



ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1895.

VOLUME XLIII--NUMBER 118.

STATE CAPITAL.

Matters Will be Clarified by the Coming Caucuses.

IN THE MEANTIME MANY RUMORS

Are Afloat Concerning the Strength of the Candidates for Place.

MANY SENATORIAL SENSATIONS

Are the Order of the Day at Charleston—Floods Have Detained Several Members and May Occasion Some Delay—The Case of Ford's Contested Seat—Speakership Candidates Are Still Hunting—The Latest Arrivals at Charleston.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 7.—Members have been coming in pretty thick to-day and with them a goodly number of assistant statesmen anxious to see a West Virginia Republican legislature. Many are delayed by high water, all the mountain streams having come on double turn. Telegrams have come from some of the delayed, saying that they may not be able to reach here before Wednesday.

The Republican caucus for the organization of the two houses were to be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, but they will be postponed to the last moment so as to give members every chance to be present. Reynolds, of Mineral, who has been spoken of favorably for speaker, arrived this afternoon. He has not made, and will not make, a canvass. He says that if the speakership comes to him he will be gratified, but he will not seek it.

FORD'S CASE.

Mr. Ford, of Raleigh, whom the Democrats have done out of the certificate of election, is here with a convincing case. He had a majority of three on the face of the returns. Prince, (Democrat) demanded a recount and his partisans went far enough with the recount to give him a majority of one and there they stopped short. Ford has the affidavits of two Democrats who voted for Prince and swear that they are under age. Six who voted for Prince did not live in the county. Ford's majority is fifteen. His case will be taken up promptly and disposed of in time to give the man who is entitled to the seat a chance to begin at the beginning.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The air is full of the gains that each aspirant for the speakership is making, but the fact remains that nobody has enough to nominate and nobody is likely to have enough before the second or third ballot. Edwards' friends make the largest claim—21 votes, but all the other candidates say that the arithmetic is not good. Smith and Campbell, of Ohio, are both hopeful, but the chances of both are hurt because neither can command the full support of his delegation. Dawson will be clerk of the house, unless Worley's candidacy for president of the senate shall be held to prejudice, a view which there is some disposition to take. The only objection raised is that they are from the same county. In addition to Lockney (Populist), Farr, of Doddridge, Worley, of Preston, and Patton, of Kanawha, are spoken of for president of the senate, with a drift towards Farr, who served in the last legislature and is a man of marked ability.

Harris, of Wood, leads for clerk of the senate. Not enough Republican senators are here to determine the question, nor will any of those matters be settled before the caucus meets. There is a whole menagerie of snake stories about the United States senatorship. A man who hasn't a new and startling sensation on this subject is not interesting enough to listen to. Nevertheless, the situation is unchanged. The votes are ready to make Mr. Elkins senator.

MUCH DESTITUTION

Prevails in the Hocking Valley Mine Region, and Assistance is Asked.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—A committee representing the Hocking Valley Labor and Trades Union arrived in the city to-night with a petition which will be presented to Governor McKinley to-morrow morning, appealing to the people of Ohio for relief for the unemployed of Nelsonville, Athens county, and vicinity.

The union is composed of 1,800 men of the following trades: Miners and mill laborers, painters, clay workers, carpenters, railroaders, foundrymen and machinists and has under its jurisdiction a total of 8,000 men, women and children. Four mines have closed down and a large number of laborers in other industries are out of employment.

The committee state that affairs in the valley are in a deplorable condition; that up to the present time they have assisted each other by distributing work as much as possible, but now the storekeepers are refusing them credit and they are reduced to the greatest extremities.

MINE WORKERS

To Decide Regarding Their Withdrawal from the Knights of Labor.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 7.—The delegates to the Columbus convention of the United Mine Workers Union and National Trades Assembly No. 135, K. of L., will go instructed as to whether they desire to withdraw from the Knights of Labor. This instruction was conveyed by a circular issued to the locals by the general executive board at its session at Columbus last Saturday.

It is probable that all the delegates will be instructed to secede from the Knights of Labor in view of the shabby treatment which they received at the meeting of the general assembly at New Orleans. So far as the miners of the Pittsburgh district are concerned they are almost unanimously in favor of withdrawing from the Knights of Labor.

Mine Workers to Meet.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—A call has been issued for the annual meeting of the United Mine Workers, of America,

to be held in this city February 12. The call contains nothing except the situation of constitutional provisions regarding the convention.

A secret call has been issued to the local assemblies for the meeting of national trades assembly 135, Knights of Labor, the secret branch of the United Mine Workers, to be held here February 11. The call deals with the supposed attempt of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor to reorganize national trades assembly 135, and appeals to the members to stand by the United Mine Workers.

Lost the Strike.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—The striking factory girls, who went out at the Corle & Son oatmeal and cereal company's works Saturday because of a one-cent reduction in packing oatmeal boxes, have lost their fight.

A throng of women and girls applied for the striking packers places this morning and 150 were immediately employed at the reduced price offered to the strikers.

Dubois Strike.

DUBOIS, Pa., Jan. 7.—The strike situation remains unchanged. At a meeting of miners and citizens held at the opera house this morning, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for publication in local papers, asking the company to reinstate the men discharged last week.

PROMINENT CITIZEN

Commits Suicide at Belington—Financial Matters the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PHILIPPI, W. VA., Jan. 7.—J. A. Williamson, a former sheriff and prominent citizen of Barbour county, cut his throat last night at about 9 o'clock, in a room of the Hotel Luzerne at Belington, and died a few minutes afterward from the wound inflicted by his own hand. The deed was done with a penknife that severed the jugular vein, and when discovered the man was found on his hands and knees leaning over a wash bowl into which the life-blood was flowing from the ghastly wound that he had gashed on himself. Death soon followed.

The cause of his self-destruction is attributed to financial troubles incurred during his incumbency of the office of sheriff from 1888 to 1893 at the expiration of which time he had become involved to the extent of \$25,000. His property was to have been sold to-day on an execution, and on Friday and Saturday he had been heard to say he intended to end his own life. It is said his life was insured for about \$20,000. The deceased leaves a wife and six children and was about forty-five years of age.

Will Not Be Dropped.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The public comment on the proposed trial of Police Captain Schmittberger, charged with bribery, who was supposed to have received immunity by reason of his confession and the evidence he gave before the senate committee attracted a crowd that quite filled the court of oyer and terminer, where the case was on the calendar to-day. When the case was called, Colonel Fellows said he wished the special prosecutors, Messrs. Fox and Rollins, to have an opportunity to look into the matter and become familiar with the evidence. Further consultation was desirable. An adjournment of several days was requested and granted. Colonel Fellows said that as far as he could tell at present, the case would not be dropped.

J. Gould's Estate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The estate of Jay Gould has been appraised in its personal property for the purpose of taxation in the supreme court. Appraiser David McLure has prepared a report in which he finds the estate is worth exactly \$39,324,580 79, aside from its two million dollars in realty.

Emperor William's Condolence.

Berlin, Jan. 7.—On New Year's Day Emperor William telegraphed to Prince Bismarck as follows:

I hope, honored prince, that during 1895 you will recover from the bitter loss with which you were recently afflicted and that you will continue in good health and spirits.

YOUR AFFECTIONATE EMPEROR.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

Postmaster Frank M. Doll and wife, of Alma, Arizona, were killed last Friday night by robbers.

Recorder John W. Goff yesterday took his seat on the bench as presiding judge of the general sessions court, of New York county, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, state president of the Michigan W. C. T. U., was buried yesterday at Jackson, Michigan. The funeral was the largest ever held in the city.

A collision on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad near Smithville, O., yesterday, resulted in the death of two men and three more were fatally injured.

In a fight at Salvis, Ky., Sunday, between Sylvester and Seymour Jordan and Will Wright and Jim Crosby, the two Jordans received injuries which will prove fatal.

A reduction of 10 per cent has been ordered at the iron works of John Mullen and Son, at Shamokin, Pa., on account of depression and close competition in business.

Governor Brown, of Kentucky, is out in a strong statement denouncing the action of Judge Buchwalter, of Cincinnati, in dismissing Hampton, for whom a requisition had been issued.

An explosion occurred on an excursion boat in Rio Janeiro bay and the boat caught fire. A large number of passengers jumped overboard to avoid the flames and 125 persons were drowned.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of New York city, through Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., yesterday presented Mr. Gladstone, with a set of resolutions thanking him for his efforts in relief of a speech in which he pledged his support to Irish nationalism.

The workmen thrown out of employment by the financial collapse in New Foundland paraded the streets of St. John yesterday to the number of 3,000. The police prepared to quell the disorder, but as the mob was peaceful nothing was done. The want existing is something pitiful, and the relief measures are insufficient.

THE HOUSE CAUCUS

Endorsed the Carlisle Substitute Currency Bill.

THE MEASURE MAY BE DEFEATED

In the House, Notwithstanding the Caucus Endorsement—Many Leaders Opposed the Measure—Cockran Refused to Enter a Binding Caucus and Spoke in Opposition to the Bill. House and Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—By a vote of 51 to 50 the Democratic house caucus voted to-day to endorse the Carlisle substitute currency bill, now before the house. Speaker Crisp took the lead in presenting the resolution and in vigorously urging the necessity of its adoption. The committee on rules was instructed to bring in a rule to-morrow to close the debate. Efforts to amend Mr. Crisp's resolution were voted down, one of the adverse votes showing only 13 members of the caucus favorable to an issue of bonds to retire the greenbacks.

The result of the caucus is accepted with considerable apprehension by the friends of the bill, notwithstanding the passage of the resolution of endorsement. The eighty-one votes which the measure commanded in caucus is far short of the number necessary to pass it in the house. It is the belief, however, that many of the fifty-nine votes recorded against the resolution will be changed now that the Carlisle bill has the prestige of the caucus endorsement. But there were several prominent leaders who asserted at the close of the caucus that the vote showed conclusively that the bill could not pass.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Many of the Members Refuse to Enter a Binding Caucus—The Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Democratic house caucus to consider the Carlisle currency bill was called together promptly at 2 o'clock to-day with Mr. Holman in the chair and Mr. Alderson as secretary. All of the party leaders of the house, including Speaker Crisp and Messrs. Catches, Outwaite, Springer, Wilson, Tracy and Bland, and the Democratic members of the banking and currency committee were on hand. There were one hundred and fifty-two members present.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, stated early in the day that if the caucus was to be binding he would not enter it, and it was understood that others would pursue the same course. As assurances were given that the caucus would be advisory rather than binding, Mr. Cockran and his associates concluded to attend.

The issue of the caucus was sharply presented by the following resolution prepared by Mr. Springer and introduced by Speaker Crisp:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this caucus that the Carlisle currency bill should be passed by the house of representatives substantially as presented in the substitute which has been printed in the record and which will be offered at the proper time by the chairman of the committee on banking and currency and that the committee on rules be requested to report an order to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal which shall provide for its consideration for one more day for general debate and thereafter under the five minute rule and a final vote thereon at the nearest time practicable during the week.

Representative Livingston, of Georgia, started the caucus at a lively rate by moving that all who were in attendance should be bound by the action of the caucus.

From various parts of the hall came cries of "point of order," and for a time there was considerable confusion.

Chairman Holman finally secured order and sustained the point of order.

"For thirty years," said Mr. Holman, "it has been the unbroken rule in the house of representatives to consider the action of a caucus as advisory and not as binding. It leaves members entirely free to act according to their own judgment."

CRISP SUPPORTS THE RESOLUTION.

Speaker Crisp then rose in support of the resolution he had offered. He spoke of the profound importance of the situation in which the majority of the house found itself. It called for conservative and careful action and a united party. The resolution was designed to test the sentiment of the caucus on the vital point involved, whether the currency bill now before the house should pass.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, followed in opposition to the resolution. "We have now reached the point," said he, "when the Democratic party for the first time in its history is asking to become the advocate of national banks." He urged his specific objections to the bill, being interrupted frequently by calls of "vote," "vote."

THE PARTY HELD ACCOUNTABLE.

Mr. Springer next took the floor in support of the resolution. He spoke mainly of the importance of a caucus in securing the adhesion of members. While caucus action was not binding, it was nevertheless regarded as very persuasive on the judgment of members when party action was involved. The present emergency must be met by the Democratic party as a whole.

"The responsibility is on the party," said he, "and the people will hold the party accountable for its action. In such an emergency caucus action should be very effective in bringing members of the party together and overcoming minor objections."

Mr. Springer's time was extended to ten minutes in view of his being in charge of the bill.

There was a lively interchange of questions and answers between Mr. Cockran, of New York, and Mr. Springer before the latter closed.

Mr. Cockran asked if Mr. Springer did not regard the currency question as economic rather than a party question and as such a question which should never be admitted to a party caucus action.

BOTH POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

Mr. Springer replied that the question was both a party and an economic one, but in the present case the party would

be held responsible for the execution of economic principles. There was much confusion when the cross-fire between Messrs. Springer and Cockran proceeded and the chairman, Holman, tried vainly to preserve order and quiet.

Speaker Crisp said the caucus was to test whether the currency bill would pass. Information on this subject was necessary, the situation being grave and important. Representative Bland, of Missouri, opposed the resolution.

"We have now reached the point," he said, "when for the first time the Democratic party is asked to become the advocate of state banks."

Mr. Springer urged unanimity of action for the sake of the party and the country.

Mr. Cockran, of New York, thought the question was an economic one, not political, and ought not to be settled in the party caucus.

Brief speeches were made by Representatives Cox, (Tenn.); Coombs, (New York); Bailey, (Texas); Swanson, (Virginia); Colleen, (Wyoming); McRae, (Arkansas); Washington, (Tenn.); Bryan, (Nebraska); and Sperry, (Conn.).

SPERRY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sperry closed his remarks by offering an amendment to the pending resolution by which the Sperry bill for an issue of bonds to refund the greenbacks was to be substituted as the one on which the caucus was to express its approval.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, a member of the banking and currency committee, followed in opposition to the resolution, and to the Carlisle bill.

Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, also submitted an amendment proposing as the sense of the caucus a bill authorizing each state to buy silver bullion to the amount of \$1 for each inhabitant and send the same to the United States treasury to be coined and returned to the several states.

This closed the speech-making and the submission of amendments and voting began.

The Terry amendment was voted on first and was defeated 64 to 64.

The Sperry amendment was also defeated—13 to 70.

The last vote was regarded as significant in showing the limited strength of the plan to issue bonds to retire the greenbacks.

The question then recurred on the original resolution to endorse the Carlisle substitute bills.

It was decided to divide the resolution so as to have separate votes on the endorsement of the bill and on the instructions to the committee on rules.

The first part endorsing the bill was carried by a vote of 51 to 50. The second part directing the rules committee to bring in a rule to-morrow was adopted without division and the caucus adjourned.

Those interested in the bill expressed satisfaction in the result as it gave the prestige of caucus endorsement to the Carlisle bill.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The senate adjourned shortly after 3 o'clock to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Post, of Illinois, who died yesterday. A speech by Mr. Peffer (Populist, Kansas), in support of a service pension law for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the late war and another by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep. Oregon), in behalf of the Nicaraguan canal bill, occupied most of the time of the session. Mr. Lodge's resolution regarding the withdrawal of American ships from Hawaii, was taken up but was laid aside until to-morrow, when it will be further debated.

Mr. Ransom, (Dem. N. C.), was elected president pro tem of the senate to act in the absence of Vice President Stevenson and Mr. Harris.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The house, after passing suitable resolutions on the death of Representative Post, of Illinois, adjourned out of respect to his memory.

Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, also presented a memorial from Samuel J. Ritchie, of Ohio, asking for the impeachment of Judge Augustus J. Ricks, of Ohio, and the committee on judiciary was instructed to investigate the charges contained therein.

Change of Reserve Agent.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The comptroller of the currency has approved the Seaboard National Bank of New York city in place of the Fourth National Bank of the same city, as a reserve agent for the Traders' National Bank at Clarksburg.

PORT ARTHUR ATROCITIES.

English and American Military Attaches Were Witnesses.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Times publishes a letter from Kobe, Japan, describing the Port Arthur atrocities. The writer says:

"The English and American military attaches witnessed the scene from Boulder hill, and were equally amazed and horrified as myself at what they described as a gratuitous ebullition of barbarism. The atrocities were not confined to Wednesday. Four days were spent by the soldiers in murder and pillage, in mutilation of every conceivable kind and in nameless atrocities until the town became a ghastly inferno. The corpses of women, children and men were thrown in the streets by the hundred, perhaps thousands, mutilated in all conceivable ways."

"I saw a junk-stranded on the beach filled with fugitives of both sexes and all ages, struck by volley after volley until I can say no more of the awful sights of those four days."

Senator Irby, who has not been present at this session of Congress, is reported ill with heart trouble at his South Carolina home.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, preceded by showers in the early morning; colder; northerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair; colder; northerly winds.

For Ohio, fair; colder; northerly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

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

7 a. m. 49 3 p. m. 58

9 a. m. 52 7 p. m. 50

12 a. m. 50 6 p. m. 56

Weather—Changeable.

"THE WORST IS OVER."

That is the Word That Came From Pittsburgh Last Night.

TWENTY-SIX FEET IS THE STAGE

That Will Mark the Top-Notch of the Big Rise in the River.

THIRTY-FIVE TO FORTY FEET HERE

Is the Amount That is Expected Late To-night or To-morrow Morning.

The Ice Does no Damage of Moment at This Point—The Packet R. E. Phillips Cut Down at Matamoras and the Sistersville Wharfboat Also Sinks—Reports From Up and Down the Ohio—Loss at Parkersburg.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—The latest news is encouraging and indicates that the flood has done its worst as far as Pittsburgh and points above on both rivers are concerned. What further damage may be done will be below. At 10 p. m. the Monongahela here registers 23 feet and rising very slowly. The best river authorities agree in placing the highest stage at 26 feet. Advices from all of the up river points show that the water is either receding or about stationary.

At Morgantown it reached twenty-five feet without doing much damage, and at 6 p. m. had receded to twenty-four feet. Kittanning, on the Allegheny, reports an eleven foot stage, rising very slowly. The rainfall has stopped and a freeze is expected to-night.

The heaviest individual loss so far reported was that at McKeesport, where fifty coal barges were carried from the docks down the river, entailing a loss of between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

Beaver, Penn., reports to-night, that the Coffey dam at the new government dam just below Vanport has been swept away with considerable money damage and the loss of one life, John Mcweeney, a stone mason, who had gone out on the dam to get his tools, was caught in the crash and swept away. Joseph Ledlie was rescued without much difficulty.

Now that the danger here seems to have been averted, coal men are making preparations to get a large quantity of coal to southern ports as soon as the ice has thinned sufficiently, which will probably be about Thursday.

THE DAY IN WHEELING.

The River Commenced to Come Up in No Uncertain Way at 7 O'clock Last Evening—Nineteen Feet of Water at Midnight. Between Thirty-five and Forty Feet Expected.

RECORD OF THE DAY.

Hour.	River Temp.	Hour.	River Temp.
7 a. m. 11.2	48 5 p. m. 22.11	7 a. m. 11.2	48 5 p. m. 22.11
8 a. m. 11.4	50 7 p. m. 14. 58	8 a. m. 11.4	50 7 p. m. 14. 58
9 a. m. 11.9	52 8 p. m. 16. 52	9 a. m. 11.9	52 8 p. m. 16. 52
10 a. m. 12. 53	9 p. m. 18. 49	10 a. m. 12. 53	9 p. m. 18. 49
11 a. m. 12. 56	10 p. m. 17. 46	11 a. m. 12. 56	10 p. m. 17. 46
12 noon 12. 56	11 p. m. 18. 43	12 noon 12. 56	11 p. m. 18. 43
1 p. m. 12. 57	12 m. 20. 42	1 p. m. 12. 57	12 m. 20. 42
2 p. m. 12. 58	1 a. m. 21. 41	2 p. m. 12. 58	1 a. m. 21. 41
3 p. m. 12. 58	2 a. m. 22. 42	3 p. m. 12. 58	2 a. m. 22. 42
4 p. m. 12. 55	3 a. m. 23. 42	4 p. m. 12. 55	3 a. m. 23. 42

Yesterday there was one all-absorbing topic with the people in Wheeling—the river. The reports from headwater points, the interior and even from below, had been so discouraging that fears of a repetition of perhaps the worst of floods in the Ohio Valley, were expressed. The newspaper bulletin boards were the centres of interest during the day and the telephones to all centres of information including the wharfboat and newspaper offices were kept busy almost continuously far into the night.

Weather Observer Stewart had been approximating each day's stage at Pittsburgh with unusual correctness, and much faith can be placed in what he says. In a telegram to Wharfmaster Crockerd received last evening he said that the top-notch of the rise at the Smoky City would be twenty-six feet. However, as will be seen in the preceding late dispatch from headwaters, the river people have finally come to the same conclusion as the weather observer—that twenty-six feet will be the high water mark at Pittsburgh. This stage will be reached at an early hour this morning.

What Wheeling people, especially, want to know is, what twenty-six feet at Pittsburgh is going to amount to here. From all the information received last night, it seems likely that at least, thirty-five, and perhaps, thirty-nine or forty feet will be seen here at an early hour Wednesday morning. The least of the stages mentioned will do no harm in this vicinity, but, if either of the latter becomes a fact, some of the business houses on Water street will have water in their cellars and householders in the lower portions of the city would also have to contend with the water. Wharfmaster Crockerd, when seen last night, said that he thought thirty-six or thirty-eight feet would be as high as the river would go.

Throughout the day the ice continued to come down the river. The wharfboat caught the worst of it yesterday morning, about 6:30 o'clock, when the ice from the La Grange gorge, just below Weilsburg, passed here. The cakes were very big and heavier than had before been experienced. The barrier of ice, however, that had before formed at the bows of the wharfboat, protected her from the head-on blows of the ice, and no damage was inflicted at this point.

During the morning, while very little ice was passing the big packet Scotia raised steam and went down to the Belmont coal works below Bellaire, where she secured a quantity of fuel and remained harbored there.

The river remained about stationary during the morning, but at 3 o'clock the afternoon it commenced rising and kept it up at the rate of about 5 inches an hour, until at 7 o'clock, when the water from above began to be felt in earnest, the hourly rate increasing to

one foot and over. This was continued throughout the night up to 3 o'clock, and the indications were then that the rate would not lessen until sometime this morning. In the evening the temperature commenced to fall. The government thermometer at Schnepf's showed 58 degrees at 5 p. m., and at midnight this was lowered to 42. It was thought probably then that the predicted fall of twenty degrees would be accomplished early this morning.

The ice from the upper rivers commenced passing here last night, but was not much thicker than that that had been coming down before. Captain Crockerd remained on watch at his boat until midnight. He had not been away from the wharf nor had any sleep for over forty-eight hours. The "hands" on the wharfboat were not much better off. Last night one of them, who had been without sleep for many hours and had not had anything to eat for nearly a day, went to sleep in a chair with a sandwich in each hand. It was a tussle between "sleep" and "grub" and the former won the battle.

The following table showing