The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLV—NUMBER 227. WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS.—{ ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

CUBA LIBRE.

Action by this Government will be Taken Soon.

LATE OFFICIAL INFORMATION

Laid Before Senate Committee Contains Startling Facts.

CITIZENS OF UNITED STATES

Starving by the Hundreds and Deprived of Their Property by Weyler's Orders. President McKinley Taking Great Interest, and Executive Action will be Taken Either Directly or Through a Recommendation to Congress—Senators Thoroughly Aroused.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—There was a sudden and violent outbreak of Cuban sentiment to-day at the capitol and during the early hours the drift of opinion was strongly towards speedy and radical action by both Congress and the executive, but later there was somewhat of a reaction upon its becoming known that the President, while keenly alive to the situation and anxious to learn everything possible that could guide his conduct of our Cuban and Spanish relations, felt that further information was necessary and that for the immediate present the question was not one of recognition of the belligerency or independence of the Cuban insurgents but of relief for the American citizens destitute and helpless in the towns of the queen of Antilles.

The senate foreign relations committee it should be stated, while agreeing with the necessity for relief of the suffering Americans, is favorable to more radical measures and a number of its members are earnestly desirous of instant action by the Executive in aid of the insurgents but have not succeeded in converting the administration to their views that present action is appropriate and imperative. The event of the day was a report to their colleagues by the sub-committee of the foreign relations committee which yesterday examined the state department Cuban reports. This statement, though not given to the public, was so far disclosed in character as to give rise to a good deal of excited comment among senators and members. The report based upon facts presented by the United States consuls in Cuba, it is said, brings out in strong relief the destitution which exists not only among the Cubans but among the Americans and pacificos now on the island, who were driven from their farms and into the towns by Weyler's orders and thereby prevented from supporting themselves.

Moving Steadily.

For several days past the subject matter of this report has been under discussion quietly among a few of the friends of Cuba in Congress, and they have lost no opportunity of impressing upon the President their convictions that it is his duty as the chief executive to delay no longer in taking active steps to terminate the present condition of affairs in Cuba. These representations, however, have not been sufficient to induce hasty action. The President is moving steadily and with all speed that safety and sound judgment warrant in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island to-day.

To this end Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he has reported to the President, and the latter has gathered what he regards as a sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take himself or to suggest to Congress such action as these facts warrant. Meanwhile he has under earnest consideration the best means of affording relief to Americans suffering as a result of the conditions on the island.

At the Spanish legation, the news of the developments at the capitol to-day was received with composure. Of course the action of the committee could not be openly discussed without violation of the strict etiquette which governs the diplomatic body in its relations to Congress, but it was suggested that the fact that the entire attention of the senate for months to come would be engrossed by the tariff bill might have determined the friends of the Cubans to endeavor to secure some sort of action by Congress before the tariff debate begins.

It is not denied at the legation that suffering exists in Cuba, but such suffering, it was said, is almost always incident to war. It is contended that the Spanish government has done all that it could, with the means at hand to alleviate all this distress. It was pointed out that Spain has granted permission to the Red Cross through Miss Barton to extend its good offices to the destitute in Cuba, and moreover, will not place any obstacles in the way of any proper charity in the United States which has the same end in view. All that is asked is that the food supplies contributed for the relief of the destitute are not used to maintain the Cuban insurrectionary forces in their resistance to the Spanish government.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE

Gets Important Information — Morgan Resolution Favored—President McKinley Making Inquiries, and His Action May be Awaited.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day had the Cuban question under consideration on the basis of the report of the sub-committee appointed yesterday to confer with the President and Secretary Sherman. The report was prepared by Senators Davis and Foraker, the Republican members of the sub-committee, Senator Morgan, the Democratic member, declining to participate in it. The report consisted of a concise statement of the contents of official reports from American consuls in Cuba, bringing the information up to within a week of the present time. This report confirms the newspaper reports as to the situation of affairs in the island and even goes farther in depicting a deplorable situation than do the newspaper stories.

Especial stress is laid upon the condition of American citizens in the island. Of these it is positively stated that there are hundreds in a starving condition and most wretchedly clothed. Deaths of Americans from starvation are daily reported. They are scattered in all parts of the island and are shown no consideration whatever because of their American citizenship. They are generally persons who reside on the plantations, but who have been driven from their homes to the towns or concentrados and who, being among strangers and without employment, are compelled to subsist on almost nothing. They are not allowed to return to their plantations even to pick berries or to secure the least article of subsistence. They are theoretically under the care of the Spanish army, but the army is without a commissariat. They have no means of leaving the island. Their condition is pronounced wholly deplorable.

Should be Remedied.

The committee was especially impressed with this recital, and the opinion generally expressed that the situation should be remedied if possible. It was considered as placing even a worse aspect upon the question of our relations to Cuba than the imprisonment of Americans, of which there are comparatively few instances. The report also indicates a generally wretched condition of all the inhabitants of the island, because of the scarcity of food and money, especially in the centers of population and because also of the pressure of the most malignant diseases, such as yellow fever, smallpox and dysentery. These diseases the native withstand with comparative ease, but they are especially oppressive to the Spanish soldiery.

The reports indicate that the Spanish army is not so strong now as it was a year ago, largely on account of these ravages while they indicate no diminution of the insurgent forces.

The reports upon which the sub-committee's brief was based were from various consuls, including Consul General Lee. They make no recommendations as to American policy, but merely give the situation as they see it.

In view of the developments in the committee Senator Morgan agreed not to press the consideration of his resolution to-day, but he will make an effort to have the question made the unfinished business Monday at 2 o'clock.

It May Pass.

This acquiescence on the Alabama senator's part to temporary delay is understood to be given under the impression that it will result in bringing to the resolution the support of the entire committee on foreign relations. This will, of course, materially stregthen the resolution in the senate, and it is believed by its friends will expedite its passage there.

The delay by the senate committee on foreign relations in taking no action until Monday is for the purpose of giving the President an opportunity to act. Representations have been made to the President that there is necessity for immediate action. It has also been represented that the matter of recognition ought to be by the executive and not by the legislative branch of the government. The President has been urged also to take some steps looking toward the relief of the starving Americans in Cuba. It is the belief of members of the committee that he President will take action before Monday, but if nothing is done by that time there is no doubt that the committee wil urge the Morgan resolution in the strongest terms possible.

There will be practically unanimous expressions of opinion in favor of the resolution by the foreign relations committee. Some may raise the constitutional question against it, but will not urge it very hard, but at the same time will exxpress sympathy with Cuba and say that some action ought to be taken, but maintain that the action should be by the executive and not by Congress.

M'KINLEY INTERESTED.

Gathering all the Information Possible on the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—President McKinley devoted two hours to-day to listening to an unofficial report on the Cuban situation as given to him by Edwin T. Atkyns, of Boston, who has extensive sugar plantations in Cuba. Mr. Atkyns is a warm personal friend of Secretary Long, and has just returned from Cuba, and to-day the secretary accompanied him to the white house. They arrived shortly after 1 o'clock and were immediately shown into the cabinet room. The President sent for Judge Day, the assistant secretary of state, and the distinguished trio for two hours listened to Mr. Atkyns' exposition of the Cuban situation as indicated by the military operations and with relation to the American interests on the island. During the conference all visitors were excluded, many senators and representatives being denied admission. It is not known what Mr. Atkyns said to the President, but there is reason to believe his representations favored the insurgents. Mr. Atkyns, during the early part of the revolution was inclined towards the pro-Spanish side of the controversy, but, it is assaerted, is now convinced that the interests of the island demand the victory of the insurgents.

The President is gathering all the information obtainable on Cuba and in the light of this and the report of Mr. Calhoun, now in Havana, will decide on his course of action.

SOCKLESS JERRY AGAIN.

He Once More Gets "Sat Upon" by the Speaker and Then by the House—The "Czar's" Sarcasm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The Indian appropriation bill was disposed of by the house to-day with the exception of the provision for opening the Utah gilsonite lands, which was postponed until Monday. The conference report, which establishes an Indian warehouse at Omaha, ratifies, the lease of the Seneca oil lands and adds one to the Indian Territory courts, was adopted by a vote of 54 to 47. Nearly two hours were consumed in a parliamentary squabble on the point raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, that the rule for semi-weekly sessions was in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kas.,) endeavored to renew his attack upon the speaker for failing to appoint committees and censured the Republicans for not mustering a quorum. He was declaring that there were more Democrats and Populists than Republicans present, when the speaker sustained the point that he was out of order.

"I have been in doubt whether I had any rights in this house lately," Mr. Simpson shouted, and he was compelled to take his seat under the rule.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.) called Mr. Simpson to order, and to him the Kansan said: "The speaker recognizes that you will do his bidding and you will get a good place on a committee all right. I know that there is a good deal of anxiety on that point among the Republicans."

This taunt moved Mr. Dingley and Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) to call Mr. Simpson to order.

The question whether Mr. Simpson should be permitted to proceed in order was put to the house and many Republicans voted no, while others refrained from voting, so Mr. Simpson by a vote of 80 to 57 was given the floor. When Mr. Simpson proceeded, however, his statements caused the speaker to declare him out of order. Thereupon several Democrats protested against Mr. Simpson's being taken from the floor.

In explanation Mr. Reed said: "The chair submits to the house that criticisms of what the chair did at some past time are not in order, not because the chair is above criticism or above attack, but because the speaker is the speaker of the house, and such attacks are not conducive to order. The speaker cannot reply to them in a fragmentary manner, and it is not desirable that reply be made. If any objection is to be made to the speaker's conduct it can be made at the time and direct."

There was some filibustering, after which the house finally decided that Mr. Simpson could not speak, whereupon he appealed to the chair to be informed "Where am I at?"

"The chair has never been able to find anybody who knew that," was the reply.

At 3:18 the house adjourned until Monday.

TILLMAN ON DECK

With a Sensational Speech on the Sugar Trust Matter—Wants an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—After a long period of calm, the senate was considerably agitated to-day, first by a discussion of the senate sugar investigation, and then by a preliminary skirmish on the tariff bill. The Allen resolution to bring Elverton R. Chapman before the bar of the senate was debated in somewhat monotonous style until Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, gave a present interest to the subject by referring to reports that senators, within the past week, had speculated in sugar stock.

"As the representatives of seventy million people," said Mr. Allen in opening the discussion, "we cannot afford to permit Mr. Chapman, the representative of a powerful organization which it has been charged exercises great influence over this body, to go unwhipped."

The discussion assumed a legal and technical phase, Messrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia, White, of California, and Spooner, of Wisconsin, arguing on the law applying to Chapman.

Mr. Chandler spoke briefly, saying he could not believe a pardon would be granted Chapman. The senator stated that he considered it would be futile to undertake now to reopen the sugar investigation of four years ago.

Mr. Tillman was then recognized for a speech which caused a distinct sensation on the floor and in the galleries.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Tillman, "that we are not after Chapman. The original investigation was not intended to punish Chapman, but to discover whether any senator on this floor had been guilty of using his official position to make money by speculating in stocks which were influenced by his action as a senator on the committee which reported the tariff bill. It is not worth while to try to cover up this matter with badinage and flippancy. The senator from New Hampshire will excuse me. I do not intend that as any reflection upon his language, but it does appear to me that he treated it rather flippantly.

"There are to-day in the newspapers of this country charges floating about and being sent broadcast, signed by correspondents in the gallery, to the effect that last week, when the new tariff bill was reported with a change in the sugar schedule, that three senators had speculated in sugar stock. We have another stench on our hands, and instead of it being a differential in favor of the trust of a third of a cent, as that was, it is now two-thirds in favor of the trust.

"There are two correspondents who have over their own signatures charged that senators have speculated within the last week and made money. Now, if you want to investigate, you have a new reason to investigate. If you intend to get at the true inwardness of the matter, to get at the truth and to punish those who are guilty, say so, and do so, or else hush. That is the whole sum and suostance of it. We do not want Chapman. We want Havemeyer. We want theman who bought your men, if they were bought. That is what we are here for; and now, let the senator who has moved to refer the matter, and who loves the dignity of the senate as much as any other man, take the resolution to his committee and bring back a measure here that wil mean something. We can now make those men who have charged that senators have speculated say where they got the information, or we can punish them for contempt. We can call on Havemeyer, and the sugar trust grandees and make them answer or put them in jail for contempt. Either investigate so as to find the truth and punish the criminal or hush."

As Mr. Tillman finished there was no applause, but for a moment there was a stir in the galleries which promised something of a demonstration.

The debate promptly proceeded, however, again branching into legal channels.

At 2:20 p. m. the senate went into executive session.

GAINES' APPOINTMENT.

The Announcement was Premature—It will be Made, However.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The announcement made of the nomination of Hon. J. H. Gaines, as district attorney for West virginia was premature. His name has not gone to the senate. That the President promised Senator Elkins to make the appointment is true, and this will be done, probably within a day or two, at any rate as soon as the necessary forms can be complied with.

It is a conceded fact, also, that Elliott Northcott, of Huntington, and Samuel C. Burdette, of Charleston, will be the two assistant attorneys. This was stated as an absolute certainty to-night. Other important appointments for the state will be made at an early date, but the names of the appointees are not disclosed.

The Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The senate committee on finance reached an understanding to-day by which it was practically agreed that the debate on the tariff bill should begin on Monday the 24th instant.

Senator Aldrich will call up the bill Thursday of next week for the purpose of making a statement regarding the bill, but after this is done there will be no further effort to get the bill up until the following Monday. This concession was made out of deference to the wishes of the Democratic members and because of the delay in getting the comparative statements in shape.

War Claim Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Faulkner has secured the passage by the senate of the bill introduced by him for the relief of the trustees of St. Joseph's Catholic church in Martinsburg. The bill directs the secretary of the treasury to pay to Bishop Augustine Vandebyver, for the use of the church, the sum of $2 880 in full for use and occupation of the house of worship by the Union troops during the war of the rebellion

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

John W. Echols has been re-elected national president of the A. P. A.

Charles Cornelius, of Pittsburgh, was elected regent of the Royal Arcanum of Pennsylvania and J. W. Wright, of Allegheny, grand secretary.

The trial of Farrow, the alleged Pittsburgh insurance swindler, ended yesterday and the jury returned a sealed verdict, which has not yet been opened.

At the session of the Catholic Knights of America, in session in Mobile, Ala., a committee was appointed to codify three plans of insurance and report hereafter.

At yesterday's session of the A. O. H., Board of Erin, a committee was appointed to meet with a similar committee of the Board of America to effect a union of the two factions.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

In Colorado Defended by the Women Themselves

FROM THE NEWSPAPER REPORTS

To the Effect that the Experiment is a Failure.

THEIR RECORD IS PRESENTED

To Substantiate the Claim that Politics Have Been Purified, Reform Laws Inaugurated and Public Expenditures Reduced — Enlightenment on Political Economy on the Increase, and the Ballot Box Surrounded by Elevating Influences—A Strong Defense.

DENVER, Colo., May 13.—The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association and the Civic Federation of Denver make the following statement in reply to reports circulated of late regarding the results of woman suffrage in Colorado:

We, the members of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, and of the Civic Federation of Denver, having had our attention called to sensational and misleading reports of some eastern journals concerning the results of impartial suffrage in our state, are impelled to issue a brief answering statement:

We do not claim that phenomenal good has been secured by the vote of women. The tyranny of political machinery, made effective by long usage under the management of trained workers cannot be overcome by the enthusiasm of raw recruits. We do claim that the women of Colorado have a vital part in the great movement that is everywhere seeking a better social order. The successful outcome of the late municipal election in Denver, occurring as it did three years after our franchisement was the first triumph of an organized effort made by women to influence conventions and carry an election. This success is considered an earnest of future achievement through woman's ballot in the interest of reform.

Never before as since the establishment of impartial suffrage in our state, has there been here such concentrated effort in behalf of reform legislation. Bills relating to "civil service," local option "in determinate sentence," a "new primary law" and "improved election laws" were all proposed and endorsed by organizations of women. The first legislature of the new order passed a bill giving the wife equal rights with her husband in the possession of their children and the bill raising to eighteen years the age of legal protection for girls.

In our present house of representatives the effort toward practical economic reform is illustrated in the careful work of the printing committee which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gonine, is found to have cost the state $2,000 less during the session lately adjourned than ever before.

Mrs. Peavey's Record.

To the efficiency of Mrs. Peavey's administration of the offices of state superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of school lands and state librarian, fine testimony is given by the German element of our population which is usually opposed to the recognition of women as citizens of the commonwealth. The Denver Herald, a journal published in the German tongue, says in one of its January issues: "Mrs. Peavy showed a zeal in performing her official duties hitherto unknown in state officials. Of unimpeachable devotion to duty and great integrity, inspired and upheld by firmness and uprightness of character she not only attended to the duty of overseeing the teaching in the schools, but insisted that the business of the boards to which she belonged should be handled in proper manner. Often she was obliged to call the male members of the boards to book when they wished to lay on the table measures demanding much time and attention; while in her school lands commission works she prevented many a bad swindle by her energetic investigation and always protected the poorer people against the greed of the more powerful."

If the absurd and unfounded comments of the eastern press in regard to the liability of Colorado women to the requirements of military service and rumors of unwomanly violence of temper in important state conventions be worthy of notice, it may be answered that the women of the centennial state are as securely exempt from military duty as are the women living under the control of those states which still deny to them the gentle but effective weapon of the ballot. Further we answer that no representative convention has had such experience of wild disorder as has been announced by uninformed eastern papers.

In regard to the effect of universal suffrage in Colorado upon the temperance question, it is found that although the ranks of temperance have not been largely recruited, because women as well as men are in doubt as to the wisdom of working for temperance through a distinct party, temperance legislation has been materially assisted. Three years ago only three Colorado cities prohibited the sale of intoxicants. Now twenty-seven municipalities refuse to grant license for their sale

As to Dignity.

An interesting fact has lately been noted in regard to the relative dignity of the two houses of our legislature. The lower house outranks the senate in the serious decorum of legislative deliberation. The few women who sit as members in the representative hall of our beautiful Colorado capitol seem, unconsciously, to impose upon its proceedings a greater regard for the amenities of speech and conduct than is observed in the upper house, where there are yet no women to be considered.

No less characteristic of western chivalry is the improvement that woman's presence has made in the localities of primary meetings and polling booths. In many precincts, where formerly they were held in stables or drinking saloons, primaries are now convened in home parlors and pooling booths are arranged in respectable buildings and voting is invariably conducted with decorum.

Since the success of the legislature referendum of 1893, the women of Colorado have evinced a remarkable interest in all things pertaining to the general good. Because their opinions expressed through the ballot box have due weight in bringing about actual results they have felt it their duty to make themselves acquainted with the principles and methods of government.

All this is a thrice-told tale, whose repetition, however, it seems necessary to continue until its gospel shall penetrate the dull ears of ancient prejudice and the obstinate deafness of those who will not hear. The same thing is charmingly repeated by a bright Denver woman, who, in reply to solicitous inquiries of an eastern friend, wrote:

"Whether our character has deteriorated by the use of the ballot, or whether an improvement is indicated by an increased interest in educational, social and civil questions, is not for us to say. This we may affirm:

"That while we enjoy the self respect that comes from recognized freedom, we are conscious of no deterioration in essential womanliness and detect no diminution of courtesy on the part of our masculine friends. The vocation of housewife is no whit less honored than before the acknowledgement of our individuality as citizens, and we still love our husbands, children and homes as always. Under the pressure of responsibility we have a living interest in the moral and social issues of the day which we did not feel in the time of disfranchisement, when we had no incentive to study the principles involved and no part in correcting public evils.

"We believe that the sympathy and cooperation of men and women in the things that concern good government is an important step in the process of social evolution."

It is evident that every year will find the Colorado woman a more effective citizen, but she has learned the lesson of patience, and is now able to recognize that the errors of many generations can be overcome only by the slow process of athical development and that the mental and spiritual plane worthy of true humanity can sooner be reached through the concentrated and conscious effort of the best elements of society in every state.

(Signed.)

K. A. G. PATTERSON,
President Colorado Equal Suffrage Association.

HELEN G. ECOB,
Corresponding Secretary Colorado Equal Suffrage Association.

SUE M. HALL,
President Civic Federation.

MARY P. BOLLER,
Corresponding Secretary Cicic Federation.

COL. T. B. SWANN DEAD.

The Veteran Soldier and Man of Publ e Affairs Passes Away.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 13.—Col. Thomas Beverly Swann, died at his home on Kanawha street, in this city, this morning, in the seventy-second year of his age, after an illness of about fourteen months. Col. Swann was well known throughout the state and his name has been associated with the public affairs of Charleston for nearly half a century. During the war he served in the Confederate army, commanded a company of volunteers and afterwards was made colonel of a battalion. He came here in 1849 and opened a law office in partnership with his brother, John Swann, who survives him. He was an influential and public spirited citizen and highly valued by the people of this community. The funeral services will be conducted from St. Johns' P. E. church here, of which he was a life long member.

"CONSCIENCE IS ON GUARD."

Eloquent and Patriotic Speech of Archbishop Ireland on the Foundation of Citizenship at the Cleveland Banquet.

CLEVELAND, O., May 13.—Nearly 400 of the leading business and professional men of the city attended the annual banquest of the chamber of commerce at the Hollenden this evening. The guest of the evening was Archbishop Ireland, all others in attendance being members. After the banquet, President W. R. Warner made a neat speech outlining the achievements and prospects of the chamber

Senator M. A. Hanna responded to the toast "Cleveland—Industrial and Commercial." Senator Hanna demonstrated the fact that he is a good Clevelander in a terse and pointed review of Cleveland's business interests and the bright outlook for her in the race for supremacy among the great cities.

Archbishop Ireland spoke upon "The Sure Foundation of a True Citizenship." He spoke in part as follows:

"The greatness of America is her democracy. America, as no other nation, honors manhood, consecrates its rights and gives it the freedom to develop its powers and satisfy its ambitions. America is the nation of the people, governed for the people, by the people, and to become one of the people of America it suffices to be a man.

"The peril of America is in her democracy. I have myself fullest faith in the democracy of America, because I have faith in the people of America and because the democracy of this country has amid terrific trials proven its right and power to live. I have faith, too, in the future democracy of the world, because the manifest evolution of humanity is toward it, and the Being who moves humanity makes no mistake.

"Whence will come to democracy the potency of immorality? With reverence I pronounce the sacred word—Conscience. Conscience ruling, Americans will be law- abiding people; for consciousness commands obedience to law and proclaims that the law of the nation is the law of the supreme governor of men, and of nations—Almighty God.

"A nation without conscience is a nation without a soul. The sooner the earth is rid of it the better it is for humanity; nothing good or great can come from it.

"Whatever the differences of conditions arising from inequality of talents and opportunities, all men, and all classes of men must be allowed their own; else all is chaos and death. Take away conscience on election day; let voters like the populace of Old Rome scramble for food and pleasure; democracy will have given up the ghost and either an "impersonator" will trample upon American liberties or anarchy will light over the land its lurid fires. Americans, fear not. Conscience is on guard. Lord MacAuley imagines a crisis in America. The peril from which democracy cannot escape, he writes, "will befall it in a season of hard times, when the masses of the people will make use of their political power to despoil the rich, and disrupt society." Americans fear not. MacAuley did not know the people of America; America is safe; conscience is on guard.

After making a plea for the moral education of the youth and condemning sensational journalism, the archbishop closed as follows:

"Americans, we love America; we fain would make her great; our hears' prayer is may she be immortal, to bless during ages our sons and their sons, and those that will be born of them; to bless during ages all peoples, who may strive in their own land for civil and political liberty."

They are Misinformed.

VIENNA, May 13.—At a large conference of Austrian manufacturers held here to-day it was resolved to call upon the government to endeavor to conclude international agreements with European powers with a view of "effectually meeting the common danger to European economy arising from the prohibitive tariff policy of the United States."

President McKinley will visit the Tennessee centennial on Ohio day, in June.

WAR GOES ON

Despite the Powers' Efforts to Bring About Peace.

THE ARMISTICE NOT GRANTED

By Turkey, as She Wishes to Occupy Domokos.

GRECIAN SIEGE OF NICOPOLIS

And Prevesa Reported—The Sultan Delaying His Reply to the Powers' Note Until He Gets Further Possession of Grecian Territory—Troops Still Being Sent to the Front From Athens—Conflicting Reports from Both Sides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The foreign ambassadors held another conference to-day, after which Baron de Calice, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, called upon Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs and renewed the proposal of an armistice which was presented yesterday. The opinion is general in Turkish circles that until the occupation of Domokos, which is momentarily expected, the porte will not grant an armistice.

LONDON, May 13.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the government continues to send men to the front and is purchasing large quantities of war material.

ATHENS, May 13.—Midnight—According to dispatches just received here, the Greek forces are besieging Nicopolis and Prevesa.

PARIS, May 13.—A correspondent of the Journal at Lamia, Thessaly, telegraphed yesterday that he has learned from official sources that an armistice between Turkey and Greece has been concluded. He adds: "This solution was impatiently awaited by all, for it is impossible to continue the war under the present circumstances. The interest is no longer in Thessaly, but at Athens, as it is probable that the action of the cabinet in signing a treaty of peace is destined to bring the ministry to a speedy end."

The statement of the Journal of Paris, as to an armistice having been concluded, should be accepted with reserve, as all the reports from other sources seem to indicate that Turkey is delaying action in the matter and dispatches of yesterday from Athens and Constantinople direct do not bear out the statement quoted above.

ATHENS, May 13.—The government has proclaimed the Gulf of Volo blockaded and is sending large orders for horses and munitions of war to various European cities.

LONDON, May 14.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Prevesa is closely beseiged by land and being bombarded from the sea. It is reported that an attempt will be made to take it by storm."

LONDON, May 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens confirms the report that the inaction of the Turkish army is due to the intervention of Russia.

THE B. & O.'S BIG DEAL.

Which Means a Unity of Transportation that will Encircle the Globe—A Notable Departure.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Receiver Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio, thus explains the alliance of that company with the Great Northern:

"It means a unity of transportation interest that nearly circumvents the globe. A line of steamers runs between the United States, Japan and China and forms a direct connection with the Great Northern railroad, which transfers the freight from the Pacific ocean to the great lakes, where it is taken by the fast modern steamers of the Great Northern steamship line and brought to Fairport, on Lake Erie and thence transferred to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which takes it to tidewater at Baltimore or Philadelphia. Thence it is shipped to England and the continent, making an almost unbroken line from one end of the world to the other. Similar connections are made with the Northern Pacific railroad and its Pacific steamship connections and this will doubtless have the effect of handling by way of the United States much traffic that has hitherto paid tribute to Canada. By this combination a yearly service by rail is contemplated when navigation is closed and by rail and water when it is open. In addition to this a line of steamships has been put on between Chicago and Milwaukee, which will handle to all points west and northwest all freight seeking a water outlet."

Eclectic Medical Society.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 13.—The Eclectic Medical Association of West Virginia, which has been in annual session in this city for two days, adjourned to-day after electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. L. T. Riggs, of Wheeling; first vice president, Dr. W. F. Crowe, of Glen Easton; second vice president, Dr. Kline, of Williamstown; recording secretary, Dr. Mary A. Baron, of Wheeling; corresponding secretary, Dr. L. N. Yost, of Fairmont; delegates to national convention, Dr. B. N. Beaumont, of New Cumberland, Dr. Yost and Dr. W. A. J. Brown, of Davis; alternates, Dr. Crowe, Dr. George Snyder, of Freemansburg, and Dr. M. F. Hamilton, of Mannington; board of censors, Dr. J. A. Monroe, of West Alexander, Dr. J. R. Manly, of Wheeling, and Dr. Snyder; executive committee, Drs. Beaumont, Riggs and Hamilton. Fairmont was selected as the next meeting place on the second Wednesday and Thursday of May, 1898.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, partly cloudy weather, with occasional showers; cooler; southwesterly winds, becoming westerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather with showers; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	63	3 p. m.	78
9 a. m.	67	7 p. m.	72
12 m.	74	Weather—Chang'le.	