The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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WOOL SCHEDULE

Provokes Several Breezy Colloquies in the Senate.

MOST PRONOUNCED DISPLAY

Of Pyrotechnics Occurred Between Allison and Foraker.

THIRD CLASS WOOLS THE ITEM

Which Caused the Animated Discussion. There is Some Talk of Returning to the Dingley Measure—A Reconstruction of the Bill on House Lines Said to Meet With Favor—The Proposed Duty on Coal Still a Proposition—Friends of West Virginia Coal Fields Favor the Higher Rate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The senate has made rapid progress of late in its consideration of the tariff bill, and it is confidently predicted that a vote will be taken early next week. There is no present doubt that the measure will pass the senate, and that a conference between the two houses to settle differences will immediately follow, and the adjournment of congress within two weeks of that time.

This was an interesting day in the debate on the bill, the several heated colloquies between members emphasizing the zeal with which the individual statesman is looking after the interests of his constituency. The most pronounced display of pyrotechnics was between the grave and sedate Allison and the impetuous, eloquent Foraker. It was breezy in their vicinity for a time, but the storm was quickly over. The question at issue was the wool schedule, one in which West Virginians are deeply interested. Third class wools was the item, Mr. Foraker claiming that a previous agreement had been made for a "triple duty on washed wools of that class, and Mr. Allison explaining that under the definition of washed wools a triple duty would be prohibitive. Senator Allison contended that there had been no agreement, but that the finance committee had merely received and considered the proposition.

There is a great deal of quiet talk just now in respect to the bill as it will reach the conference committee, and the suggestion is, that after all it may be better to return to the Dingley measure, as reported to the senate. As it will be considered by the conferees the product will differ from the house measure, but it will also differ materially from that reported by the subcommittee of the senate. The purpose of all friends of tariff revision has been to frame a schedule that will replenish the treasury, and protect the surplus. The Dingley bill would do that; so, also, would the Aldrich bill, as originally presented for consideration. But neither of these will be considered in conference. The care with which the house schedules were framed, and the pains taken during their consideration to get the views of the people, are urged as a chief recommendation for the return to the Dingley measure.

It is not to be expected that there will be a wholesale rejection of senate amendments, but it is believed that as many of those proposed by the senate sub-committee have been already set aside or greatly modified, a reconstruction on the house lines will be found to be desirable. The proposed duty on coal is still a proposition. Sixty cents per ton is probable, but there are those who want the rate fixed at fifty cents. Friends of West Virginia coal fields are steadfastly in favor of the higher duty, 67 cents per long ton. A compromise is among the probabilities.

A WARM PASSAGE

In the Senate Between Allison and Foraker on the Wool Rates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The wool schedule was taken up in the senate to-day. The first contest came on a motion to reduce the rate of first-class wool from eleven to ten cents a pound. It carried by 55 to 13.

The announcement of the result was was followed by a mild sensation on the Republican side. Mr. Carter, of Montana, said the vote disclosed a purpose to reduce the wool rates, and served notice that a day of reckoning would come when the combination would hear more about the matter. He suggested a postponement of wool rates.

Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, vehemently reenforced Mr. Carter's remarks, and announced that unless the agreements that he supposed had been reached on wool were respected every senator must act for himself. Mr. Allison endeavored to smooth matters and mildly resented the suggestion of a combination. He intimated a willingness to postpone the disputed rates, but with rising temper said: "Senators are not to be driven, and the senate is not a good place to drive."

"And that is why I won't drive," retorted Mr. Foraker.

"Nor will I," came in Mr. Allison, for the first time flushing and showing great feeling. If there had not been an insinuation of a combination, he would have moved a postponement of all paragraphs open to question, but with the senate "thrown into a condition of excitement," he did not propose to submit to threats. "And hence it is," proceeded Mr. Allison, passionately; "I am not to be driven by threats by anybody. We are told we are in a combination and that the combination will not vote for the bill. I am for the bill and expect to perfect it and vote for it, and I do not wish to be charged, as a member of the finance committee, directly or indirectly with dealing with this question in a covert way."

Mr. Foraker had remained on his feet, and with biting scorn he replied to Mr. Allison: "If anybody is excited," he said, sarcastically; "we have only to look about the chamber and see who the excited persons are." He proceeded to show that entirely new features had been proposed on the wool schedule, which senators had not had an opportunity to examine.

Mr. Quay (Pa.), came in to inquire as to what the agreement was to which Mr. Foraker had referred.

The Ohio senator said the agreemnt was informal, but Mr. Quay was informed as to it, having been invited to attend a meeting when senators considered what could be done toward an agreement on certain features of the wool schedule. Subsequently the results of this meeting had been laid before the finance committee. "In fact you were present and a party to the agreement," said Mr. Foraker, blandly, to Mr. Quay.

The Pennsylvania senator sat down and shook his head.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, also spoke against delay, and took occasion to say he would not vote for the bill unless objectionable features were eliminated. Aside from this stormy interruption, fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first class wool was agreed to, at ten cents per pound, and on second class wool, eleven cents, which is between the house and senate rates in each case. The rates on third class wools went over. Most of the other amendments related to the classification of wools. On one of the amendments, Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, spoke against the entire schedule as severely oppressive on the consumers of woolen goods.

PENSION CERTIFICATES

Granted to West Virginians—Patents to Inventors.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Pension certificates to West Virginia applicants have been issued as follows: Original—James Russell, Comfort; Taylor Brohard, Duffy. Increase—James C. Plybon, Huntington; Alfred W. Chapman, Middlebourne; John M. Miller, Rowlesburg; John Williams, Gaston; Alpheus West, Lowesville; James B. Morgan, Scull Run, and Samuel L. Dennison, Piedmont. Supplemental — Corbley Ammons, Jake's Run. Restoration and supplemental—Adam Crow, deceased, Grafton. Restoration and re-issue—Caleb Sylvus, Wheeling. Additional—Achilles McGinnis, Vista. Original, widows—Susannah Right, Cantwell; Pernelia Spencer, Uler; Sarah J. Shahan, Fellowsville; Clarinda Rove, Mason; Mary E. Wallace, McMechen; Angeline Casteel, Terra Alta; Nancy A. E. Speers, Huntington.

Patents to West Virginia inventors have been issued as follows: Charles A. Wade, Parkersburg, for a bicycle support. Designs: Williams Ford, assignor of one-half to J. C. Hooton, Rowlesburg, check valve casing; Samuel A. Hutchison, Oakhill, box handle.

Strosnider is Held.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Marshal McMahon, of Wheeling, arrived here to-day with James S. Strosnider, recently arrested in Moundsville for alleged false pretenses. It is charged that Strosnider obtained $250 and a diamond ring, worth $100 more, from Edward McCann, of this city, upon the pretense of having a "dead sure thing" on a sprinting match in which he was to participate as a principal. Strosnider was arraigned to-day before Justice Bradley, of the district criminal court, and bail was required of him in the sum of $1,000, failing to give which he was committed to jail.

Filibuster Captured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The secretary of the treasury to-day received information of the capture of the suspected filibuster, Dauntless, yesterday, off Indian Key, Fla., with men, arms, and ammunition on board. No further particulars are given.

Collector White Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Albert B. White, collector of internal revenue, district of West Virginia; Joseph W. Ivey, collector of customs, district of Alaska.

Made No Protest.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Neither the Chinese nor the Portuguese ministers has made a protest against the Hawaiian treaty of annexation, nor has either of them received any instructions on the subject from his government.

ARTIFICIAL NOSE

Of Real Flesh—Remarkable Operation Performed by New York Surgeons.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Surgeons in Bellevue Hospital have added to their list of accomplishments by making a woman's nose to order. The extraordinary operation was performed in 35 minutes, and the patient will return to her home in a few days.

Mrs. Sophia Galderer, of No. 28 Bartlett street, Brooklyn, has the satisfaction of figuring in this feat of modern surgery. Mrs. Galderer two weeks ago had no nose. She has one now that is said to be quite as useful and of as good an appearance as the nasal member with which nature endows the average person. The operation, I am told, was performed under the direction of Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, former President Cleveland's family physician.

Mrs. Galderer, whose husband is a machinist, came to this country four years ago from Austria. She long has suffered from necrosis of the bones in her nose. She went to several hospitals in Brooklyn and this city but could get only temporary relief. She went to Bellevue hospital in May, at Dr. Bryant's suggestion. Her nose then had almost entirely disappeared, and she readily agreed to trust the surgeons to make another nose for her.

The operation was performed on Monday, June 7. It was the first of the kind to be undertaken in Bellevue hospital, and has atracted the attention of many surgeons. In the presence of several eminent surgeons Mrs. Galderer was placed under the influence of ether, and Dr. Bryant directed the work of making a new nose for her.

An incision was made, beginning at the base of the nose and extending on an oblique line an inch and a quarter outward on the cheek. Another incision was made one inch below the first one. The skin and tissue to the thickness of a sixth of an inch then was cut away from the cheek. These operations were duplicated on the other side of the face.

On the raw surfaces thus exposed the surgeons grafted flesh taken from another part of the patient's body. This flesh resembled a nose in shape, and nostrils were arranged for by the insertion of two silver tubes. The new organ was carefully encased and has been developing satisfactorily.

Before Mrs. Galderer leaves the hospitol pieces of skin will be taken from other parts of her body and engrafted on the surface of the new nose. As soon as this heals the patient will be ready to return home, the possessor of a very satisfactory nose.

Iron and Sheet Steel Scale.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 22.—The wage committees of the Amalgamated Association and the iron and sheet steel manufacturers will meet to-morrow to confer on the annual wage agreement. The present scale expires July 1. The workers expect the manufacturers to ratify last year's scale, but may be disappointed to learn that the manufacturers will demand a reduction of 15 per cent. A number of the wage committee last evening said this was the result of the meeting of the manufacturers to-day.

Against Reduction of School Fund.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—One hundred and thirty-three of the two hundred and four members of the house have signed a paper pledging themselves "to use all honorable means to prevent a reduction in the public school fund." This insures the defeat of the proposed cut of $500,000 a year, as it will require 103 votes to make the change. Every Democratic member has signed.

PRINCELY PAGEANT

That Swept Through the Crowded Lanes of London

IN HONOR OF QUEEN VICTORIA

A Procession Made Up of Representatives of the Empire from the Four Corners of the Globe—A Gorgeous Display of Costumes and Colors, Forming a Suggestive Picture of Great Britain's War Strength, Singularly Inappropriate to the Peaceful Tones of the Time and Occasion—The Queen Greeted with the Thundering Cheers of Her Subjects—She Goes Through the Ordeal Without Any Evidence of Fatigue.

LONDON, Buckingham Palace, June 22.—The last of the jubilee procession is out of sight, the roar of cheers that mark its course up Constitution hill tells the beginning of the story of the queen among her people, while the artillery in Hyde park, by a royal salute of sixty guns, are thundering the fact to waiting thousands elsewhere. The queen had actually started and the hearts of thousands of insurance people and members of Lloyd's beat more placidly as they remembered the premiums of five millions of dollars that had been wagered with them whether or not her majesty would start.

The procession was practically in three sections as far as St. Paul's, though the last two en route to the cathedral were consolidated as they moved into Piccadilly. The first to take up position was the Colonial procession, formed on the embankment and moved via the Mall, thence past the palace, where here majesty viewed it from a window over the route to St. Paul's. The march began at 8:45 and the great cortege proved a welcome relief to the waiting multitude. Close upon the band came a portion of the picturesque northwest mounted police as escort to the first colonial premier, the Hon. Wilfred Laurier.

The Victorian mounted troops followed, smart, weather-beaten fellows, in unattractive brown uniforms, succeeded by the New Zealand mounted contingent, a fine-looking sun burned lot, drawn from almost every town of any importance in the colony, displaying uniforms intended for the conflict rather than the parade ground. Then came other colonial contingents.

The premiers being disposed of, then succeeded a really most attractive display, mounted troops of the Crown Colonies, the Rhodesian Horse, the Colonial Infantry, broken by three bands, typical of the United Kingdom, those of St. George's, the London Scottish and the London Irish rifle volunteer corps and others. Then there passed the splendid contingent from Canada, infantry 175 strong, uniformed somewhat like the regular service infantry, with Col. Aylmer leading. Much applause was bestowed on the fine marching of these men, who in every way kept the dominion to the front.

The second procession passed the palace fifty minutes after the colonials had climbed Constitution hill. It more than eloquently filled in the picture of Britain's war strength; more than magnificently completed the carnival of gorgeous costume and color. Scarlet and blue and gold; white and yellow; shining cuirasses and polished helmets; plumes and tassels; furs and gold and silver spangled cloths; bullion embroideries and accoutrements; splendid trappings and more splendid trappings for men, sashes and stars, crosses and medals—medals for the Crimea, Indian, Seringapatam, the Nile, Ashanti, Afghanistan, Chitral, South Africa, China and dozens of others, and here and there the finest of them all, the finest and most highly prized the world can show, the Victoria Cross—death dealing weapons, swords and revolvers; carbines and cutlasses; batteries of artillery; men of splendid physique and horses of rare action fully entered in the spirit and meaning of it all, the fondly carried colors for which these men would die, and over all the rich strains of that music they best loved to hear—the sight was one to stir the blood as only old soldiers have stirred it since the dawn of time. But the scores of troops and companies were literally too numerous to mention except as a brilliant whole. It seemed like nothing so much as some stream of burnished gold flowing between dark banks of human beings gathered to witness its passage to a land of light.

The empire had passed in review, and the head of it all was now to come, her majesty. The royal procession proper was interwoven with the crowd of waiting dignataries of all sorts.

The special envoys not numbered among the princes, followed the Indians, in eleven two-horse landaus from the royal mews.

The crowd now began to show more eager interest in the approaching vehicles; they were nearer and nearer to the queen. Five road landaus, painted like those which had just vanished, only horsed by four horses, four with bays and the fifth with the Dutch blacks of the royal mews, appeared first. The occupants of these landaus were princes and princesses of the blood, the closest attendants upon her royal majesty, to say naught of her scores of more or less affectionate cousins from neighboring principalities.

Then the first part of the sovereign's escort rode into view, the second life guards. As their well known brilliant uniforms appeared the whisper ran electrically, "She is coming." The guards were soon succeeded by the escort of British and foreign princes. Many faces were known, recognized and cheered. This brilliant escort was composed of the flower of Europe's thrones.

Following the princes came guards of honor—twenty-two officers of native Indian cavalry corps—men of a fine physique, picturesque uniform and strange faiths. But for these the crowd had few eyes, for the commender-in-chief who followed behind them none. They could see the queen's horses—'twas the queen at last.

A cheer broke forth that seemed to shake the ground, renewed again and again as her majesty's carriage approached. The famous eight Hanoverian creams, cream in color with long tails, almost fish-like eyes and pink noses, their manes richly woven with ribbons of royal blue, were now passing. Gorgeous they looked in their new state harness—saddle cloths of royal blue velvet, with rich fringes of bullion, the leather work red morocco above and blue morocco beneath, glittering everywhere with the royal arms. The liveries of the postillions were in keeping with the harness and had cost $600 apiece. For once since the prince consort's death the queen permitted the mourning bands to be removed from the men's arms; there was no note of sorrow.

The carriage in which her majesty rode now came abreast. It proved to be a carriage with a light running body, built about a quarter of a century ago, and of which her majesty is known to be very fond. The body was dark claret, lined with vermillion, the mouldings outlined with bands of brass. Beside her majesty rode the Princess of Wales, opposite her majesty H. R. H. Princess Christian.

On the left of her majesty rode H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, on the right H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was followed by the Duke of Connaught, the general officers commanding.

The boundary of the faithful city, the royal law courts, has been crossed by her majesty, who has received the ancient stately homage from her chief magistrate. The frame in which the picture was set was characteristic. On one side the broken gray pile of the law courts rose from portieres of legal luminaries, most of her majesty's judges in their splendid robes and full bottomed wigs, Q. C.'s galore in more sombre silk and less voluminous horse hair, ladies in charming toilettes and every window filled with eager faces.

The lord mayor and the city officials on horseback arrived ten minutes before the queen was due and very striking was their appearance.

On the arrival of the queen the lord mayor uncovered. Approaching the carriage of her majesty his lordship, with a low obeisance, presented the hilt of the city's pearl sword, which was undrawn. This was the ancient ceremony of dutiful submission. The queen lightly touched it, thus returning it to the lord mayor in token that his submission was graciously accepted by his sovereign. Her majesty then commanded the lord mayor and sheriffs to proceed and the procession moved towards St. Paul's amid roars of cheers that seemed in the narrow street, to be echoed and re-echoed.

The great bells of Saint Paul's broke out in happy chorus as the queen's carriage started from Temple Bar and only ceased as her majesty's carriage stopped in front of the steps of the city cathedral. As the queen's procession arrived, the carriages containing the envoys and the princesses drew up en echalon on the ordinary roadway on the right, so as to face the cathedral. The escort of thirty princes turned to the left on reaching the churchyard and then to the right across the front of the edifice drawn in open order between the statue to Queen Anne cathedral steps. Her majesty's carriage then came between, halting opposite the platform on which awaiting her were the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord bishop of London, the bishops of Marlborough and Stapney, the Very Rev. Dean Gregory and the clergy of St. Pauls. In the surrounding dignitaries were leading representatives of all the faiths of England.

With the stopping of the queen's carriage the picture was completed and the swelling hymn that had arisen on the summer air from five choristers of her majesty's chapel royal, Westminster abbey and St. Pauls ceased its grand harmonies in one long drawn soft "Amen." The service was about to begin. Nowhere else on the route already traversed were the slopes of faces carried to so great a height. All around like some vast amphitheatre walls of people stretched upwards as if to climb the sky.

The ecclesiastics who had issued from the great west door as the queen approached standing beside the improvised altar now began the simple services. A te deum by Dr. Martin, organist of St. Paul's, composed for the occasion, was sung.

As the sonorous "Amen" died away the sweet voices of the cathedral clergy were heard chanting "O, Lord, Save the Queen," to which the great choir in a wonderous volume of harmonious sound responded "And mercifully hear us, when we call upon Thee." The Bishop of London in full canonicals then read a short collect, after which, as her majesty sat with bowed head, the archbishop of Canterbury announced the benediction.

Then amidst the further ringing of bells the national anthem was sung and the queen drove on into other scenes.

At the law courts, the queen was met by the lady mayoress, who presented her majesty with a basket of flowers.

The flowers which the lady mayoress presented to her majesty were gorgeous orchids in a silver filagree basket, the handles being surmounted by a lover's knot, on which was engraved, "To Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, presented by Helen Faudel-Phillips, lady mayoress."

In presenting the flowers, Lady Phillips, who was in mourning and attired in black, with powdered hair, said: "Might I be permitted to present this basket of flowers to your majesty?"

The queen twice replied: "I am deeply grateful."

Her majesty smiled, was evidently greatly pleased and looked fresh and bright. She wore no spectacles, took the flowers, passed them to the Princess of Wales and put out her hand to the lady mayoress to kiss. The latter undoubtedly agitated by the splendor of the occasion, shook her majesty's hand, instead of kissing it.

In the meanwhile a distant band struck up the national anthem and the crowd joined in singing "God Save the Queen," which was sung by thousands of voices surrounding her majesty, until she was out of sight.

The queen reached the palace on her return from the procession at 1:45 p. m. She was very much pleased and smiling, and was not over-fatigued.

The whole affair passed off without a hitch. There were no serious accidents, although a number of women fainted and a man fell out of a tree on the Mall. The queen witnessed this and promptly sent one of her equerries to inquire as to the man's condition.

The Canadian premier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier was warmly received throughout the procession.

Whitelaw Reid, the United States special envoy, when questioned on the subject of the jubilee, said:

"Etiquette forbids me from discussing the jubilee ceremonial, but you may say that it was extraordinarily successful in every way."

At the Lord Chamberlain's office this afternoon a representative of the Associated Press was informed that on her return to Buckingham Palace after the procession, the queen and all the royal family expressed the greatest delight and satisfaction at the fact that everything had passed so successfully.

There were many expressions of satisfaction that the carriage of the United States special envoy, Mr. Reid, had been so warmly received. It was considered largely due to President McKinley's cordial letter in congratulating her majesty upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. Every intention to honor the United States special ambassador has been displayed. For this reason, Mr. Reid took the Princess Victoria of Wales in to dinner last evening, sitting at the table of, and opposite the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Getha.

In addition Queen Victoria received Mrs. Reid most cordially and at the reception in the ball room she gave the wife of the United States special envoy her hand to kiss.

The Canadian premier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier, met with an especially warm reception at the Colonial stands opposite the Horse Guards. He afterwards said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I was greatly impressed by the splendor of the day's ceremony and by the enthusiastic ovations received from the immense crowds."

OHIO REPUBLICANS

Meet in State Convention at Toledo Yesterday.

THE GATHERING HARMONIOUS,

The Only Contest Being Over State Chairmanship,

WHICH BECOMES VERY WARM.

Major Dick, who was Supported by Senator Hanna, Wins Over Kurtz, who was Backed by Foraker and Bushnell. Bushnell, it is Said, will Not Stand for a Renomination—In the Event He Persists in this Determination J. H. Brigham will Probably be Chosen—The Contest Conducted in an Amicable Spirit.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—The Republican state convention began hereto-day. It will nominate a full state ticket and endorse a candidate for United States senator. There is no opposition to Senator Hanna for both the short and the long terms and none to the nomination of Governor Bushnell and other state officers, all of whom are running for their second terms. There is no agitation over the resolutions or any of the ordinary issues at conventions. The contest has been from the start for the control of the state central committee, which selects the campaign chairman. Each of the twenty-one congressional districts was closely canvassed in advance for committee men and both factions claim a majority of the twenty-one members up to to-day. Senator Foraker, Governor Bushnell and others have been untiring in their efforts to retain Chairman Charles L. Kurtz, while Senator Hanna and the old following of President McKinley and Secretary Sherman have supported Major Charles Dick for the place. Major Dick is now secretary of the national committee. He was chairman of the Ohio state executive committee in both of McKinley's campaigns for governor and in the presidential campaign of 1892. Dick was superceded by Kurtz as chairman in Governor Bushnell's first campaign two years ago and has held the place ever since. In additional to the factional elements represented there has been a strong rivalry for years between Dick and Kurtz and the fight between them is the distinguishing feature of this convention. It has involved all the party leaders on one side or the other, and is the most bitter contest that has been waged within either party for years.

The old state central committee held its last meeting this morning, but owing to the peculiar canvass for campaign chairman, none of the contests were decided for the temporary organization of the convention. These contests were referred back to the district meetings of the delegates this afternoon. Senator Hanna arrived from Cleveland with a large escort shortly after 11 a. m. and held a conference with Major Dick. The latter presented an ultimatum from Governor Bushnell. In this ultimatum Governor Bushnell authorized Major Dick to say to Senator Hanna that he (Bushnell) would decline a renomination if Chairman Kurtz was not retained in charge of the state headquarters.

Hanna and Dick remained in secret conference some time after.

There are many who say Governor Bushnell will recede from his ultimatum of declination, but in the event of his declination the Hanna men, who largely control the convention, say they will proceed to accept the declination and nominate J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, for governor. Brigham has been largely sought after here all day.

In this event there would be other changes in the state ticket. The secret conference of Major Dick, Governor Bushnell, Chairman Kurtz and others may delay the district meetings at 3 p. m. and also the assembling of the convention, which is announced for 4 p. m.

The conference between Senator Hanna and his friends closed at 12:30, when it was announced that the senator would not consent to the withdrawal of Major Dick as a candidate for campaign chairman.

Among those in the conference room with Senator Hanna were Congressman Grosvenor, State Senator James A. Garfield, ex-Chairman William H. Hahn, Major Dick and Col. Myron T. Herrick. They were together over an hour and then Senator Hanna called on Governor Bushnell, the two being closeted alone.

After being together for over an Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell unlocked their door and both told their friends who were in waiting, that they had been unable to get together on any propositions made to each other. Senator Hanna insisted on leaving the whole matter to the district meetings this afternoon. Governor Bushnell requested the withdrawal of Dick so as to avoid the heated conflicts in the district meetings, and possibly in the convention.

While the friends of both the senator and the governor urged a compromise on a new man, neither Hanna nor Bushnell would consider such a proposition. As soon as Senator Hanna left the governor's rooms, Chairman Kurtz and his close friends were closeted with the governor. Senator Hanna at once went to his apartments, where General Grosvenor, Major Dick and others were closeted with him. After the senator and the governor confer with their respective friends, it is announced that Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell will meet again for a final conference previous to the district meetings at 3 p. m. The Kurtz men accuse the senator and the Dick men with killing time so as to have no understanding previous to the district meetings which it is said Senator Hanna will control in favor of Dick.

While Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell were conferring with their respective friends, it was learned that Senator Hanna had proposed to withdraw the name of Major Dick, and that the latter had consented on condition that Chairman Kurtz also withdraw and that a new man, satisfactory to both Governor Bushnell and Senator Hanna, be selected. Senator Hanna gave this as his ultimatum, and stated if it was not accepted that the matter would go to the districts for the selection of state committeemen and that the committee thus selected would elect the campaign chairman without regard to the preference of any candidate. It was conceded that this meant the selection of Dick as a majority of the convention is with Hanna, but still Chairman Kurtz refused to withdraw and said he preferred to be defeated rather than submit to such a compromise.

Soon after 2 o'clock Senator Hanna and his friends and Governor Bushnell and his friends went to lunch with every indication that there would be no compromise and that the issue would be discussed in the district meetings this afternoon and at the meeting of the state committee to-night. The governor and senator were in conference during luncheon, but the Bushnell and Kurtz men did not indicate any disposition to accept the compromise, and the Hanna and Dick men said they had conceded everything except the selection of Kurtz, and that they could not and would not concede.

The district meetings in the afternoon resulted in Dick carrying two-thirds of the state committemen, and in about the same majority for Senator Hanna out of the twenty-one districts for members of the committees on resolutions, credentials and permanent organization, so that the convention was largely in the control of Senator Hanna.

The convention assembled at 4 p. m., when Hon. H. P. Crouse, chairman of the state central committee, reviewed the past campaign counselled harmony and introduced General C. H. Grosvenor as the temporary chairman of the convention, who addressed the body at some length.

MRS. CAMDEN'S INDICTMENT

Highly Exaggerated by Sensational Journals—The Charge of Forgery will Fall Through—A Scheme to Humiliate Governor Atkinson.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., June 22.—During the past few days a great many sensational newspaper publications have been made regarding the recent indictment of Mrs. Myra H. Camden by the Gilmer county grand jury, on a charge of forgery. These publications which have been made in a highly colored form in certain sensational journals of the eastern and a few western cities, are made, as newspaper readers already know, in connection with the announcement of Mrs. Camden's coming marriage to Governor G. W. Atkinson, the object on the part of the papers being to give the governor's wedding an unpleasant notoriety.

The fact that the indictment and the announcement of the engagement came almost simultaneously, has been commented on as being suggestive that there must have been a studied effort on some one's part to embarrass the governor and his prospective bride. The fact that Judge Camden has been dead several years, and that the alleged forgeries of his name to receipts occurred before his death, and the present prosecution having been begun only since the announcement of the coming remarriage of Mrs. Camden, taken together with the fact that there was considerable litigation growing out of the settlement of the judge's estate, and a protest against the probating of the will, which left the estate principally to Mrs. Camden, are the circumstances which give rise to these comments. It is not believed here, by parties who are familiar with the case, that a trial on the forgery charge will ever be had.

Governor Atkinson has not the slightest doubt that the charge will fall through, or that if the case ever comes to trial it will result in the complete vindication of Mrs. Camden. He is emphatic in his declaration that he will stand by Mrs. Camden to the last, and says the affair is an effort on the part of other heirs to the Camden estate to secure property which they claim they are entitled to. He also believes there is an effort to humiliate him.

A very sensational account of the indictment and the circumstances leading up to it appeared in the Sunday New York Journal, together with a fac simile copy of a portion of Judge Camden's will and comparisons with a fragment of a letter showing Mrs. Camden's handwriting. It is believed by Mrs. Camden's friends that this article was the work of a special staff writer of the Journal, who was sent to Gilmer county, and who secured the copies in question. The Journal is the leading Bryan organ in the country and has never quite forgiven Governor Atkinson for carrying West Virginia. It, of course, is making the most of the indictment incident in connection with the announcement of the Atkinson-Camden wedding.

It is claimed that Mrs. Camden was authorized to sign the receipts which it is alleged are forged. The Camden heirs, who still believe they are entitled to a part of the estate of the late judge, are not talking for publication, though they declare there is no element of persecution about the recent proceeding, so far as they are concerned. There are very few people who believe that the matter will ever amount to more than a passing sensation. At the time of the protest against the probation of the will the court decided that it was in the handwriting of the deceased and was therefore valid. The marriage of the governor and Mrs. Camden will occur as heretofore announced.

Weyler Resumes Operations.

HAVANA, June 22.—Captain General Weyler sailed last night for Sagua la Grande, province of Santa Clara, on board the Spanish cruiser Hernan Cortez. From Sagua he will go to Cienfuegos and Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba, having previously sent thirty-six battalions of infantry and a strong force of cavalry and other troops of all arms to that part of the island in order to commence operations against the insurgents in the east and in the province of Puerto Principe.

Cuban Insurgents Defeated.

HAVANA, June 22.—The Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola acting in conjunction with a detachment of Spanish troops, whose landing was protected with the fire of her guns, has defeated the insurgent force in the vicinity of Campachucla. The insurgents are said to have retired with the loss of one hundred men killed.

A Narrow Escape.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—The Populist state convention was called to order by W. L. Peek; John H. Traytor, of Troup, was made chairman and M. G. Irwin, secretary. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing 70 out of 137 counties. As 69 are required to make a quorum, the convention narrowly escaped being unable to organize.

Rev. Greer Coadjutor Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22.—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, was to-day elected a coadjutor to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Marchlake, bishop of Rhode Island, at an adjourned meeting of the Protestant Episcopal convention.

Movements of Steamships.

BREMEN—Aller, New York, via Cherbourg.

NEW YORK—Mongolian, Glasgow.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; slightly warmer; light to fresh to southwest winds.

For Ohio, fair, followed by showers Wednesday afternoon; slightly warmer; light southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

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

7 a. m.	57	3 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	69	7 p. m.	73
12 m.	80	Weather—Clear.	