The National Republican.

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THE ISSUE JOINED.

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE GREAT STRUGGLE IN THE OCTOBER STATES.

The Republican Managers Recovered from Their Scare and Hopeful of the Result—Preparations to Prevent Democratic Frauds—Lots of Hard Work Done and Plenty of Money Spent—A Large Vote Certain.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 13.—The hottest campaign ever known in this state or any other is closed, and to-morrow will tell a story which everybody is intensely anxious to hear, but which nobody now ventures with any great confidence to foretell. The leaders of both parties claim the state by small majorities, but neither has enough confidence to advise their betting friends to risk money on it. It is expected that the total vote will reach nearly 800,000, and the claim of 10,000 to 15,000 majorities, made by both parties, is so narrow in comparison that betting men do not seem to care to take the chances on it.

For some reasons, which they do not seem to care to make public, the republican managers are very cheerful to-night. Commissioner Dudley says the republican plurality will not be less than 15,000. Ex-Gov. Noyes puts it at about the same figure. Judge Forker says there is a wide difference between the situation now and that of a year ago, and he is confident that the returns will show a change of at least 20,000 votes. This will make the majority a handsome one if the judge's predictions are realized. He counts chiefly on the wool men, most of whom voted against him a year ago, and many of whom, he says, have since apologized for it.

There is no doubt now that the reason for the great uneasiness which has prevailed in the republican camp for the past five days was the information received from many quarters that the democrats were importing repeaters to all the principal cities. There is no registration law in the state, and it is therefore very difficult to protect the ballot boxes from fraud of this kind. The democrats have had an unusual supply of money, and it was plain that they could do mischief in this way if they wished. It was believed that they were not above it, and dispatches received from republicans in many of the principal cities confirmed this belief. Philadelphia telegraphed that a gang left there on Friday night. St. Louis sent word that a gang left there for Cincinnati, under command of a man named Martin, on Wednesday. Nashville, Tenn., sent word that thirty roughs and "frequent voters" from Tennessee had passed through there for Ohio, and Chicago telegraphed that it had temporarily parted with a few of its highly-educated fraudulent voters for the good of the democratic cause in Ohio. Yesterday this position received from Cleveland that a gang of roughs from Buffalo and Erie had landed there on Saturday night and been cared for by democratic emissaries. Toledo sent word that three squads of strangers had left a Lake Shore train from the west at that point and started on foot for Oak Harbor, a strong democratic precinct, where persons presenting democratic tickets would not be likely to be questioned too closely. It was also said that a party of Pennsylvania roughs, who had been in the penitentiary, and who were mostly known to the police, and two New Yorkers of equally savory reputation had arrived there. Circleville also gave notice that a squad of people who had never been seen there before had stopped there Thursday. Several negroes have recently been furnished with quarters in Columbus. From Newark, Massillon, Springfield, Dayton, Covington, Parkersburg, Steubenville, Huntington, Bellaire, Sandusky and Sandusky City the points come information of the arrival of democratic repeaters. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and the large cities were apparently to be bases of concentration and distribution.

Coming pouring in as this information did it is not surprising that the republican managers were overwhelmed and temporarily stampeded by it. A few repeaters in each of the cities and large towns in a great state like Ohio would soon overcome the narrow margin of 10,000 majority. But the fact that the information came at all was proof that the people everywhere was aroused and that the local committees were on the watch. Knowing that suspicious parties had arrived and others were coming was something, and it only remained to take the necessary steps to watch these people and prevent their voting. This it is believed has been done, and this is supposed to be the cause of the increased confidence at republican headquarters to-night.

Both parties have reduced campaigning to a system which neither ever knew before in this state. Methods have been employed to get the names and learn the business of every person arriving in every town, and in many instances the movements of newspaper men from point to point through the state can be traced by the reports to the committee. Every person leaving Washington for this state within the past two weeks has received his share of attention from some person here whose business it is to know where such person belongs, and whether or not he is entitled to vote in the state. Detectives have met every train arriving in each of the principal cities, and every suspicious character they brought has been traced to his stopping place and his movements closely watched. Commissioner Dudley is generally credited with having perfect arrangements for this good work for the republicans, and this fact has given rise to the terribly bitter criticism of that officer by the democratic press.

A full corps of deputy marshals has been appointed in each of the principal cities to watch the voting, and in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo special policemen and deputy sheriffs have been appointed. Some people seem to think there must be a clash of authority between these numerous officials, and that there will be more or less bloodshed to-morrow. On the contrary, others argue that so large a force of sworn officers must preserve the peace, and that in spite of the great excitement we shall have a reasonably quiet election. There will undoubtedly be numerous rows and the usual number of bloody noses, but the list of slain does not promise to be unusually large.

A citizens' meeting was held here to-day consisting of a joint committee appointed by the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs and by the republican executive committee to take some action to prevent illegal voting to-morrow. A long conference was held, and at its conclusion it was decided to appoint four citizens, two of each party, for each precinct of the city.

It is learned that similar meetings were held in other cities and committees appointed who will be at the polls all day. They will be designated by badges, and will have authority to scrutinize everything about the ballot boxes and the manner in which the election is conducted. The sheriff of this county appointed between thirty and forty deputies this afternoon to be present at the polls, and the mayor to-night, believing that the sheriff had interfered with his authority, called a meeting of the police board and secured permission to appoint 100 extra police.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Detective Rathbone, of the United States secret service, to-night arrested twelve men on the charge of conspiring to use frauds at the election. The men are all white. They say that they came here under direction of the chief of police of Lexington, Ky., to "spot" colored repeaters from that place. Their railroad tickets were provided by the mayor of Lexington, and were good to return until Wednesday morning. Their board bill was also paid up to that time. More arrests are expected to-night, and United States Commissioner Harper will propably remain up all night to to hear the cases.

An Alexandria Demonstration.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of republicans assembled at the Central Blaine and Logan club rooms in Alexandria last night. J. C. O'Neal presided, and explained the new registration law to the voters. Hon. Duff Green, republican candidate for congress, was introduced, and in a short speech arraigned the bourbon democracy for their revolutionary measures in state affairs. Edmund Burke, esq., responded to vociferous calls, and spoke at length upon state and national issues. On Friday night a grand mass meeting will be held, under the auspices of the city executive committee and the Blaine and Logan Central club, at the grand stand near the postoffice, at which speeches will be made by Senator Mahone, Hon. S. P. Rounds, Francis Miller, ex-Speaker Fowler, and other distinguished orators from different parts of the country. The Marine band, of this city, will furnish music for the occasion.

McElfresh and Hurdle's Mission.

The presence of George McElfresh and Chas. Hurdle in Cincinnati is explained by Secretary McPherson, who says that they were sent on in response to a request for some one acquainted with the criminal classes here to stop democratic repeaters who were understood to be en route from this city.

Lewinsville Democrats.

A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting at Lewinsville, Va., held yesterday afternoon, was addressed by John E. Norris, F. D. Wright, R. S. Davis, E. B. Hay, J. McD. Carrington, Col. Wm. Gary, and Judge Thomas. After the meeting the speakers were entertained at the residence of Mr. Mason Shipman.

Madisonian Democrats.

The Madison Democratic association held a meeting last night, at which a number of new members were enrolled and a finance committee was appointed. The association decided to attend the mass meeting to be held in Alexandria next week.

THE TICKETS FOR TO-DAY.

The Men for Whom the Ballots Will Be Cast To-Day in Ohio and West Virginia.

The Ohio election is for a secretary of state, a supreme judge, a member of the board of public works, and twenty-one representatives in congress. Four tickets appeal to the voters, the components of which are as follows:

REPUBLICAN.

Secretary of state—James S. Robinson.
Supreme judge—William W. Johnson.
Member of board of public works—Charles A. Flickinger.

DEMOCRATIC.

Secretary of state—James W. Newman.
Supreme judge—Charles D. Martin.
Member of board of public works—John H. Benler.

GREENBACK.

Secretary of state—Peter Harrod.
Supreme judge—James R. Grozan.
Member of board of public works—William B. Augden.

PROHIBITION.

Secretary of state—E. J. Morris.
Supreme judge—J. W. Roseborough.
Member of board of public works—W. J. Kirkendall.

Of the present congressional delegation the democrats have 15 and the republicans 6. The state is so gerrymandered that the democrats have great advantages, but the republicans are confident of electing Little in the eighth district, Cooper in the ninth, Thompson, in the twelfth, Grosvenor in the fourteenth, J. H. Taylor in the eighteenth, E. B. Taylor in the nineteenth, and McKinley in the twentieth, with good chances of also electing Butterworth in the first, Brown in the second, Morey in the third, Romeis in the ninth, Hart in the eleventh, Hedges in the sixteenth, J. D. Taylor in the seventeenth, and Burnett in the twenty-first. In most of the districts the prohibitionists have nominated candidates, and the greenbackers in two, but the nominees of these parties do not possess a chance of election in any district. The republican and democratic candidates are as follows:

Dis.	Republican.	Democratic.
1.	Benj. Butterworth	John F. Follett.
2.	Chas. E. Brown	Adam Kramer.
3.	Henry L. Morey	James E. Campbell.
4.	John F. Sinks	C. M. Anderson.
5.	Wm. D. Davies	Benj Le Fevre.
6.	Hiram C. Glenn	William D. Hill.
7.	Daniel Balst	George E. Seney.
8.	John Little	J. W. Denver.
9.	Wm. C. Cooper	E. F. Poppleton.
10.	Jacob Romeis	Frank H. Hurd.
11.	Alphonso Hart	W. W. Ebeserry.
12.	A. C. Thompson	Leo Ebert.
13.	Allen Miller	J. H. Outhwaite.
14.	Chas. H. Grosvenor	John L. Vance.
15.	Elijah Little	Beriah Wilkins.
16.	Henry C. Hedges	George W. Geddes.
17.	J. D. Taylor	A. J. Warner.
18.	Isaac H. Taylor	.....
19.	Ezra B. Taylor	Horace Alvord.
20.	Wm. McKinley, Jr.	David R. Paige.
21.	C. C. Burnett	Martin A. Foran.

The vote of the state since 1877 has been cast as follows:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	G'B'k
1877.	Governor	249,105	271,625	—	—
1879.	Governor	336,261	319,132	—	—
1880.	Sec. of State	352,021	343,016	2,815	6,766
1880.	President	375,048	340,274	2,618	6,456
1881.	Governor	312,755	288,426	16,597	6,330
1882.	Sec. of State	297,759	316,874	12,292	5,545
1883.	Governor	347,164	359,793	8,362	2,997

In West Virginia but two tickets are in the field—the republican-greenback fusion ticket and the democratic. They are as follows:

REPUBLICAN-GREENBACK FUSION.

Governor—Edwin Maxwell.
Auditor—J. R. Hubbard.
Treasurer—Spencer W. Sturm.
Superintendent of Schools—J. N. Kendall.
Attorney General—John A. Hutchinson.
Supreme Judges—W. H. H. Flick and J. H. Brown.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—E. Willis Wilson.
Auditor—Patrick F. Duffey.
Treasurer—William T. Thompson.
Superintendent of Schools—H. S. Morgan.
Attorney General—Alfred Caldwell.
Supreme Judges—A. C. Snyder and Samuel Woods.

Since Grant carried the state in 1872, it has uniformly went democratic. Prior to that time it as uniformly went republican. A goodly portion of the republicans went into the greenback party, which has been of decidedly respectable proportions in the state. This year the two parties have united, and are working harmoniously as a unit against the democracy. The vote of the state since 1876 has stood:

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	G'B'r.
1876.	President	42,601	56,565	—
1880.	Governor	43,072	58,407	12,336
1880.	President	46,243	57,391	9,679
1882.	Supreme judge	42,440	46,651	—

In 1882 the republicans and greenbackers united upon a candidate for supreme judge, but the fusion was not cordially received, and he was defeated. In the congressional vote of the state polled in November of the same year, the republicans came within 719 of carrying the state.

MR. BLAINE'S TRIP.

He Pulls Out of Lancaster Just as Hendricks Pulls In—Greeted by Two Old Veterans.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Oct. 13.—Mr. Blaine left Lancaster a little after 9 o'clock for Toledo via Columbus. Just as he started the train going down on the Hocking Valley road carrying Mr. Hendricks, the democratic candidate for vice president, arrived at Lancaster. The crowd at the depot cheered Mr. Hendricks when he appeared on the rear platform of the train, and he returned thanks in a very brief speech, in the course of which he said: "If Ohio is narrow shall support the democratic cause the fight is over, but if Ohio to-morrow shall not do that then in Indiana and in the Ohio states the fight is unto the death."

At Columbus ex-Gov. Foster and Chairman Oglevee, of the republican state committee, and Commissioner Dudley boarded Mr. Blaine's car. There was a stop here of over an hour, but the car was left on the outskirts of the city, and did not go into the depot at all.

A brief stop was made at Prospect, where, while Mr. Blaine was bowing his acknowledgments to the people assembled, two very old men, veteran republicans who had come to the depot to see him, were brought out, and Mr. Blaine jumped from the platform and went to meet them. One of these was Robert Cratty, born near Chambersburg, Pa., and said to be 100 years and 50 days old. He was a lieutenant in the last war with Great Britain, and was once in command at Fort Erie. The other was John Jones, a native of Wales, but a resident of this country since 1818. He is now in his 90th year. Both veterans seemed to be well and strong, and Mr. Blaine remarked afterward that they had grasped his hand firmly. They both assured him that they expected to see him elected president of the United States, and he expressed his gratification at meeting them. When the interview was ended and Mr. Blaine stepped upon the platform, the people called for a speech. Mr. Blaine, in response, said: "I thank you, my friends, for your kind reception. This old gentleman with whom I have just been talking was born when this country had but 3,000,000 people; it has now about 60,000,000. He was born when we had just escaped from colonial dependence, and he has lived to see this among the leading nations of the world. If we desire to keep it up, let us maintain those principles on which alone a true republic can res." [Cheers.]

The next stop was at Marion, where Mr. Blaine spoke a few words of thanks and encouragement. At several small stations the train was cheered as it passed.

At Upper Sandusky the people called for a speech, and Mr. Blaine said: "A speech, my friends, is quite unnecessary. A speech on political topics is too late; action is the word now. To-morrow Ohio is to proclaim the result of the presidential election. I hope the republicans of this state are ready for trial." [Cheers.]

At 4:40 o'clock the train reached Toledo, and Mr. Blaine and party were driven quietly to the Brady house, where he will spend the night. To-morrow he will go to Detroit.

A Grafton Rally.

The last grand rally before the election at Grafton, W. Va., took place yesterday afternoon and evening. There was a large crowd and much enthusiasm. Capt. C. C. Cole and other prominent campaign orators addressed the assemblage.

Nominated for Congress.

Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district—John M. Hockdale, democrat.
Tenth Pennsylvania district—William H. Sowden, democrat.
Eighth Missouri district—William M. Eccles, republican.

Laundrymen in Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The first annual meeting of the National Laundrymens' association was held to-day in the Continental hotel. There were present nearly 200 delegates from the following states: California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, South Carolina, Nebraska, Iowa, and the District of Columbia.

The President at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Oct. 13.—The United States steamer Despatch, with President Arthur and a party of friends on board, arrived here from New York this morning. The President visited the fort, and was received with a salute. He dined at the Hygeia hotel, and sails for Washington to-night.

70 GUESSES AT THE RESULT.

Estimates by Various Ohio Statesmen and Editors at the Outcome of To-day's Balloting.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—In answer to over 100 messages sent this afternoon by the managing editor of the Troy *Telegram* to leading editors and politicians in Ohio and West Virginia, the *Telegram* has received over seventy replies. They cover all parts of both states. A careful summary of these opinion, given at a late hour this evening, shows that each party in Ohio, while claiming the state, concedes that the vote will be close. The claims of majorities on both sides are much reduced from those heretofore made. The most confident republicans feel certain of a plurality of 8,000 to 12,000, while the democrats looked for 5,000 to 8,000. The contest appears to hinge entirely on the tariff and the vote of the Germans and the Hocking Valley miners. Dispatches from four sources in Cincinnati indicate that Hamilton county will go democratic by 1,000 majority. Bets there are even on 10,000 republican majority in the state, but there is little money up. Both parties claim Logan county, and the republicans are confident of a gain of 200 over 1,271 majority for Garfield on the fuller vote. In the ninth district the republicans expect to hold their own, while the democrats are claiming large gains. In Licking county the democrats have been working hard, but the republicans claim to have reduced the large democratic majority on the tariff issue. In the eighteenth district the republicans expect 600 majority, but they concede that the opposition of the saloon element will defeat Johnson, the prohibition candidate for supreme court judge. In the Dayton district the republicans concede the election of Anderson, the democratic candidate for congress, but count on a gain for the state ticket. Both parties in Butler county admit that the majority will not be over 200 either way. The democrats claim the Mansfield district by 800, Geddes, democrat, is conceded the election. On the state ticket the republicans concede the democrats 1,000 majority in Richland county. A dispatch from the editor of the Ashtabula *Telegraph* claims a republican majority of 4,500 in his county, an increased vote, and a republican majority of 2,200 are claimed in Greene county, provided the Germans do not bolt, of which the republicans there are somewhat in fear. In Belmont it is claimed that the large accessions from the Irish will more than offset any loss of the German vote to the republicans. The editor of the Logan *Gazette* says: "The visit of Blaine on Saturday aroused the republicans, and the democratic majority will be cut down from 700 to 500. From Zanesville comes the report that in the Muskingum valley the excitement is running higher than for twenty years, and the heaviest vote ever known, while both sides claim a big majority. In the iron district around Portsmouth the fight, which has been made entirely on the tariff, has been the fiercest ever known, and for once the people seem to be ahead of the politicians. In Hamilton Republican gains are claimed there. In Canton the republicans fear a bolt of the German element on the liquor question, and concede Stark county to the democrats.

In the seventeenth, or Marietta district, the republicans estimate the vote at 50,000, while the democrats say 46,000, and claim a plurality of 1,700. It is claimed here that Johnson will gain 1,000 votes from the prohibitionists and greenbackers. At Chillicothe the excitement is greater than ever since the Vallandigham campaign, and every vote will be polled on both sides. There is much doubt as to the result there. At Toledo Frank Hurd's friends are claiming a majority of 5,000 in the congressional district, a loss of 600 from his last majority. The district will give a democratic majority of 2,500 to 4,000 on the state ticket." The editor of the *State Journal*, at Columbus, telegraphs: "The indications are that the state will go from 3,000 to 5,000 republican, the same as 1876, before the phenomenal campaign turn in the Garfield campaign. It is nobody's day till the vote is counted."

The republican state committee claim 10,000 to 15,000 majority and the democratic committee 8,000 to 15,000.

The democrats at Wheeling are confident of carrying three congressional districts, with a good outlook in the fourth. They laugh at the republican claims for Maxwell, while they concede that the majority either way will be small.

LAUREL REPUBLICANS.

A Rousing Meeting Last Night at the Maryland Suburb.

The Blaine, Logan, and Holton club, of Laurel, Md., held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening in Flester's hall at that place. Over 400 were present. This club has suffered lately by the action of certain malicious parties who, whenever there is a procession, throw missiles at the transparencies. This pastime was indulged in last evening, but as is always the case, the offending party could not be discovered. A torch light procession, headed by the Laurel Cornet band, met the various speakers at the depot and escorted them to the hall. Arriving there, the band was stationed near the door and discoursed patriotic airs after the conclusion of each address. Mr. A. L. Bond called the meeting to order, and introduced Hon. Hart B. Holton, candidate for re-election to congress from the fifth district. Mr. Holton made a short address, in which he said that the election of Blaine and Logan would be sure to the workingmen the same care for their interests as had always been shown by the republican party, but if the democratic party succeeded the result would be that all our manufactories would be closed, and the workingmen be starved out. He was sorry he had effects attending a free-trade policy, and in closing if they would not give him their votes for re-election he begged of them to cast them for Blaine and Logan.

Mr. Francis M. Dutrow, of Washington county, the next speaker, said he wanted to convert any democrat present to republican principles by showing what had been done by the republican party for the workingmen and the little done in this direction by the democrats. This was shown by Mr. Dutrow in a most thorough manner. Dwelling at some length on the subject of tariff, he said that protective tariff was the salvation of workingmen.

Other speeches were made by Mr. James Whitehouse, of Baltimore; Mr. B. F. Bingham, of Washington, and Mr. Gilbert T. Smith. All the speakers were heartily applauded. Some of the colored element could not restrain their enthusiasm, and such exclamations as "Hit him again, boss," and "'Deed, boss, you is on the right road, for shuah," were frequently heard.

No where can the methods of the two parties be more markedly contrasted than in the meeting at Laurel. The democrats have indulged in such vituperative language toward their adversaries as to disgust their own partisans in several instances. The speeches last evening were calm, dispassionate arguments, appealing to the reason, and free from personal reflections of all kinds.

A Prominent Politician Paralyzed.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Oct. 13.—Advices from Dover this morning state that the condition of Richard Harrington, esq., the well-known politician, is very critical, he having been stricken with paralysis yesterday. He is said to be dying. He was chairman of the republican state committee two years ago and his last active participation in politics was at this state convention last April. Then the whole convention almost was against him on account of his action in the selection of the United States judge to succeed Judge Bradford, deceased. He then showed signs of rapidly failing health, but exhibited his old-time vim and rhetoric in exciting speeches and running debate. He has been dissipating very much since, and was out of politics.

Groundless Charges Against a U. S. Marshal.

WHEELING, W. VA., Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the *Intelligencer* states that the attorney general has obtained from the Springer committee the reports of special agents of an investigation of the charges of Congressman Gibson against the United States marshal of this state. The report covers 130 pages written with a type writer. Mr. Gibson's charges were sweeping, asserting that Marshal Atkinson was a corrupt man, and would undoubtedly be removed from office. The agents, after spending two months in the state, say that not a single charge was sustained, and close their report by saying that they found Marshal Atkinson an intelligent, honest, and faithful officer.

The Canadian Dynamiters.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The government has increased the reward offered for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the authors of Saturday's outrage to $4,000, to which Mr. Charlelois, the contractor, adds $500. The police are vigorously at work upon the clue obtained, and an arrest may be looked for before long. All the offices in the departmental buildings were open to-day and the clerks were at their desks.

It is thought that the infernal machine was placed in the building Friday night. Four men were seen hanging around in that vicinity on that night acting in a suspicious manner.

Secretary Chandler at Home.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 13.—Secretary Chandler arrived in town this evening from New York. He will remain in this state nearly all the time until after election. He will make a political speech Thursday night.

A PRIME MERIDIAN.

THE CONFERENCE DECIDES THAT IT SHALL RUN THROUGH GREENWICH.

Objections Raised by the Representatives of France and Brazil—A Discussion of the Metrical System of Weights and Measures Ruled Out—Methods of Reckoning Longitude.

The international prime meridian conference reassembled yesterday. A committee was appointed to receive and consider the numerous communications addressed to the conference from all parts of the world upon the subject of a prime meridian. This committee was composed of Prof. Adams, Great Britain; Mr. Hinckeldeyn, Germany; Prof. Albe, United States; Prof. Kikuchi, Japan, and Mr. Echeverria, Costa Rica.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, of Canada, made an argument against the adoption of the neutral meridian recommended by the French delegates, and Dr. Cruls, of Brazil, spoke in favor of it. Upon a vote the proposition to adopt a neutral meridian was defeated—ayes 3, noes 21—each nation casting a single vote.

Mr. Rutherford, of the United States, then renewed his original resolution, which was as follows:

"The conference proposes to the governments here represented the adoption of the meridian passing through the center of the transit instruments at the observatory of Greenwich as the initial meridian for longitude."

Mr. Fleming, of Canada, moved, as an amendment, that the conference adopt the 180th degree of longitude west or east from Greenwich as the prime meridian, but the other delegates from Great Britain opposed this amendment, and it was lost.

Mr. Valera, the Spanish minister, stated that he had been instructed by his government in voting for the meridian of Greenwich to say that he hoped the metrical system of weights and measures would be adopted by England, the United States, and the other nations here represented as recommended by the conference at Rome.

Gen. Strochey, of Great Britain, said he was authorized to state that his country had asked to be allowed to join the metrical convention, and that the metrical system was already recognized by the laws of Great Britain and was in use for scientific purposes. He could not, however, say that it would be adopted under any circumstances as the popular system of weights and measures throughout the kingdom.

Mr. W. F. Allen, of the United States, made an argument in behalf of the meridian of Greenwich, and presented the resolutions adopted by the railroad convention in Philadelphia protesting against a change of meridian.

Mr. Lefavre, of France, said that the meridian of Greenwich was not the scientific meridian; that it implied no progress in any of the sciences, but was only a commercial standard. Since, therefore, nothing would be gained to science by adopting Greenwich France could not make a sacrifice of her own meridian, and incur the vast expense consequent upon the adoption of a new one, because she would thereby gain no advantage whatever.

Sir William Thompson, who is delivering lectures in Baltimore, was present yesterday as a guest, and by invitation of the conference spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of Greenwich. He held that it was purely a matter of convenience, and that Greenwich answered the convenience of the world better than any other standard meridian.

There was an effort made to discuss the subject of the metrical system of weights and measures, but the president stated that as that subject was not referred to in the acts of congress relating to the conference or in the official circulars issued by the President of the United States, it was not a proper subject for present discussion.

Sir Frederick Evans, of Great Britain, presented a comparative statement showing that the tonnage of shipping controlled by the Greenwich standard of longitude was in round numbers 14,000,000 tons, while that controlled by the Paris standard was only 1,735,000 tons. He also submitted a statement of the number of charts, &c., purchased by nations outside of Great Britain for scientific and commercial purposes, in order to show how largely that meridian is now being used. Mr. Rutherford's resolution in favor of Greenwich as the prime meridian was then adopted, twenty-one nations voting in favor of it (one San Domingo) against it, and France and Brazil abstaining from voting.

Mr. Rutherford then moved the adoption of the following resolution: "From this meridian (Greenwich) longitude shall be counted in two directions up to 180 degrees, east longitude being plus and west longitude minus."

The Russian minister spoke in favor of this resolution. Count Lewenhaupt, the Swedish minister, moved to adopt the fourth resolution of the Roman conference, counting longitude continuously through the whole 360 degrees. Baron von Alvensleben, the German minister, said that this was a matter of detail, and that it did not make any difference which method was adopted. Juan Pasorin, one of the delegates from Spain, moved as an amendment that longitude be counted westward continuously around the world.

Pending further discussion, the conference adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock p. m.

THE TRAIN TROUBLES.

The Baltimore and Ohio Still Doing Business over the P. W. and B.—A Lively War Threatened.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—After Judge McKenna's restraining order was issued on Saturday last in the matter of the suit between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads General Manager Charles E. Pugh made affidavit that a new schedule for the running of trains, connecting with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, running from New York to Baltimore, had been completed and distributed, to take effect at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and that it was impossible to recall the instructions given under the new schedule without endangering life. The court therefore suspended the restraining order until this morning, when it was agreed that argument would be heard. The matter, however, went over until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and the restraining order was further suspended until that time.

An officer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was asked to-day if he was selling tickets to Baltimore and he replied that the Baltimore and Ohio was taking care of its passengers. The trains of that company were run as usual over the Pennsylvania railroads as specials, owing to a change in the schedule of the latter company. The officials of the Baltimore and Ohio, in view of the fact that they have been deprived of the tickets of the Pennsylvania company are furnishing passengers with regular Pennsylvania tickets to Baltimore, and giving them separate tickets from that point.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The officers of the Ohio Railroad company to-day notified the agents of the steamships here that it would pay 20 per cent. commission on all immigrant business over its line, both from New York and Baltimore. This is understood to be in retaliation for the cutting of the Baltimore and Ohio's New York connection by the Pennsylvania railway. It is thought this action will break up the immigrant pool, and probably demoralize first and second class passenger rates.

Fatal Railway Collision.

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 13.—A collision occurred here between two Pennsylvania railroad trains this morning. Joseph Carman, the engineer of one of the trains, was killed, and the fireman of the other train was fatally injured, having both legs cut off. Several passengers were hurt. Both engines were smashed. The West Jersey railroad train was going over the cross switch at Third street just as the morning train from Burlington was about to pass. Before the switchman had time to warn either train the crash came. Engineer Carman was dragged out from the ruins of his engine dead and his body terribly mangled. His fireman was also badly hurt. The fireman of the other train had both legs broken and was badly scalded, and it is thought he cannot live. Several of the passengers were hurt by being thrown from their seats and by broken glass, but so far as is known none were seriously injured.

Both trains, which consisted of a locomotive, tender, and five cars each, were filled with passengers. The force of the collision was so great that the passengers were thrown from their seats, which, together with the noise of escaping steam and breaking glass, caused considerable excitement among the people.

Killed by a Crazy Man.

ELLSWORTH, ME., Oct. 13.—Robt. Young, aged 70 years, was found dead this morning in the house of Robert Grindle with seven bruises upon his head and body. It is supposed that he was killed some time between Saturday night and Sunday night by Grindle, while the latter was insane. Grindle has shown evidence of insanity for several weeks, and it is stated that his wife left him a month ago through fear. Grindle has been brought here and lodged in jail. He will be brought before the court to-morrow.

Beecher Going on the Stump.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—It is said that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has consented to deliver a Cleveland and Hendricks speech in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The date is not yet announced.

NOBLE LORDS MOBBED.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill Driven Out of a Hall in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 13.—The conservative demonstration in this city announced for today, involving meetings to be held at the Aston grounds, the town hall, and in the skating rink, was prevented by an organized force of their opponents. The liberals in great numbers forced an entrance to the town hall by battering in the doors with heavy planks and overwhelmed the conservatives, who were powerless. A free fight ensued, in which the furniture and wreckage of the hall were freely used as weapons. The mob swept from the platform the officers of the meeting, and the speakers, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill, endeavored to address the people present, but their efforts were ineffectual, and they were obliged to retire to a side room, where they made short addresses to the small party of conservatives there present. The mob meanwhile continued to make strenuous efforts to prevent the distinguished speakers from being heard. In their short speeches delivered in the side room the speakers denounced and condemned the action of the liberals, which Lord Randolph Churchill said would cast a lasting stigma upon the liberal party of Birmingham, and that in no other town in England would there ever be such interruption of eminent statesmen. There were similar interruptions by the liberals at the other places where conservative meetings were called. Lord Randolph Churchill, at a subsequent meeting of the Birmingham Conservative club, moved a resolution pledging the conservatives to adopt retaliatory measures on Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Birmingham.

A caucus was subsequently held, which passed resolutions that order should be preserved at public meetings.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The *North German Gazette* says that the idea of the Congo congress, which will be held in Berlin, is warmly approved by the governments of France, Belgium, Spain, Holland, Austria, and Russia. The *Gazette* also states that the government of Germany recently took steps in London to obtain security for German commercial interests in the Pacific in the event of British annexation of what is now unoccupied territory. A friendly exchange of views thus far has resulted in a decision that Great Britain shall only place the southern coast of New Guinea and adjacent islands under British protection, and that the *entente cordiale* may be hoped in regard to any rival interests of both England and Germany elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Earl Granville, the British minister of foreign affairs, has forwarded to Prince Bismarck his acceptance of the invitation to attend the conference on behalf of England, provided that the business of the conference shall be confined to questions concerning the commerce of the Congo, and shall not include the French disputes relative to the territory of West Africa. The conference will meet on the 6th of November, and Prince Bismarck will preside. The invitations state that the basis of the proposals to be submitted to the conference have already been settled between the governments of France and Germany in so far as these two powers are concerned. It is reported that they embrace the appointment of an international commission to supervise the navigation of the Congo river, and that it will reject the Anglo-Portuguese treaty, which provides that the neutality of the river to Stanley falls, excepting a portion of the right bank which is claimed by France.

Celebrating the Discovery of America.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A banquet was given in this city yesterday by the Sociedad Latino-Americano to commemorate the three hundred and ninety-second anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Colonel Mac Donald and M. de Lesseps was present and made a speech, in which he echoed the wish expressed by the president of the society that the differences between the Latin peoples inhabiting America should be settled peacefully. M. de Lesseps described the work of blasting along the line of the Panama canal, and announced that there would be a grand ceremony on March 1, 1885, to mark the formal commencement of the works at Panama and Colon.

Col. Stewart Possibly Living.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The government, through Col. Kitchener, has received news from Debbeh, which, if correct, proves that Col. Stewart is alive. The messenger, who returned to Col. Kitchener at Wady Halfa on Friday, says that the steamer that ran on the rocks in Wady Garna, the crew of which were massacred by Arabs, was commanded by M. Nicola, the Greek consul. It is believed that if Col. Stewart had been on board the steamer he would have been in command.

MURDERERS' LIVES SPARED.

The Governor of West Virginia Commutes Two Sentences—Likelihood of a Lynching Yet.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 13.—Gov. Jackson has commuted the sentence of Charles Spurlock to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Spurlock was to have been hanged next Friday. He was one of the gang who have been committing depredations in Boone, Logan, and Kanawha counties for two years past, and who visited Jack Woods's residence in this country on April 28, for the purpose of robbery, but meeting with resistance they killed young Alvin Woods. One of the gang named Going was captured a day or two later and taken to St. Albans. Two of the other members named Hill was lynched by a mob. Spurlock was captured soon after. He would be lynchers and brought to this city and lodged in jail. At his trial in July last he pleaded guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged on Oct. 17. The governor commuted the sentence on a petition containing about 1,000 names. One hundred signers were secured in Lincoln county, where Spurlock lived. He was taken from jail at 2 o'clock this morning and put in a box car on the railroad, where he was kept until 9 o'clock. If he passes Poca he will go to the penitentiary, but it is feared that a mob will meet him at that place. Much hard feeling is felt here concerning the commutation.

Colum, who killed Penthill, and who was to have been executed at the same time as Spurlock, has also had his sentence commuted.

The Hocking Valley Mines on Fire.

NELSONVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 13.—All the syndicate mines in the Hocking valley, with the exception of numbers 3 and 7, were set on fire last night. W. A. Shoemaker & Co.'s hoppers were burned the night before, and two mines of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron company, at Straitville, were set on fire and burned all day yesterday. The fires could not be extinguished, as it was impossible to get where they were. The owners have worked all day trying to extinguish the flames, but with only partial success. The mine at Sand Run which was burning has been banked and closed, with the hope of smothering the fire. At Straitville the mines are still burning. Fire engines from Logan, Lancaster, and Columbus, which had been sent for, commenced operations this morning, and are expected to have some effect on the fire before night. There is no demonstrations among the miners, who claim that the operators set fire to the mines. The operators say they have no doubt that the striking miners are the guilty parties.

Shot a Fourteen-Year Old Girl.

LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 13.—This evening Lawrence L. Cauley, of Philadelphia, aged 18 years, shot Mamie Benson, aged 14 years, of this city, and then shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound. The shot fired at the girl took effect in the right hip and imbedded itself deep in the flesh, but is not believed to be serious. Cauley, some months ago, was an employe of the Lancaster watch factory, where Miss Benson was also employed, and he fell desperately in love with her, although he received no encouragement. He left Lancaster early in June and went to Philadelphia, but persisted in annoying the girl with letters, threatening to kill her if she refused to receive his attentions. He returned to Lancaster ten days ago, and, meeting the girl on the street this evening, fired at her and then shot himself.

Indicted for Robbing a Japanese Prince.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Queens county grand jury presented several indictments in court this evening, among them being one against John Miller, of Glen Cove, for assaulting and robbing Prince Masaquki Kataroka, of Japan, in Glen Cove harbor Aug. 19. Kataroka hired Miller to row him from Glen Cove to the school ship St. Marys, anchored in the bay, upon which he is a student, and Miller, after rowing some distance, presented a revolver at the head of the Prince and demanded his gold watch and money, amounting to $257. Miller then rowed to the shore and jumping out, taking the oars with him, pushed the boat off, leaving the