The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888. VOLUME XXXVII--NUMBER 19.

Ah, There!

IS THIS MR. RILEY WHO RUNS THE CAMPAIGN?

Is this Mr. Riley we Challenge in Vain?

If this is that Riley they Speak of so Highly, Good Luck to You, Riley,

COME AT US AGAIN!

Chorus: repeat ad. lib.

Failing to induce the Democratic committee to relax its negation and let Judge Fleming, their candidate for Governor, meet Gen. Goff, the Republican candidate for Governor, in joint debate, the Republican committee finally accepted, yesterday, on behalf of Gen. Goff, the Democratic committee's invitation for Gen. Goff to meet Congressman Wilson. The correspondence to this effect which passed between the two committees yesterday was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF WEST VIRGINIA,
WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 12, 1888.

Hon. W. J. W. Cowden, Chairman &c.,

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 12th inst. has been received. The suggestion contained in your favor of the 6th inst., addressed to Judge Fleming, and by him referred to this committee, was fully covered in my letter to you of this date. Permit me to again call your attention to the proposition contained in my letter of the 12th, inviting Gen. Goff to discuss with Hon. W. L. Wilson the issues involved in the present canvass, and to request a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours Truly,
T. S. RILEY, Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WHEELING, Sept. 13, 1888.

Hon. T. S. Riley, Chairman &c.

DEAR SIR:—Since you decline my invitation to Judge Fleming to meet Gen. Goff in joint discussion, and attempt to cover your retreat by proposing that Hon. W. L. Wilson meet Gen. Goff, I accept your invitation on behalf of Gen. Goff, and ask you as the challenging party to name the five places at which you wish discussions to take place.

Very Respectfully,
W. J. W. COWDEN, Chairman.

The letters which passed between the two committees previously to this correspondence, which were printed in yesterday's INTELLIGENCER, did not appear in the *Register*, why, the public must draw its own conclusions. The *Register* professes to be a newspaper, yet did not print this important and interesting news matter. Why the committee did not wish it to go before the public through that channel can be pretty easily conjectured. These letters are again printed below. They are worth all the space they consume:

WEST VIRGINIA
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WHEELING, Sept. 6, 1888.

Hon. A. B. Fleming, Fairmont, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—On behalf of General Goff I invite you to discuss with him the issues involved in the present State and National campaigns, at ten places in this State, five to be selected by myself and five by your representative, the dates to be agreed upon. Awaiting your reply, I remain with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
W. J. W. COWDEN.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. W. J. W. Cowden:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 6th reached me yesterday. When in Wheeling some days ago, I placed myself at the disposal of the Democratic State Executive Committee, and the committee has made appointments for me in the interior of the State which will occupy my time until after the 1st of October. I leave on Monday to meet these engagements. I therefore refer your letter to the committee for its action.

Very Truly, &c.,
A. B. FLEMING.

WEST VIRGINIA
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WHEELING, Sept. 11, 1888.

T. S. Riley, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, Wheeling, W. Va.:

DEAR SIR:—On September 6th I addressed to the Hon. A. B. Fleming, an invitation to meet General Goff, in joint discussion, at ten points in this State. His reply of September 8th is that he has referred my letter to your committee for its action. Will you be so kind as to inform me what the action of your committee is in the premises.

Very respectfully,
W. J. W. COWDEN, Chairman.

WHEELING, Sept. 12, 1888.

(Dictated.)

Hon. W. J. W. Cowden, Wheeling, W. Va:

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 6th inst., addressed to Judge Fleming, has been referred by him to the Democratic Executive Committee for its action, Judge Fleming having placed his time until the election at the disposal of the committee, and is now absent filling appointments made for him by the committee, in the interior of the State, which will occupy his time until after the first week in October. It is well known by the people of the State that Judge Fleming has been a judge upon the Circuit bench for ten years, and in that position he has been isolated from all active participation in politics and political discussions. His nomination for Governor was made while he still occupied his judicial position, without solicitation or canvass on his part for it. His attention, therefore, has been wholly directed to the discharge of his judicial duties, and not to obtaining such political information as would fit him for the general discussion of the economic and political issues involved in the present canvass. The Democratic Committee, under the circumstances, feels that it would be unfair to Judge Fleming to place him in a joint political discussion within a few weeks from his retirement from the bench without reasonable time for preparation. General Goff has been identified with the discussion and legislation proposed upon all the economic and political issues for the past six years, by his presence and services at the National Capitol. I assume that your proposition for a joint discussion is made in good faith with a view of presenting to the voters of the State the important issues which divide the parties in the present contest, and to enable them to judge on which side their interests will be best served. The Democratic Committee fully appreciates the importance and general interest of such a joint discussion on equal terms, and respectfully suggests that as Gen. Goff and Hon. W. L. Wilson entered Congress together as colleagues six years ago and have served together continuously since that time, the important questions which now divide the Republican and Democratic parties have been largely formulated and elaborately discussed in the National Legislature, each having been conspicuous in advocating the views held by their respective parties, and each now being candidates before the people, it would be peculiarly appropriate and acceptable to the people that the joint discussion of these measures should be had between Gen. Goff and his colleague, Mr. Wilson. I therefore tender to you and through you to Gen. Goff appointments to be made for joint discussions as set forth in your letter, to-wit: At ten places within this State, five to be selected by me and five to be selected by Gen. Goff or his representative, the dates to be mutually agreed upon. Awaiting your early reply, I am with great respect,

T. S. RILEY,
Chairman Dem. Ex. Com, W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WHEELING, Sept. 12, 1888.

Hon. T. S. Riley, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of this date received. We think it eminently proper that two men chosen by their respective parties as candidates for the highest office in the State, should have decided views upon all the questions at issue, and be willing to discuss them before the people whose suffrages they solicit. My invitation to Judge Fleming was to discuss not National issues only, but State affairs as well, and of these latter he must be presumed to have some knowledge if he is a fit person to fill the office of Governor, and deal with these questions in an intelligent manner in its administration. Since in the judgment of your Committee Judge Fleming is not prepared to discuss the economic and political issues involved, but you have seen proper to make appointments for him in the interior of the State until after the first week in October, I beg to suggest that there is abundant time for the discussion with General Goff after his present engagements are filled, and also time for obtaining such "political information as would fit him for the general discussion of the issues involved in the present canvass," in other parts of the State than the interior, where we are left to infer he is discussing them without such information.

I again call attention to my proposition above, that discussions be held between General Goff and Judge Fleming after the first week in October, and request your answer. I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
W. J. W. COWDEN,
Chairman.

WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

Expressions of Prominent People on the Committee's Backdown.

U. S. Senator C. J. Faulkner left yesterday for Washington after being here four days. In that time he supervised the correspondence on the Democratic side in regard to Judge Fleming's inability to cope with Goff in public debate. It looks to a man on the outside as if the original intention to make a demand on the National Committee for a share of the campaign contributions of President Cleveland, the Standard Oil company, the Jay Gould monopolies and other Democrats had been modified to the effect that the local Democracy would do what it could to help itself. A committee of prominent Democrats has been around for the past two days begging funds. They have been instant in season and out of season, and apparently did not care whether they tackled a man on the street corner or in the privacy of his office. What success the committee had is not known.

Below will be found several expressions of opinion from prominent people on Senator Faulkner's letter (signed by Mr. Riley.) These are from Republican sources. The Democrats, when asked about the matter, looked sad and said they "had not had time to read the letters."

H. P. McGregor—I wish Goff would devote a half hour some day to demolishing Henry S. Walker. He can do it in that time and not half try.

Thomas E. Lewis—That shows a great lack of confidence in himself on Judge Fleming's part, or rather lack of confidence in him on the committee's part. The Democrats must be playing a losing game when they resort to such silly bluffs as they do.

E. W. Dunaway—The Walker and Wilson proposition is the flimsiest pretext I ever saw. Fleming ought to meet Goff or the Democrats ought to shut up.

F. W. Bowers—Fleming's square back down tickles the Republicans. If Walker is so anxious to shoot off his abuse under the guise of a joint debate we will send for Ingalls. He is more after his style. Who can blame Goff for refusing to meet Walker, a man who has not the respect of his own party?

W. A. Janes—I wouldn't say what that Committee does about Judge Fleming of anybody on my ticket if I thought it was so. It is an awful admission for their managers to make.

Cale Sylvis—The *Register* has a good deal of gaul to keep up its game of bluff after the committee's back down.

S. G. Smith—We have the best of it. That is a dead giveaway on Judge Fleming.

James Watier—It is nonsense to talk about General Goff meeting Henry S. Walker, but if they want to substitute W. L. Wilson for Judge Fleming, after the frank admission of the committee that Fleming is no match for Goff, why, I hope Goff will accept. Of course he is more that a match for Wilson, and he has the right side.

Prof. J. H. Jones—Isn't that an awful admission, that Judge Fleming is too busy speaking in the interior to inform himself on the issues of the campaign? I wonder what he talks about to the people of the interior.

A. W. Campbell—The committee is very frank as to Judge Fleming's inability to cope with Goff. I understand in later correspondence Mr. Riley insists on his declination on behalf of Fleming and again challenges Goff on behalf of Wilson. There seems to be a good deal of talk afloat about a meeting between Goff and Wilson, and I think it would be appropriate for them to meet.

J. W. Grubb—That is a square back down. I feel sorry for Judge Fleming. The committee should not have given him away so.

William Erskine—To say the least, it was very amusing.

Frank Johnson—That portion of the correspondence that struck me most forcibly was Riley's letter about Judge Fleming's unfitness to discuss the issues. It was the most honest confession I ever heard of, but still it was nothing new, for everyone knew it beforehand.

"It may be for our interests that he, Mr. Cleveland, should win, but any expression of English sympathy would probably hurt his prospects."—London Saturday Review, August 25, 1888.

A Big Lot of Catsup.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 13.—The E. A. Snyder Preserve Company of this city, to-day shipped to Chicago a train load of catsup. The train consisted of fifteen cars and the shipment is the largest of this kind of goods that has ever been made.

THEIR OLD COMMANDER.

General Harrison Attends the Reunion of His Regiment,

AND THOUSANDS OF THE VETS

Of Indiana Participate—A Young Lady's Tribute to His Christian Character—A Touching Reply. No Politics for One Day.

CLAYTON, Sept. 13.—The fourteenth reunion of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment Association was held here to-day. The executive committee of the association, aided by the villagers, had made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the veterans and their friends. Every house in the hamlet was gaily decorated in bunting and flags, and three handsomely decorated arches, bearing mottoes of welcome, spanned the principal streets. By 11 o'clock the population of the quiet village had, as if by magic, grown to over 10,000.

The Seventieth regiment was recruited from the counties of Hendricks, Johnson and Marion. Of the 159 regiments sent to the front by the State of Indiana but few, if any, achieved more honorable and distinguished record. It was the first regiment to report for duty under *President Lincoln's* call of July, 1862, and was recruited in less than a month by Second Lieut. Benjamin Harrison. After the regiment had been recruited, Lieut. Harrison was elected Captain of Company A, and when the regiment was organized August 7, 1862, Capt. Harrison was commissioned its Colonel.

It left Indianapolis for the front August 13, '62, and returned thirty-four months later with a loss of 189 men. It participated in eleven engagements, including Resaca, Renesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah and Bentonville. The regiment was a part of Thomas' army and was attached to

THE THIRD BRIGADE,

third division, twentieth corps. For several years past General Harrison has been successively chosen President of the regimental association, which now comprises about 500 veterans.

Gen. Harrison, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison and their daughter, Mrs. McKee, and their guest, Mrs. Dimmick, of Washington, left Indianapolis shortly after 9 o'clock. The train was a special of eleven coaches filled to overflowing with old veterans and their families, and arrived at Clayton at 10:30. At the depot fully 5,000 people had assembled to welcome the distinguished guest, and as their train pulled in, a cheer went up that was carried along the crowded village streets and echoed back by the multitude waiting in the grove nearly a quarter of a mile distant.

The reunion was held in a walnut grove before the schoolhouse. A pavilion decorated with flags and flowers stood in the centre, with seats for the veterans in front.

After the cheering had ceased, Gen. Harrison, as president, called the meeting to order, using a small rattan cane, which he carried, as his gavel. He then briefly announced the purpose of the reunion, and the order of proceedings, and introduced Comrade J. H. Meteer, who opened the exercises with prayer.

A LADY'S TRIBUTE TO HARRISON.

Miss Mary L. Mitchell, the daughter of Capt. W. C. Mitchell, was then introduced by the chairman and delivered an eloquent and touching address of welcome to the veterans. Her oration in point of delivery and voice was among the best of the day. As she was about concluding she turned to General Harrison and said:

"GENERAL HARRISON:—I must say in behalf of this vast multitude assembled to do you honor, that we are proud of you as a citizen of our State. We are proud of you as a soldier and as a statesman; and, sir, we are proud of your grand religious character, which has ever shone out with such lustre and brightness as to be unassailable. We are proud of you as the leader of the gallant old Seventieth that was ever led to battle for the right."

When the vociferous cheers and applause subsided, General Harrison, with much earnestness and in a clear sympathetic voice, spoke as follows:

HARRISON RESPONDS.

MISS MITCHELL:—I feel quite incompetent to discharge the duty that now devolves upon me—that of making a suitable response to the touching, cordial and sympathetic words which you have addressed to us. We thank you and the good citizens of Clayton for what you have spoken; that you have opened your hearts so fully to us. Your hospitable welcome makes us feel at home, and in behalf of this large representation of our regiment, possibly the largest that has assemtlled since the close of the war, gathered not only from these adjacent counties, but from distant homes beyond the Mississippi and the Missouri, we give you to-day in return our most hearty thanks for your great kindness.

The autumn time is the fit time for our gathering, for our springtime is gone. It was in the springtime of our lives that we heard our country's call. Full of vigor and youth and patriotism, we responded to it. The exhaustion of march and camp and battle, and the civil strife of these years that have passed since the close of the war have left their mark upon us; and, as we gather from year to year, we notice the signs of advancing age, and the roster of our dead is lengthened. We are glad to-day to be together, yet our gladness is sobered. As I look into these familiar faces, I note a deep sense of satisfaction; but I have not failed to observe that there are tears in many eyes. We are not moved to tears by any sense of regret that we gave some service to our country and to its flag, but only by the sense that we are not all here to-day and that all who are here

WILL NEVER GATHER AGAIN

in a meeting like this. We rejoice that we were permitted to make some contribution to the glory and credit and perpetuity of a Nation we love. [Applause.] Comrades who served under other regimental flags, and who have gathered here with us to-day, we do not boast of higher motives, or greater service than yours.

We welcome you to a participation in our reunion. We fully acknowledge that you had full—possibly a fuller—share than we had in the great achievement of the war. We claim only this for the Seventieth Indiana; that we went into the service with the full purpose to respond to every order, [Cries of "That's so,"] and that we never evaded a fight or turned our backs to the enemy. [Applause.] We are not here to exalt ourselves, but I cannot omit to say that a purer, truer, self-consecration to the flag and country was never offered than by you and your dead comrades, who, in 1862, mustered for the defense of the Union. [Applause.]

It is my wish to-day that every relation I occupy to the public or to a political party might be absolutely forgotten. [Cries of "Good, Good,"] and that I might for this day, among these comrades be thought of only as a comrade—your old Colonel. [Great applause.] Comrades of the Seventieth Indiana, Comrades of all these associated regiments, I am glad to meet you. Nothing shall sever that bond, I hope. Nothing that I shall ever say, nothing that I shall ever do, will weaken it. And now, if you will permit me to again acknowledge the generous hospitality of this community, and in your behalf to return them our most sincere thanks, I will close these remarks and proceed with the programme which has been provided.

At the conclusion of General Harrison's speech, a glee club rendered a couple of war songs and the orator of the day, Col. J. M. Brown, was introduced and reviewed the history of the regiment from its organization to the present time. He concluded by paying a glowing tribute to the character of General Harrison.

Dinner was then announced and the veterans with their families adjourned to a contiguous grove, where half a dozen great tables stood, burdened with meats and all the good things of the county.

General and Mrs. Harrison, however, before permitted to break their fast, shook hands with a couple of thousand people, who gathered around them.

The afternoon session was given up to speech-making, hearing the reports of the several committees, and routine business of the Association.

Gen. Harrison was unanimously re-elected President of the Association; Col. Sam Merrill, Vice-President; M. G. McLean, Secretary, and Maj. James L. Mitchell, Treasurer.

At 5 o'clock the party returned to Indianapolis, Gen. Harrison expressing himself as having thoroughly enjoyed the day, notwithstanding the great fatigue he had undergone.

HARRISON NAILS A LIE.

He Never Said a Dollar a Day was Enough for a Workingman.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Sept. 13.—The *Gazette* of this place will to-morrow print the following letter to the editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 8, 1888.

William C. Sheppard, Esq., Mauch Chunk, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I cannot but express surprise that you should ask me such a question as that contained in your letter of September 6, namely, whether I have ever said in effect that a dollar a day was enough wages for a workingman. There may be campaign lies so plausible as to require a denial, but this is certainly not of that sort. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S RECEPTION.

His Many Friends Greet Him Royally on His Return From Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Friends and admirers of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew to the number of about 300 started down the bay on the steamer Sam Sloan at 7 o'clock this morning to greet that gentleman on his return home on the steamship Ems. The steamer was signaled shortly before noon.

Mr. Depew arrived at quarantine station this afternoon on the steamer Enis. In speaking about his trip, Mr. Depew said: The people on the other side are sadly mixed on the subject of our politics. They don't understand what we are driving at. From reports clipped from our papers, they imagine that the Republicans are in favor of free whisky, and that the Democrats, as a natural consequence, are Prohibitionists. And they think Free Trade would stand a *better show if the Democrats were not* all teetotalers. The best thing for patriotism is to go abroad. If all the Anarchists, socialists and disgruntled and dissatisfied people in the country would go to Europe for a few years they would come back enthusiastic Americans all covered with flags.

Mr. Depew was impressed with the fact that Europe was an armed camp. "All the youth and muscle lies idle under arms while the women till the fields, and the people are taxed to support them. In this country there are 60,000,000 of people with an army that cannot be found with the aid of a microscope and a navy that a coal boat could run over, and they are as happy as can be.

FREE TRADE PICTURES.

William Gardner, a Well-Known Pittsburgher, Shows Striking Ones.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 13.—The startling, and of course reliable, comparisons between European and American working people's wages furnished by President Campbell of the Window Glass Workers' Association, is brought out in a different direction by Mr. William Gardner, a well-known Pittsburgher, who has just returned from Europe. In Scotland he found, at one of the most noted potteries—the one at Garukirk—a nursing mother, wheeling clay in a wheelbarrow to the pottery for the pittance of 16 to 20 cents a day, and with barely time to sit for a moment on her barrow and nurse her 3-months-old babe, which was brought to her by her elder child two or three times a day. Her adult son was getting 24 to 28 cents a day for hard work in the same factory, that was one picture of the free trade industrial "prosperity" that invites America to give it a trial.

In the majority of working people's homes over there, Mr. Gardner says, the family eats, sleeps, cooks—in short, lives and dies—in one room. And then he adds: "In Manchester I counted five women on the ladders of a new building carrying the hod, and I have seen women and children sharpening tools, yes, even acting as strikers in blacksmith shops." In conclusion, he said the proprietor of a single Doulton pottery admitted to him that he had contributed £500 to be sent by the Cobden Club to the United States to help elect Cleveland, and that the same potter had said he would give three years' earnings rather than see the Democrats beaten.

"Do you know whether the Cobden Club is sending Free Trade literature to the United States as it did in 1880 and 1884?"

"I asked that very question of a manufacturer, and his reply was: 'No, not this year. We made blasted fools of ourselves before in sending printed stuff to the States, you know, but we've substituted barrels of the useful stuff and hope for the success of the party.' Then I put an emphatic 'Why?' at my voluble informant, and he said: 'It will not rid us of our surplus stock, it will give us a gigantic trade in the United States and it will reduce our taxes here. I admit that we depend on the Southern people in your country to aid us. Why not? They are recognized in England as the true aristocracy of America. This being the case, if the old sense of honor stay with them, we will yet see the day when the Confederate bonds still held in England will be fully redeemed with interest.'

"This surprised me, and I told him that the question of Confederate bonds over here was now simply looked upon as a myth, but he gave me assurance that while he did not possess any of the Confederate paper himself, some of his business friends did and still cling to the hope of realizing on them."

Mr. Gardner stated that if any of his statements were doubted he would be perfectly willing to make affidavit that they were strictly correct.

Turkish Troops Withdrawn.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the *National Zeitung* says that Zanzibar is becoming quiet and that the Sultan has ordered the withdrawal of troops.

A SECRET SESSION

Of the Democratic Side Show at Charleston, this State.

THE COLORED INDEPENDENTS

With Closed Doors, Adopt a Free Trade Platform, Denounce Republicans, Nominate a Ticket. A Queer Alliance, Sure.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., 13.—The State committee of the colored independents finished its work this morning. The entire session was with closed doors. H. C. Hawkins was Chairman, and E. A. Turner, Secretary. The resolutions denounced the Republican party, and asked the Legislature to prevent discriminating branches of study in the public schools; opposed monopolies, corporations, trusts; opposed taking the revenue off whisky and tobacco; asked that all necessaries be placed upon the free list and that the tariff be reduced to prevent a surplus.

A State ticket was nominated as follows: Governor, W. H. Davis, of Kanawha; Auditor, E. A. Turner, of Brooke; Treasurer, Alfred Whiting, of Hampshire; Presidential Elector-at-Large, T. M. *Thurston, of Hampshire*; First District, Edward Turner; Second, Albert Alexander, of Hampshire; Third, John A. Jefferson, of Kanawha; Fourth, John Jordan, of Mason.

A State Executive Committee was appointed as follows: H. C. Hawkins, Chairman; W. S. Penn, Secretary; John Rose, of Mason county; Albert Alexander, of Hampshire; W. A. Hunter, of Barbour; G. A. Turner, of Brooke; Aaron Jordan, of Pocahontas, Peyton Murray, of Kanawha, and Alex Davis, of Upshur.

AN INTERESTING SUIT

By West Virginia Relatives of a Famous Philanthropist.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—An interesting suit was brought to-day in the District Court here involving large personal estate and the income therefrom, belonging to the Corcorans at Morgantown, W. Va., who are relatives of the late Banker Corcoran, of Washington. William M. Corcoran conveyed the property in 1873. Owing to an ambiguity in the deed there is doubt whether the children can draw interest since they attained their majority. They claim it, but the old man has instructed the trustees to make them no further payments. He claimed full amount of interest in May and the matter has been in abeyance since. The suit is to clearly define the rights of all parties.

West Virginia Matters in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Margaret E. Harris has been commissioned Fourth-class postmistress at Montrose, Randolph county.

Representative Shively's speech at Fairmont to-night is to pay Prof. Wilson's *recent effort in Shively's district in Indiana*. Mr. Wilson will not open his campaign in the Second district until the first of October.

Kenna is out in the State campaigning and is not expected back for several weeks.

SENATOR JONES ON THE CHINESE BILL.

He Urges Its Immediate Passage by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Senator Jones, speaking on the Chinese bill to-day, referred to the pending bill as having been railroaded through the House of Representatives, and asked whether it was rational to suppose that Mr. Scott could have "run that bill through against the will of the President of the United States, and in the face of the Diplomatic Department of the Government." The delay in the Senate, Mr. Jones ascribed to the fact that the Democrats supposed that they had got all the advantage which they could get by the passage of the Chinese exclusion bill. The evil of Chinese immigration, he said, was increasing daily. Hundreds and thousands of Chinamen were coming annually into the country and driving Americans out of employment. Were the people, he asked, to wait upon "gilt edged diplomacy," until the barbaric government of China should say that it was willing that the government of the United States should exclude that tide of immigration which everyone believes to be an irreparable injury to the country? Such gilt edged diplomacy might be very refined, but it was not very robust. The people of the Pacific coast demanded that there should be no more delay. They said that the subject was one over which the United States were sovereign, and that it was derogatory to the dignity of the American people that they should ask the Chinese government to join with them before they could decide who should be domiciled in this country. After a protracted debate between Senators Jones and Vest, it was agreed that the vote on Mr. Blair's motion to reconsider shall be taken at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Miss Clara Barton Donates $1,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Association, has made a private subscription of $1,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

Clerks Burned to Death.

TOPEKA, KAS., Sept. 13.—Fire was discovered in B. Rockwell's general store at Junction City, this State, early yesterday morning. A gale was blowing at the time and the flames spread rapidly to other business places, doing a total damage of about $125,000. While the blaze was at its fiercest rain began to fall in torrents, and in a short time, the wind having died away, the fire was under control. While clearing away the debris a workman came upon the bodies of Albert Franks and Milo Everleigh, clerks in the store of R. Rockwell & Company. How the young men lost their lives is not known but it is supposed they had made an effort to extinguish the flames and were overcome by the smoke.

One Hundred and Fifty Men Out.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 13.—One hundred and fifty men have been thrown out of employment by the burning of J. Brownell & Co.'s shops last night. Loss to firm $35,000; insurance $22,000.

Opera House Destroyed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Jacobs & Proctor's Grand Opera House and adjoining property were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss about $250,000.

Lutheran General Conference.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Sept. 13.—There were 125 delegates present at the opening of the twenty-first annual session of the General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America in this city to-day. The opening sermon was by its President, Rev. Dr. O. Spoeth, of Philadelphia. It will sit for a week.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Negro's Fiendish Crime Near Huntington, This State.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Chaney, wife of George Chaney, living on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway near Ona, this county, informed her husband on Tuesday morning last that on the previous Friday a negro named Thomas, who has recently been employed on the material train on the railroad had forcibly committed an outrage upon her person. She showed to him bruises upon her arms and limbs produced she says in the struggle with the negro. Her assailant come to the house, and after asking for a drink of water, which was given him, he made indecent proposals to her. She ran from the house and the negro followed her and chased her two or three times about the building. She then says that she ran in at a door which she closed and locked after her, but that Thomas knocked the door down and caught her, and after a short struggle overpowered her and accomplished his foul deed. No warrant has been sworn out for the negro's arrest. Mrs. Chaney was able to sit up in bed to-day. The negro has not been seen since Saturday morning and his whereabouts is unknown.

CLEVELAND MEN BACK DOWN.

They Intended to Make a $500 Bet on Him, but Maine Scares Them Off.

MEDIA, Sept. 13.—The news from Maine was the cause of making a syndicate of six or seven Democrats from Clifton weaken and withdraw to-day a bet of $500 they had made on the election of Cleveland and also forfeit a deposit of $20. About two weeks ago they authorized a young law student in Media to bet $500 for them in sums of $10 upwards wherever he could place it. When a gentleman in Chester heard from Vermont he sent word to Media that he would take the entire $500 bet in one lump.

A forfeit of $20 was put up by each side and the whole amount was to be placed in the stakeholder's hand on Saturday evening last. The Harrison man was at the appointed place with his money, but the Cleveland men sent their representative to say that they would have the money ready at 2 o'clock the same day. But later they heard from Maine, and, instead of depositing the cash on their candidate, they sent word that they could not afford to have so much money lying idle from now until the election, and that they might deposit it later. They also deny their right to lose their forfeit deposit, but by the terms of the bet they have already lost it.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Knights Templar Appeal for Aid to the Stricken City.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 13.—The following appeal was to-day issued by Damascus Commandery, through Dr. C. R. Mallett, Eminent Commander:

To the Masonic Knights Templar of the United States:

In the presence of the pestilence now sweeping the city of Jacksonville it seems eminently fitting that the order of Knights Templar as such should dispense to the destitute and stricken that charity which has ever been one of its fundamental principles. It is the intent of the Commandery here to establish a hospital, the equipment and maintenance of which shall be directly under the auspices of the Knight Templars of the United States for the reception of the destitute and sick of all classes and creeds. Will the eminent commanders of every commandery receive donations and forward the same to Samuel Briggs, Cleveland, O.?

Gloomy Outlook.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 13.—Another gloomy day, rainy, damp and chilly. The feelings of the people correspond with the state of the weather. Rumors of doctors taken ill, and many new cases had a depressing effect. Everything wears a most desolate look.

PROF. PROCTOR'S DEATH.

No Fears of Yellow Fever in New York, Though there is a Possibility.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The body of Prof. Richard A. Proctor was removed this forenoon from the hospital where he died to North Brothers' Island. There it was laid in an isolated dead house, especially provided for such a purpose, and there it will be kept until advices have been received from the family in Florida or abroad as to their desires in the matter of interment. It is probable that one member of the family is on the way to this city, but no telegram to that effect had been received up to noon to-day. The body was sealed in a metallic coffin that will not again be opened. This is according to sanitary laws which also prohibits public or church funerals of yellow fever dead. It was decided to-day that in view of the characteristic symptom of black vomit, in Prof. Proctor's case no autopsy was necessary. Now that the worst is known there is neither apprehension nor excitement at sanitary headquarters. Everything has been done that need be, and the health authorities anticipate no danger from this case. The only possible peril is from the daily arrival of refugees from Florida and in the chance of some one of them lying ill with the fever unsuspected, until the contagion has had time to work.

Uneasy Decatur.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 13.—The following telegram was received this morning:

DECATUR, ALA., Sept. 13.

I believe that Mr. Spencer died of yellow fever, although the case was not typical. I do not think that it is necessary for quarantine to be established against Decatur unless other cases occur. The persons exposed are not likely to leave the city. I will remain until the question is settled and promptly notify the public of anything suspicious.

(Signed) JEROME COCHRAN, M. D.

The Country Panic Stricken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 13.—Miss Clara Barton received this morning from Colonel Southmayd, who left New Orleans Tuesday with eighteen nurses, the following telegram dated Baldin, Fla: Slept here all night. Jacksonville nineteen miles away. Left ten nurses at McLenny and have wired New Orleans for doctors. People dying at McLenny for need of attention and the country around is panic stricken.

Texas Fever in Illinois.

STREATOR, ILL., Sept. 13.—A contagion of genuine Texas fever in its most violent form has broken out near this city, on the dairy farm of the Bacon Bros., one-half mile southeast of Streator, among their large herd of milch cows, from which the owners have for years been supplying the greater part of the city milk trade.

A Bank Closed.

LOWELL, MICH., Sept. 13.—The closing of the Lowell bank will be permanent. The bank examiner finds the affairs of the bank so badly muddled that he has ordered the bank closed.

THE GREAT GATHERING

Of Battle-Scarred Veterans who Fought for the Union.

WARNER MADE COMMANDER.

The Business Transacted by the G. A. R. and its Adjuncts Yesterday. A Successful Encampment. The Largest Ever Held.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 13.—The largest meeting of the series of those held by the Society of the Army of West Virginia took place to-night and was addressed by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and General William H. Gibson, who was in his happiest vein, entertained the large audience for more than two hours. The society concluded its business in the afternoon, deciding to hold its next meeting in Columbus. General Crook was re-elected President, and Col. Emerson McMillin, of Columbus, was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. The Board of Trade expressed its willingness to have the society meet in Columbus, if agreeable, for the next twenty-five years.

The boys from Wheeling are delighted with the treatment received. It is conceded that the G. A. R. Encampment and Society of the Army of West Virginia have culminated in the largest gathering of soldiers since the grand review in Washington and that such another is not likely to be held during the lives of the soldiers of the late war. The boys in blue seem determined to enjoy the occasion to the utmost. The streets of the city have been over run, but to-night the out going trains are packed with men, women and children leaving for their homes.

The final grand camp fire will be held to-morrow evening in the big tent, and will be addressed by Generals Hayes and Gibson, Governor Foraker, Corporal Tanner, General Alger and others.

C. E. J.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

A Splendid Day—Election of Officers Completed.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept 13.—Many of the old veterans who have been attending the Grand Army Encampment have returned to their homes, but many more have come in to take their places. The Ohio Centennial and a fine exhibit of California productions attract somewhat from the immense reunions, but the veterans themselves seem to prefer to go together and live over in story the years they spent together in the perilous times of the war. Old stories are repeated, and yet they seem never to become tiresome. Old leaders are praised, and those of them who are here are called upon hourly by hundreds and thousands of those who formerly followed them to battle. The numerous reunions of yesterday have been continued to-day, as also have the secret meetings of the organizations here represented. Among the regimental reunions that of the Thirty-second Ohio is notable for the attendance of 300 members, the largest reunion ever held by that regiment.

BADGES AND MUSIC.

At the meeting of the Ohio Woman's Relief Corps at headquarters this morning Mrs. Belle E. Bagley, the Post Department President, was presented with a beautiful Woman's Relief Corps badge in solid gold with diamond setting.

The bands and drum corps in attendance at the encampment are numbered by the hundred and besides the excellent music furnished by them the Columbus male chorus of 300 voices has been doing excellent service at the various camp fires. Topeka, Kas., sent the Modoc Glee Club, whose music has been already enjoyed.

This morning, when the G. A. R. Encampment was called to order, a large and beautiful floral G. A. R. badge was presented by the Ohio *State Journal*.

The badges worn by the different States in many cases are unique. Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Florida, Massachusetts, Maine, Kentucky and Texas vie with each other in this particular.

Governor Foraker acted as escort to Col. Fred. Grant to the camp where the Illinois veterans have their headquarters, and a wonderful reception greeted the son of their old commander. The reception was impromptu, and the hearty greetings of the veterans showed plainer than words what they thought of their old commander and his son, whom many of them had seen and known as a boy.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED.

At the National Encampment this morning, the election of a commander-in-chief was in order. Hon. William Warner, of Kansas City, who was elected the new Commander-in-Chief, served in the 33d and 44th Wisconsin regiments and has had his later life in Missouri. After filling various offices in that State he was elected to the 49th Congress from the fifth Missouri district and is still in Congress. Col. Moses Neil, of Columbus, was elected senior commander.

Joseph Hadfield, of New York, was nominated for Junior Vice Commander. A committee from the Woman's Relief Corps gas given a hearty welcome. The Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati invited the Grand Army of the Republic men to visit that place on their Grand Army of the Republic day, September 14. An elegant oil painting was presented to Past Commander Fairchild during the morning.

THE LARGEST EVER HELD.

Probably nothing surprised the visitors more than the wonderful reception they have had. Last night at the West Virginia camp fire General Alger expressed the views of the veterans when he said: "Your best citizens met us at the depot, gave us the latch key to their houses and took us to their homes and their hearts." More than enough boarding places were provided and everything done to make the crowd happy. It is the largest, the most successful and the best entertained encampment ever held by the G. A. R.

Rev. R. S. Upidek, of Dakota, was chosen Chaplain-in-Chief at the afternoon session and R. M. Dewitt, of Iowa, was elected Surgeon-General.

PENSION RESOLUTION.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted its report, the part of which referring to pensions is as follows:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Encampment the time has come when the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union should receive the substantial and merited recognition of this government by granting them service pensions, and further

Resolved, That this Encampment favors the presentation to Congress of a bill, which shall give to every soldier or sailor, who served the United States between April 1861, and July 1865, for a period of sixty days or more a service pension of eight dollars a month, and to those whose service exceeded 800 days, an additional pension of one cent per day per month for the service in excess of that period.

A special resolution was offered and adopted unanimously appropriating $500 for immediate use in relieving the necessities of members of the organization who are suffering from the yellow fever epidemic in Florida.

At the headquarters of the Loyal Legion to-day a general good time was had at a reception for General George Crook. Late this afternoon the Women's Relief Corps and a vast throng of others attended a reception to Mrs.