenian outrages.

The secretary's letter is the official note to the President to the effect that the department had received no official information in regard to cruelties committed on Armenian Christians by the Turks, and answers each inquiry contained in the senate resolution. The whole correspondence is outlined in the President's letter of transmittal, as follows:

After quoting the senate resolution, the President says:

"In response to said resolution I beg leave to inform the senate that I have no information concerning cruelties committed upon Armenians in Turkey, or upon persons because of their being Christians, except such information as has been derived from newspaper reports, and statements emanating from the Turkish government denying such cruelties, and two telegraphic reports from our minister at Constantinople.

"One of these reports, dated November 28, 1894, is an answer to an inquiry by the press alleging the killing of Armenians, and is as follows:

"Reports in American papers of Turkish atrocities at Sassoun are sensational and exaggerated. The killing was in a conflict between Armenians, armed, and Turkish soldiers. The grand vizier says it was necessary to suppress insurrection, and that about fifty Turks were killed. Between three and four hundred Armenian guns were picked up after the fight, and reports are that about that number of Armenians were killed. I give credit to his statement."

The other dispatch referred to is dated December 2, 1894, and is as follows:

"Information from the British ambassador indicates far more loss of lives in Armenia, attended with atrocities, than stated in my telegram of the 28th."

"I have received absolutely no information concerning any cruelties committed upon citizens who have declared their intention to become naturalized in this country, or upon any persons who have a right to claim or have claimed, for any reason, the protection of the United States government.

"In the absence of such authentic detailed knowledge on the subject as would justify our interference, no expostulations have been addressed by this government to the government of Turkey in regard to such matters.

"The last inquiry contained in the resolution of the senate touching these alleged cruelties seeks information concerning any proposal made by or to this government to act in concert with other Christian powers regarding the same."

"The first proposal of the kind received was made by the Turkish government, through our minister, on November 30, when the sultan then expressed a desire that a consul of the United States be sent with a Turkish commission to investigate the alleged atrocities.

"This was construed as an invitation on the part of the Turkish government to actually take part with a Turkish commission in an investigation of these affairs and a report to be made thereon, and the proposition came before our minister's second dispatch was received, and at a time when the best information in the possession of the government was derived from his first report, indicating that the statements made in the press were sensational and exaggerated and that the atrocities alleged really did not exist. This condition very much weakened any motive for an interference based on considerations of humanity, and permitted us without embarrassment to pursue a course plainly marked out by other controlling incidents.

NO PART IN IT.

"By a treaty entered into at Berlin in the year 1878, between Turkey and various other governments, Turkey undertook to guarantee protection to the Armenians, and agreed that it would periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application.

"Our government was not a party to the treaty, and it is entirely obvious that in the face of the provisions of such treaty above recited, our interference in the proposed investigation, especially without the invitation of any of the powers which had assumed by treaty obligations to secure the protection of these Armenians, might have been exceedingly embarrassing, if not entirely beyond the limits of justification or propriety.

"The Turkish invitation to join the investigation set on foot by that government was, therefore, on the 2d of December declined. On the same day, and after this declination had been sent, our minister at Constantinople forwarded his second dispatch tending to modify his former report as to the extent and character of the Armenian slaughter. At the same time the request of the sultan for our participation in the investigation was reported, and then Great Britain, one of the powers which joined in the treaty of Berlin, made like request. In view of changed conditions, and upon reconsideration of the subject, it was determined to send Mr. Jewett, our consul at Sivas, to the scene of the alleged outrages, not for the purpose of joining with any other government in investigation and report,

but to the end that he might be able to inform this government as to the exact truth.

"Instructions to this effect were sent Mr. Jewett and it is supposed that he has already entered upon the duty assigned him.

"I submit with this communication copies of all correspondence and dispatches in the state department on this subject and the report to me of the secretary of state thereon.

"GROVER CLEVELAND," Executive Mansion, Dec. 11, 1894.

THE TURKS DENY

That Atrocities Were Committed by the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The Turkish legation has received an official communication from the sultan's government which gives the Turkish side of the Armenian matter. The document charges the Armenians with being in insurrection, and says the uprising is attributable to the agitation of a medical scholar who went into Armenia disguised as a foreign agent, and stirred up the people to rebellion. A general denial is made that atrocities were committed by the soldiers.

THE CURRENCY HEARING.

Horace White Does Not Think Carlisle's Plan Will Give the Desired Elasticity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The hearing before the house banking and currency committee on the question of a reorganization of the currency laws was resumed in the rooms of the ways and means committee, but did not move off very promptly. Among those present were Mr. Horace White, of New York; Mr. G. C. Homer, of Baltimore, chairman of the committee of national bankers to formulate the so-called Baltimore plan, and Mr. A. B. Hepburn, of New York, ex-controller of the currency. These three gentlemen represent the currency ideas embodied in the Baltimore plan, and they were present for the purpose of urging the merits of that plan.

Mr. White began with a reference to the Baltimore plan, calling attention to the fact that it deals with only one part of the banking business, that of issuing circulating notes. A function not indispensable, but valuable to the people. He held that it was the paramount right and duty of the state to provide for the safety of the community. Hence it may prescribe the regulations under which circulating notes shall be issued or gun-powder be stored or liquor be sold. It is not bound to give equal privileges to all persons to exercise these functions.

The first half of the address was devoted largely to a historical review of banking in this country, and particularly the New York safety fund system of the days prior to the war, which Mr. White extolled at length.

He said: "The long and short of it is that there was a revolt in the Democratic party against these abuses, just as there was a revolt against Tammany Hall the other day. The revolt of 1853 was also against Tammany, and the seceders were called Locofocos."

"They set the ball rolling for free trade, and whatever measure of success that doctrine gained in the north before the war was due chiefly to their impulse.

The latter part of Mr. White's address was devoted exclusively to the Baltimore plan. Referring to the fact that it makes the circulating notes a first lien on the assets of the bank, he said: "There is an outcry against this last feature from some people who say that the poor depositors will suffer. But what is the condition of the poor depositors now? Aren't notes a first lien on the assets? Aren't security bonds a part of the assets? Can any depositor get any part of this fund until the notes are paid in full? And, in supposing that the bonds should ever fall short of paying the notes could the depositor get any part of the remaining assets until the par value of the notes was deducted? Of course not."

Mr. White said he saw no objection to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes, provided the state banks comply with all the requirements of the national banking law and provided the means of enforcing these requirements are lodged with the controller of the currency. But a mere power of observation without the power of enforcement he would consider unwise, unsafe and sure to cause embarrassment and to end in disaster.

He considered as desirable, though not indispensable, that the government shall continue as now responsible for the redemption of bank notes.

The Baltimore plan simply takes the law as it finds it. It makes a change in the manner of reimbursing the government for the redemption of failed notes. The only question is whether the suggested change puts the government to any greater risk. This is a question of mathematics. It is to be answered by the tables of bank mortality in the past thirty-one years.

Taking up another branch of the question, Mr. White said: "It has been said that there is no more reason why the government should guarantee the notes of a bank than those of a merchant, a manufacturer or a farmer. This would be true if the notes of the merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer were allowed to circulate as money, but not otherwise."

Mr. White announced himself in favor of the retirement of legal tender notes, notwithstanding the retirement is not included in the Baltimore plan. He would have them extinguished, not merely temporarily withdrawn. "My reason," he said in conclusion, "for desiring the extinction of the legal tender notes is that they are a constant menace to business in this, they have kept political parties in hot water for thirty years and have obstructed progress and reform."

At the close of Mr. White's statement he submitted his bill on the lines of the Baltimore plan. Mr. Homer stated that the committee on national bankers had not yet formulated their bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, asked Mr. White's opinion on Secretary Carlisle's currency plan. Mr. White answered that he did not think the secretary's plan would give the elastic currency it sought to secure. It compelled banks to put up thirty cents every time they issued seventy-five cents.

When Secretary Carlisle appeared he submitted a copy of his financial bill. It is entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to the national banking associations, to exempt upon certain conditions, and for other purposes." The provisions of the bill follow the lines laid down before the committee by the secretary yesterday, and repeal all

acts which require or authorize the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes issued by the national banking associations.

RAILROAD POOLING BILL

Passes the House of Representatives by a Good Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The struggle over the bill to authorize railroad pooling was terminated to-day by the passage of the bill by the decisive vote of 166 to 110. The Cooper substitute, which placed the entire control of the conditions of pooling in the hands of the inter-state commission, and gave absolute power in the matter of revoking pooling orders, was defeated, as were all subsequent efforts to amend and recommit it, and the bill passed as reported from the committee.

Several attempts were made to defeat the bill by filibustering, but they too were unsuccessful. In the morning hour Champ Clark renewed his time killing speech to kill the bill to promote the revenue cutter service. He talked at random about everything but the bill, and consumed the morning hour. Whereupon the bill went over. All other business was of a routine character and unimportant.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill was continued in the senate to-day, Senator Dolph making a long speech in favor of the bill, in the course of which he advocated the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The venerable senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) made some remarks in which he criticized the currency inflation bills reported adversely from the finance committee. The day closed with an executive session, in which a large number of nominations were confirmed. [Mr. Morrill's speech will be found on the third page.]

Carlisle's Currency Scheme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) to-day introduced in the house Secretary Carlisle's banking bill. It was ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on banking and currency. The bill is based on the lines of Secretary Carlisle's financial scheme which has been published in detail.

MRS. GERST IN CLEVELAND.

Believed She Has Made a Confession of Her Part in the Lumber Swindle.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 11.—It leaked out to-day that Mrs. Matilda Gerst, the depositor of Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company funds, was in this city again yesterday and spent several hours in the office of Everett, Dellonbaugh & Weed, attorneys. A gentleman who saw her says she is a very lady-like little woman with sparkling dark eyes and a fine brunette complexion. She is now said to be beyond the Ohio river.

The attorneys having the case in charge refuse absolutely to talk upon the matter. Judgment has been entered by confession in the suit in favor of S. M. G. Gates and against Gerst for \$20,423.17.

Of about \$300,000 obtained from various lumber men and by the big winding system worked by the Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company. Over \$2,000 has been recovered from safe deposit vaults in Cleveland and Toledo, where it was placed by Mrs. Gerst under various fictitious names. It is asserted that the attorneys for the victims of the swindle knew the hiding places of over \$300,000 more, which they have attached. It is believed that Mrs. Gerst made a full confession of her part in the big swindle, and has been allowed to go free.

DROUTH BROKEN

In the Lower Ohio Valley by the Rains—A Water Famine For Months.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 11.—The recent rains have broken the worst and longest drouth ever experienced in the Ohio valley. Not only was the river almost dry, but even the railroads had difficulty in getting water for their engines. They ran regular water trains for months. At many places in Kentucky, Southern Indiana and Ohio there was a strong demand for water at good prices per barrel. Now that the hunting season has opened up it is found that the quail were exterminated during the drouth by an epidemic of cholera. The hunters report that they find no covies alive but many dead bodies.

Deserves the Limit of the Law.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STRENSVILLE, O., Dec. 11.—John Wallace, of Hammondsville, was arrested to-day at the instance of the Humane Society. Some time ago, while leading a balky colt belonging to Sivad Muller, he twisted its tongue out by the roots.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

No agreement was reached by the conference of tin plate manufacturers and workers, and the strike situation remains the same.

Ex-Chief Clarence, the former ruler of the Mosquito territory, has been granted a maintenance of \$22 per day by the British government.

Terra Alta, W. Va., Republicans last night nominated E. G. Jones for mayor; A. T. Fraley for recorder, and Edmund Whitehair, J. S. Lakin, E. F. Hardesty, Chas. Saller and S. Reinard for councilmen.

The reports in regard to the condition of Mrs. Mary Anderson Navarr, the retired actress, who was delivered of a son on Friday last, in London, the child dying a few hours later, are without foundation.

Mr. R. T. Van Horn, editor of the Kansas City Journal, has through counsel, served notice on Representative Tarsney, of the Fifth Missouri district, of his intention to contest the latter's seat in Congress.

The Chicago police commission appointed to prepare a non-partisan method for the management of the police force recommends that both appointments and promotions be made by examinations, physical and mental, and provides that all present officers under ten years of service be required to take the proposed examinations.

Seventy-seven delegates representing the manufacturing and jobbing plumbers from the territory as far east as Pittsburg, and as far west as Kansas City, are in session in Cleveland. The body is known as the Central Supply Company. The object of the meeting is to form "a stronger tie of union and to secure harmony of action."

AWFUL ACCIDENT.

Collision of Cable Cars in Washington Street Tunnel, Chicago.

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

The Names of Fifteen Passengers Who Were Hurt, and a Score or More Others Whose Names Are Not Given Were Wounded—How the Disaster Occurred—Terrific Flight of a Train Down a Grade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—In a collision between cable cars in the Washington street tunnel this evening, two men were fatally hurt, fifteen more people were seriously injured and a score of others more or less bruised.

The cars were set on fire by the stoves, and for a time there was a fearful panic around the wreck. Those most seriously injured are: John Smith, internally injured and both legs broken; has since died. John Donahue, badly cut; has since died.

Others injured are: William Joyce, right leg broken and severe bruises. James McDonnell, left side of face crushed and head cut. John Frena, leg twisted, and bruises about hips and nose broken. James McGinty, seriously bruised about face and shoulders. Mrs. Thomas Beman, seriously bruised and head and face cut. Mrs. George Reiss, head hurt and temporarily dazed by the shock. Mrs. Parker, both ankles broken and severe bruises. William Mulrooney, teeth knocked out and jaw broken. G. B. Burtie, head cut and face crushed. A. Aikens, nose crushed and body bruised. Mrs. Estella Viemen, injured about shoulders and hips. Harry Dedard, face cut, tripod on Milwaukee avenue grip car, badly bruised and injured internally. Nellie Scott, head cut, and badly bruised. G. B. Barton, face fearfully lacerated and teeth knocked out. Miss Olga Schroeder, fingers smashed and head cut. A. Aikens, head cut very badly. N. Peterson, left arm broken. John Speth, face lacerated and nose smashed flat. M. Nelson, knee cap torn off and badly bruised.

In addition to these there was a large number of people who sustained painful injuries and mashed fingers, knocked-out teeth, sprained ankles and wrists were very numerous.

Both the West Madison street and the Milwaukee avenue cable lines ran through the same tunnel, and at the time the accident occurred, 6:30 o'clock, all the west-bound cars were jammed to suffocation with people returning from business on both sides. A Madison street cable train, consisting of a grip car and two trailers, was two-thirds way down the incline toward the bottom of the tunnel, when a cable train of the Milwaukee line, also consisting of three cars, entered the tunnel.

Almost immediately after starting down the slope, Gripman T. H. Morgan, of the Milwaukee avenue car, lost his hold upon the cable and the cars leaped forward down the steep incline at a fearful speed. Morgan rang his alarm bell, and he and the conductors set all the brakes on the train, but were utterly unable to hold it, and just as the bottom of the tunnel was reached the runaway cars struck the Madison street train with an awful force, smashing its rear car into splinters and demolishing the Milwaukee avenue grip car.

Both cars were piled up in a heap, from which such passengers as were capable of moving, crawled out, battered and bleeding.

To add to the horror of the accident, one of the wrecked cars caught fire, and began to blaze furiously. All the people injured on this car had been removed before the fire became dangerous, however.

THE SULTAN DISTURBED

In His Mind Regarding the Course of the Powers in the Armenian Matter.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople to-day says that the Turkish cabinet held a long meeting yesterday at which Armenian affairs were almost exclusively discussed. It is probable that the ministry will resign. The Sultan is reported to be much concerned at the turn of events and Great Britain is understood to be asking the powers to take concerted action. It is believed that Russia, France, Italy and Austria will support Great Britain in this matter, but it is doubtful whether Germany will do so.

Disgusted Taxpayers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SALEM, W. Va., Dec. 11.—James Utz, aged sixteen, who is making his home here, swore out warrants for the arrest of eight citizens on the charge of shooting fire crackers. All were dismissed at the corporation's expense. The taxpayers are all disgusted with the way the town is put to expense by persons who are not taxpayers. It is thought Utz was influenced to swear out the warrants.

THE ELM GROVE ROAD.

A New Car and Several new Stations. Trouble with Hogs on the Cars.

The Wheeling & Elm Grove Railroad Company has ordered a new passenger car, as large as any now in service. It will cost \$2,200 and be a very handsome affair. It will be here soon.

The company has decided to put up a new station at Stackyard Hollow. Work is now in progress on the new stations at Pleasant Valley and Seibert's.

The Elm Grove company has had constant and serious trouble from small boys jumping on moving trains, and has concluded to have all such offenders locked up until their parents come for them. Yesterday Superintendent Weisgerber called on Professor Hammond, principal of the Fourth ward school, and enlisted his interest in the matter. He promised to impress on the boys in his school the wrong as well as danger of this very bad practice.

Just Recognition.

Last evening the officers and members of Reliance Lodge No. 18, A. O. U. W., presented the association here with a portrait of the past master workman, Mr. F. H. Lange, in just recognition of the valuable services he has rendered both his own lodge and the order in Wheeling and West Virginia. The presentation was made in his usual graceful and eloquent style by Mr. W. O. McCluskey.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Persistent Effort of the United Press Papers to Discredit It—A Sweeping Refutation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—It cannot have escaped public attention that during the past year there has been a persistent and malignant endeavor on the part of a few New York papers to discredit the Associated Press. Day after day it has been asserted that the Associated Press was falling in pieces; that it was bankrupt; that each month's business showed a deficit; that its news service was unreliable, and frequently behind time; that there was widespread dissatisfaction among its members. To those who know the facts, these statements only furnished fresh evidence of the desperate plight into which the unfortunate United Press papers found themselves.

It was well known that many of those who were most clamorous in their praise of the United Press and most solicitous for the welfare of the Associated Press papers were at the same moment applicants for admission to the Associated Press, and in some cases were offering large bonuses for such admissions. The motives which inspired this campaign of libel and falsehood are easily discoverable. The prime movers in the conspiracy—two New York editors—were formerly conspicuous as Associated Press officials. They used the organization for their personal advantage, imposing a heavy tax upon all the other papers of the nation so that they could get their own news services for a nominal rate, and, finally, when this was no longer possible, because of a revolt, they set about disrupting the organization of which they were the trusted officers. How they were given large blocks of United Press stock, and how they then secretly connived to push the fortunes of this rival concern, will be yet members of the executive committee of the Associated Press, is a disgraceful story with which most intelligent journalists are too familiar. It would be impossible to answer in details all of the falsehoods which these very fertile people can invent.

It is perhaps enough to say that The Associated Press holds to-day a position incomparably in advance of that ever held by any news-gathering organization; that it includes in its membership all the papers of consequence in the nation except a small coterie on the Atlantic seaboard; that during the past year it has taken into its membership an average of three United Press papers a week and has lost none; that it is upon a most satisfactory business basis, its receipts exceeding its expenditures every week; that there is no discontent, but on the other hand, its members are proud of its news service, which is immeasurably superior to any the United Press have ever offered; that its directors and officers are working in perfect harmony, and are all loyal to the trust reposed in them.

The latest assertion that the general manager is at odds with the board of directors, and therefore purposes resigning, is quite as false as any that preceded it.

As to a "settlement on a business basis," repeated overtures for adjustment have come from the United Press during the past six months, but the officers of the Associated Press have wisely rejected them because they did not wish to assume obligations that would surely have proven insupportable.

(Signed) MELVILLE E. STONE, General Manager.

A CRISIS IN GERMANY.

The Proposition to Prosecute the Socialists in the Reichstag Meets With Disfavor.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—The fact that Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, has communicated to Herr Von Levetzow, president of the reichstag, a request from the public prosecutor that the reichstag sanction the criminal prosecution of the Socialist deputies who remained seated on Thursday last when Herr Von Levetzow called for cheers for the emperor, has aroused a storm of discussion in the Press. The National Zeitung, commenting on the request, says: "If the reichstag were to authorize the prosecutions further action would depend upon the decision of the judicial authorities on the doubtful question as to what constitutes *lese majeste*." The Boersen Courier remarks: "There is no doubt that the reichstag will emphatically reject the request. If the government intends to dissolve parliament let it be done before unpleasant debates arise."

The Vossische Zeitung thinks that: "The harm that will be done will outweigh the advantage which would be derived from prosecuting the Socialists."

The Tageblatt states that: "The Socialists stand in great need of a weapon with which to stir up the masses, and the government is going the best way to supply it."

The Krouse Zeitung expresses the opinion that: "Even if the reichstag refuses to grant the request of the public prosecutor, proceedings can be taken after the session as the offence was not covered by parliamentary privilege."

TEN THOUSAND MINERS.

Or More, May Strike in Western Pennsylvania—A Serious Situation.

REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 11.—The situation among 10,000 coal miners in the DuBois, Reynoldsville and Panxutawney coal fields is one of grave forebodings. The men continued at work under protest against the five per cent reduction until Saturday, when a notice signed by the United Mine Workers was posted at a number of the tipples, calling the men to resist the reduction and to demand the five per cent on January 1.

The situation is now felt to be one which may result in a general strike about that time. This strike would affect from 10,000 to 12,000 miners in the Reynoldsville, DuBois and Panxutawney districts, and about 2,000 miners in the New Bethlehem district. The men say that they cannot make a living at the present rate paid them of 35 cents a ton.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia threatening weather with local rains; cooler; southwest winds becoming north.

For Western Pennsylvania threatening weather with showers; southeast winds; southeast winds becoming west.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHEFFÉ, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 A. M. 45 F. 3 P. M. 62  
9 A. M. 48 F. 4 P. M. 63  
12 A. M. 45 F. 5 P. M. 63

Weather—Chattanooga.

BOARD OF REGENTS

Of the State Normal Schools Met in Wheeling Last Night.

THE TWO NEW NORMAL BUILDINGS

At West Liberty and Glenville Were Received by the Board—The West Liberty Building was Inspected Yesterday—Recommendations of the Regents to the Legislature—Other Business Transacted by the Board.

Last evening in the Stamm house parlors, the West Virginia state board of normal school regents met in semi-annual session and transacted a considerable amount of business. Those present were State Superintendent of Free Schools Virgil A. Lewis, of Charleston, who is president of the board; M. D. Post, of Wheeling; L. C. Sommerville, of Point Pleasant, and Secretary Harry L. Snyder, of Shepherdstown. In the morning Messrs. Lewis, Sommerville, and Snyder went out to West Liberty in a carriage and inspected the newly erected building of the state normal school there. They were well satisfied with their inspection and joined in saying that the state has a serviceable building.

The first matter that came up at the evening session of the board was the question of the apportionment of scholars to the various normal schools of the state. The present apportionment provides for 1,000 scholars, or one to every 747 inhabitants. Mr. Lewis was in favor of increasing the apportionment, and thought that such action would be taken advantage of. On motion of Mr. Sommerville, therefore, the apportionment was increased to 1,500.

Mr. Lewis reported that since the last meeting he had employed Mr. T. J. Gwynn, of Summers county, on the faculty at the West Liberty normal, explaining that this step will not cost the board anything as the salary comes out of the Peabody fund. The board concurred in the superintendent's action in this matter.

The question of recommendations to the incoming legislature then came up. Mr. Lewis said there is no doubt of the pressing need of a building for the normal at Shepherdstown. At present the school is being held in a building rented by the board. In 1893 the state purchased a suitable site for the building, overlooking the beautiful Potomac, and the understanding at that time was that the legislature of 1895 would make an appropriation for a building. He was of the opinion that no appropriation should be made unless it is large enough to cover the cost of a complete building. The first figures mentioned were \$25,000, but after some discussion, the sentiment seemed to be in favor of an appropriation of \$40,000, half out of the revenues of 1895 and the balance in 1896.

Mr. Lewis favored a liberal appropriation, and among his reasons said that this is the only normal east of the Alleghenies, situated in a tributary region of nine counties, which alone pay one-sixth of the entire revenues of the state. Shepherdstown, he said, is the only normal that has not its own building.

The eastern Pan-handle counties, besides paying one-sixth of the state revenues, are progressive in matters of education, Jefferson county's schools being kept open ten months in the year and none under eight months. This is a condition of affairs, said the state superintendent, that is surpassed nowhere in the United States. At the conclusion of the superintendent's review of the case, Mr. Sommerville moved that the legislature be asked for an appropriation large enough to erect a creditable building, but specifying no amount. It was also decided to recommend the purchase of an additional strip of land, adjoining that before secured. This is asked because of the fear that the strip mentioned may some day be used by the present owner as a barn site. That, said Mr. Snyder, would be out of place to say the least. Mr. Post said he didn't know there were such inartistic people in classic Jefferson.

Mr. Lewis next brought up the matter of a difficulty at Marshall college, the normal school at Huntington. The young lady students to the number of about fifty board in the college building, and the principal, Prof. Thomas E. Hodges, wanted a ruling on an old rule of the board of which there is no record, providing that one of the lady teachers shall reside in the building. The board revived the rule, and the teacher in question, Miss Hilderby, will take up her residence in old Marshall. This applies to the other normals where the girl students live in the building.

The executive committee of the Concord normal school was instructed to construct a cistern at the new dormitory, which by the way, is proving to be a successful and well patronized institution.

In regard to the old building at the West Liberty normal, Mr. Post was in favor of having it remodeled and made use of, which is not possible in its present shape. Mr. Post's idea contemplates a large commencement hall on the entire ground floor, and a library and dormitory on the second floor. Being used for the latter purpose, a considerable revenue would accrue. A larger commencement hall is also badly needed, for the crowds that attend the commencements at that institution are the largest experienced at any of the West Virginia normal schools. Mr. Davis, of Baltimore, the board's architect in the construction of the buildings at Glenville and West Liberty, was present, and said that the improvements mentioned could be made at an inconceivable expense. On motion of Mr. Post the recommendation to the legislature will be made.

The claim of Trimble & Lutz, the plumbers, of this city, for balance due on work in the Shepherdstown building was next taken up. The firm had already been paid \$1,039, and the balance, \$622, was recommended to the legislature for payment.

A deficiency of \$300, on account of a mistake made by the old board, on the Fairmont school's new building, was also recommended for payment. Grading was also ordered done around the Fairmont building.

The discussion in the board next veered onto teachers. It was stated that the income from the Peabody fund will soon be lost, as the principal is to be distributed in 1897. The income at present is less than formerly, amount-