The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852. WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 31, 1888. VOLUME XXXVII--NUMBER 59.

Their Best!

AFTER WEEKS OF WORK,

The Democracy has Less Than 3,000 Marchers

In their Much Boomed Daylight Demonstration.

A Big Crowd of Strangers Visits the City

TO SEE THE OLD ROMAN.

The Republican Enthusiasm for Protection

And their Noble Candidates Much Encouraged

By the Failure of the Opposition with Much Work and Lavish Expense to Equal a Republican Parade on a Wet Night.

The Democracy had possession of this town yesterday. With better luck than their Republican brethren, they had a clear sky, bracing atmosphere and clean streets. The weather could not have been better. The town was well-filled with strangers, and the crowds on the sidewalks along the route of the morning procession have not been excelled this season.

It was Thurman's day, and the red bandanna, the emblem of Col. Brice's campaign of ideas, was in the ascendant. For the local Democracy it was, if not a red letter day, at least a red handkerchief day. The column after column of booming in their local organ, the mouth of labor by hundreds of committeemen, the lavish expenditure of money and the presence of the Old Roman conspired to produce a very fair degree of success. If things did not move smoothly according to programme, it was rather the fault of delayed trains, an unwieldy programme and a day too full of events to be well handled, than of what, on the occurrence of much less friction on account of a late train on the occasion of the Republicans' yet unequaled demonstration of October 15, was enviously referred to as "monumental mismanagement."

Let us criticize the turnout would be ungenerous. It was the best they could do, and they deserve credit for it.

THE OLD ROMAN.

The Democratic candidate for Vice President, the Democratic Governor, U. S. Senators and other notables served as attractions. There was a general desire to see the man who four years ago was "too old and feeble" for a place in Cleveland's cabinet, and with four years added to his age, is now the strength of the ticket. West Virginia Democrats always had a warm place in their hearts for Judge Thurman, and the old man deserves it. The Republicans respect him for his high character and the uncompromising integrity, evidenced by his serving as an attorney for the prosecution of Democratic tally-sheet forgers in Ohio. Wherever he appeared yesterday he was greeted with enthusiasm. Men cheered and ladies waved their handkerchiefs. While he is somewhat lamed by rheumatism, his health otherwise seems good and he is the same rugged, plain man of the people as when he earned his title of "the Old Roman."

Strangers began to come into town early yesterday morning, and every train was crowded till the middle of the forenoon. All the Pittsburgh and Allegheny clubs were badly detained, which caused annoying but unavoidable delay.

THE DAY'S EVENTS.

The parade in the forenoon was long, and was watched with interest by thousands of people. Those in line were enthusiastic, especially the horsemen, and those on the sidewalks generously answered their cheers. But for the booming in advance it would have impressed everybody as a great demonstration. The Pittsburgh clubs, especially the fine and famous Randall Club, and the Young Men's Democratic Club and Bandana Club, of this city, carried off the honors.

After the parade disbanded, at nearly 3 o'clock, the visitors were taken to the Capitol rink, the hotels and restaurants, and fed. At the rink hundreds ate lunch in a short time.

The three meetings promised on the Capitol square were badly delayed and interfered with, and nothing of the published programme was recognizable in the one assemblage near the Soldiers' monument.

The meeting at the Capitol rink last evening, and the night demonstration, were more successful than was reasonably to be expected after a day of such exhausting exercises. On the whole, with the exception of some misconduct in the afternoon, the affair was creditable to the Democrats, but contained nothing to dismay the weakest-hearted Protectionist.

THE MORNING PARADE.

A Very Creditable Turnout, Seen by Large Crowds.

The morning parade was to have moved at 10:30 a. m., but owing to delayed trains and other drawbacks, was considerably over an hour late. When it did move it passed between solid lines of people from one end of the line to the other. The line of march was from Chapline and Fourteenth streets, west on Fourteenth to Market, north on Market to Seventh, west on Seventh to Main, south on Main to Fourteenth, east on Fourteenth to Market, south on Market to Twentieth, west on Twentieth to Main, south on Main to Twenty-fourth, east on Twenty-fourth to Chapline, south on Chapline to Twenty-seventh, east on Tomlinson to Eoff, south on Eoff to Thirty-sixth, east on Thirty-sixth to Jacob, north on Jacob to Thirty-third, west on Thirty-third to Eoff, north on Eoff to Twenty-seventh, west on Twenty-seventh to Chapline, north on Chapline to Twenty-second, west on Twenty-second to Market, north on Market to Sixteenth.

Judge Thurman remained in line in a carriage until the reviewing stand on the South Side was reached, when he took a place on the stand. All along the line dwelling houses were handsomely and profusely decorated, and this feature was one of the most creditable of the whole affair.

Counts of the men in line varied from 2,700 to 2,800. Some wild enthusiasts claimed 3,000.

The line was made up as follows:

First Division.

Chief Marshal and assistants.
Opera House Band.
Young Men's Democratic Club, J. D. Matthews Captain, 150 men.
Great Western Band.
Allegheny County Democracy, 300 men, Captain F. J. Kirk.
Carriages and wagons.
Kenna Club, Captain Ewing, 35 men.
Steubenville Club, Patton's Band and Drum Corps, 80 men, T. M. Zuvers, Captain.
Bandana Club, headed by the Black Eagle Drum Corps, 50 men, Captain White.
Twelve carriages with distinguished guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

A. J. Sweeney, Marshal and five assistants.
Randall Club, Pittsburgh, Captain William West, 229 men.
Horses and carriages.
Lawrence Club, Captain J. R. Finnerty, 40 men.
First Ward Club, C. C. Blum Captain, 58 men.
Star Drum Corps, Fourth Ward Club, Captain Boyd, 60 men.
Fifth Ward Club, M. B. Bailey Captain, 65 men.
Sixth Ward Club and Drum Corps, Captain Meehen, 125 men.
Drum Corps and Seventh Ward Club, William Anderson Captain, 50 men.
Boat with children.
Bridgeport Band, R. B. Mitchell, Conductor.
Junior Club, Captain Heiner, 23 men and Drum Corps.
Martin's Ferry Club and Drum Corps, J. P. Brooks, Captain, 24 men.
Burlington Club, H. A. Deitch, Captain, 56 men.
Junior Club.
Mayer's Band.

THIRD DIVISION.

A. C. Egerter, Marshal, and five Assistants.
Eighth Ward Club, Captain Fowley, 56 men.
West Union Club, J. B. K. Streator, Captain, 25 men.
Benwood Club and Band, 56 men.
Moundsville and Cameron Clubs and Band, Larrie Shluff, Captain, 36 men.
Wagons and carriages.

FOURTH DIVISION.

J. C. Alderson, Marshal, and five Assistants.
West Liberty Band in wagon, H. G. Leasure, Captain, 20 men.
Richland Cavalry, H. G. Walker, Captain, 148 men.
Triadelphia Club, Platoff Zane, Captain, 56 men.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Edward Robertson, Marshall, and five Assistants. This division was composed of wagons, carriages and buggies, decorated, and containing men, women and children.

In the parade were bandanas in every shape. The bandana umbrellas were favorite articles. The Steubenville club carried them, the Wheeling Bandana club, one of the most creditable organizations in line, carried them, the Young Men's Democratic club, which also showed up in a shape exceedingly creditable to the city, carried them, and one Pittsburgh club was also equipped with them.

The Cathedral and Seventh Regiment bands, of Pittsburgh, and the Wheeling Opera House band carried off the palm for good music. There were fifteen bands in all, all fairly good ones, and neatly uniformed. Of the twenty-one drum corps the Black Eagles, of the Fourth ward, and the Wellsburg boys, deserve special mention. There certainly was no lack of music.

Notable features of the parade were the engine from Sweeney & Son's, mounted on a wagon; a large yacht filled with little girls in fanciful costumes; and a small steam yacht in which sat Attorney General Caldwell, headed for Salt River. There was an apple tree with apples on the boughs, a dray dressed up as a Roman chariot, and a wagon from Kenney & Blum's brewery and another from A. E. Smith's brewery, while not far from these was carried a transparency representing a man drawing beer from a keg and saying: "The Republicans offer free whisky; I am for Harrison." The sarcasm was unintentional.

SOME TRANSPARENCIES.

So was the sarcasm unmeant in such cheerful allusions as—

"Grover Cleveland and Civil Service Reform."

"Tell the Truth."—Grover Cleveland.

The Fifth and Sixth ward clubs of Allegheny carried a banner awarded in Pittsburgh for good marching. The Richland district horsemen carried the handsome prize bandanna banner won by their turnout in the night demonstration some weeks ago. The Martin's Ferry club had a beautiful cardinal velvet banner trimmed in blue satin and bearing Cleveland's name in letters of gold.

A huge picture of Cleveland marked "The Man of Destiny," a similar one of his wife, labeled "Frankie," and another of Thurman with the inscription, "The Old Roman," were among the ornaments.

There were a number of live roosters in line, and several 'coons, one of the latter being on a standard over the words, "This 'coon has flopped."

"High Tariff does not keep out Pauper Labor."

"Excessive Taxation is Public Robbery."

"Protection to all and Plunder to None."

"We don't want the Earth, but we do want Four more Years."

"No Blain or Harrison."

"Johny O."

"We want no Pauper Labor."

A picture of a Chinaman: "Harrison votes for this Pest."

These were the principal transparencies, and the others were references to Blaine, trusts, monopolies and the like.

BADGES AND PICTURES.

On the sidewalks the pictures of Goff, Harrison and Atkinson were about twice as numerous as Democratic badges. Some of the latter were funny. One, with pictures of Cleveland and Thurman, read:

"If the consumer does not pay the tax, in God's name who does?"

Allen G. Thurman.

"Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation."

Grover Cleveland.

About as many pictures of Grover and Mrs. Cleveland on the same card were worn on the sidewalks and in the procession as pictures of Cleveland and Thurman together.

A great fake was the badge:

HOW IS CLEVELAND? "HE'S ALL RIGHT"

—SAYS—

BO'MY LORD SACKVILLE WEST."

Of course this was a put-up job, but lots of Democrats wore it, until some Democrat who knew what it meant went around tearing them off and adjuring the boys, "For God's sake don't wear that!"

One man insisted on keeping it on. He said: "Thash all ri'! Any man sesh Groverk (hic) Levelan' 'sh all ri' 'sh all ri' himself!"

After all is said, the morning demonstration was entirely creditable, and the Democracy had a right to be proud of it.

If it had only stopped there!

AT THE STAND.

The Feeble Old Man Reviews the Passing Procession.

Mayor C. W. Scabright with his usual enterprise erected a reviewing stand on Main street, below Twenty-second, for the occupancy of Judge Thurman and distinguished visitors to the city. It was admirably situated and enabled those on the stand to view the parade from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth streets without any obstruction. Main street had been cleanly swept in anticipation of the parade and there was little of dust or discomfort to the spectators, who stood for two hours awaiting the coming of the procession. Suspended across the street near the stand was a streamer with the inscription: "Trusts and Monopolies and the Republican party go hand in hand."

It was 12:35 o'clock when the Chief Marshall and his retinue rode up to the stand followed by the Young Men's Democratic club, the whole forming a very picturesque sight, marching in open order down the broad street from Twentieth to Twenty-second. When the head of the parade had reached Twenty-second street an avenue was opened to Twentieth street, through which the carriages containing Mr. Thurman and his friends were driven to the stand. In his carriage were ex-Senator Camden, C. W. Brockunier and Hon. Ross. J. Alexander. Judge Thurman sat in his carriage until the gentlemen with him had left it, when he arose from his seat painfully, and with the most apparent difficulty, tottering on his feet when he had gained them, and in his descent from the carriage had to be lifted an almost inert mass by Senator Camden and Mr. Brockunier to the ground, whence he was conveyed to the foot of the platform by Mr. Brockunier, and through the kind offices of a policeman and one or two others he was finally elevated to the platform and then he sank wearily into a chair placed there for him.

Ten minutes were consumed in adjusting the Roman to the requirements of the occasion, and then the handsome Chief Marshal and his unhandsome steed floated before the stand. Judge Thurman stood up and bowed his thanks. Out of his breast pocket protruded one bandana, while an inch or two of another one peered from the bosom of his frock coat. Another one enveloped his neck and throat, while still another one came into requisition momently for use about his well-developed nose.

The Opera House band, in deference to the Judge's antecedents and his Vice Presidential expectations, played Dixie as it came up to the stand ahead of the Young Men's Democratic Club, which caused him to let go of his support and *straighten himself for the first time.* The sections of Jeff Davis' face fell asunder and the first yell of the parade rent the atmosphere, which initiative was taken by the club and a cheer of genuine terror greeted him, to which he deliberately bowed.

It was a matter of no little interest to observe the varying shades of feeling that swept over the faces of the marchers as they strode past the stand. Some of them looked unconcerned and indifferent, others came up with a feeling of awe and took off their hats as to a demigod, others scarcely looked around at the platform at all, whilst some stopped and gazed until the rude hand of the policeman stationed in front of the stand touched them and waived them forward. Democratic deference to "virtue" is always conspicuous because of its inherent scarcity, and in consequence all were "long" in "deference" yesterday. The cheers and testimonials of regard for the "only resemblance to Jackson" in the party were profuse, and for the most part in good taste, and in front of the stand the marching was good.

The Bandana Club, Capt. Marshall White, executed a very pretty movement in front of the stand and with canes "present" gave Judge Thurman a most rousing reception. He felt more highly complimented by this testimonial than by anything he has received while here. Another pleasing incident was the presentation of a glass cane of exquisite beauty by a club from Washington, Pennsylvania. There were few other features of interest in the parade, and long before it was over Judge Thurman's fatigue was such as to make it imperative that he should leave the platform and return to his room.

Among those on the stand were Hon. John M. Collins Charleston, Dr. A. L. Stifel, J. D. DuBois, C. W. Scabright, Louis Lepper Pittsburgh, August Rolf, C. W. Brockunier, Patrick Laley, D. M. McWilliams, Con. Horgan all of Pittsburgh, Joseph W. Ferrell, Gov. E. W. Wilson, Senator C. J. Faulkner, H. W. Waddell, A. W. Thurman, T. P. Shallcross, Ross J. Alexander, John G. Hoffman, L. F. Stifel, Hon. Columbus Schon, B. L. Butcher, William Real, Allegheny, H. M. Russell, Gov. F. P. Jepson, J. T. McGraw.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

Hundreds of Visitors Take Lunch at the Capitol Rink.

As the procession disbanded at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets the visiting clubs were taken, as many as possible at a time, into the Capitol rink, where long tables had been constructed and barrels, hogsheads, tubs, boxes and bags of provisions provided. There were boiled hams, cheeses, tongue, roast beef, roast pork and chicken, everything that could be eaten cold; bread, buns, doughnuts, cakes and everything it could be eaten with; coffee, fresh, hot and clear, which if it tasted as well as it smelled must have been exceedingly comforting. All this had been arranged the day before by an efficient committee of ladies ready to be handled most quickly and conveniently, and the same acceptable committee served the visitors promptly and satisfactorily.

The labor of directing the feast was divided between Mesdames Shallcross and Egerter, and the following ladies had charge of the tables, being assisted by an immense corps of young ladies: Mesdames Hamilton, White, Pollock, Taney, Beuter, Wilson and Zimmer.

At Mrs. White's table the assistants were: Miss Moss, Mrs. Henry S. Walker, Miss Nora Simpson, Miss Roettger, Miss Maggie Wells, Miss Nona Cummins, Miss Bessie Rice, Miss Kate White and Miss Fannie Jordan.

Mrs. Egerter's table—Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Rheinstrom, Mrs. A. L. Rice, Mrs. James Charnock, Miss Alice Wolfe, Miss Lane, Mrs. Mabis, Miss Theresa Speaker and Mrs. Fred Schwertfeger.

Mrs. A. V. Hamilton's Table—Miss Pendleton, Miss Lizzie Egerter, Miss Evelyn Egerter, Miss Annie Vockler and Miss Lizzie Vockler.

Mrs. G. A. Beuter's Table—Miss Kurtz, Miss Hadlick, Miss Lane, Miss Matthew, Miss Yahn and Miss Welty.

Mrs. Pollock's Table—Misses Kennedy and Miss Whittaker.

Mrs. Taney's Table—Miss Carrol, Miss McGowan and Miss Coffer.

Mrs. J. Dabinden's Table—Miss Prima Mayer, Miss O'Brien and Miss Mary Gruber.

It was an animated scene that greeted the eye from one of the entrances at 3 o'clock. The variegated uniforms, the banners and transparencies, the gaily dressed ladies flitting hither and thither, made up an ensemble seldom equalled.

The club members were fed quickly and comfortably. This feature was very nicely conducted throughout, and the thoughtfulness of the ladies deserves emulation by ladies on both sides on future similar big occasions.

The outside people were fed at the various restaurants as fast as possible. The restaurants were all overrun all day. The hotels, too, had all they could do. At the McLure House the Randall Club, of Pittsburgh, were fed by special arrangement. The members were delighted with their treatment.

It was considerable of a job to clear the rink for last night's meeting, but it was successfully accomplished.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

A Funny Racket Precedes the Old Roman's Speech.

The meeting in the Capitol rink last night was in the nature of an ovation to Judge Thurman. The interior was crowded to its holding capacity an hour before his arrival and when he did come people were fairly standing upon each other. It was a mixed crowd attracted through motives of curiosity and as soon as the Roman, the snuff box and the bandana had been inspected it began to grow discontented and to disintegrate.

On the stage were Prof. W. K. Pendleton, Dr. J. W. Webb, Col. Robert White, Mayor Scabright, Thomas Sweeney, T. P. Shallcross, George Hook, A. C. Egerter, J. R. Taney, M. Reilly, Peter Delaplain, Morgan McCulloch, Capt. Robert McElhowney, Samuel Bellman, Pitts-

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

SACKVILLE MUST GO.

Mr. Cleveland Rebukes His Burchard Too Late.

WEST GETS HIS PASSPORTS

In Obedience to the Demands of the Republican Press—But "the Cat is Out of the Bag," and that Fact Remains the Same.

The Administration could not have done less than to sever diplomatic relations with the British Minister and invite him to leave the country. In taking this action the President dissents from the assurance of his party friends that the whole affair is "of no consequence." Mr. Bayard takes the very ground taken by the Republican press. The notice thus served on the British Minister takes nothing from the facts as stated in his letter advising his correspondent to vote for Mr. Cleveland. It is true now as it was before Lord Sackville-West blundered, that Mr. Cleveland's Administration is favorable to British interests and that Great Britain desires Mr. Cleveland's re-election. It is the flat avowal of this desire that concerns the American people.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S ACTION.

Mr. Bayard's Report of His Investigation of the British Minister's Conduct.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—By direction of the President, the Secretary of State to-day informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States is no longer acceptable to this Government and would consequently be detrimental to the relations between the two countries.

The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in a report of the Secretary of State to the President, dated the 20th inst., which is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1888.

To the President:

The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement with a view to receiving your direction thereon.

On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cala., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capitol in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determinating his vote at the approaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the mother country, and this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this Government in respect to questions now in controversy, and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact;" and that in respect to the "questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the fishery treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message to which you allude, allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus, under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister concurred by marking his answer "Private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of a suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others. Upon this correspondence being made public the Minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnments, which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification, or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called, personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statement first found publicity.

The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representatives of a foreign government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by his repetition aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons, formerly his countrymen, as to their political course as citizens of the United States.

As between this country and Great Britain, there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore, it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by the United States, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance. The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizen of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this government, "commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, either with an intent to influence the action of such government, or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent to defeat the measures of the government of the United States."

These penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States, not duly authorized, who "counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence," with similar unlawful intent.

The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney General of the United States be directed to these enactments, in order that an investigation may be made with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British ministry. By your direction the attention of the British government has in a spirit of comity been called to the conduct of its minister as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self respect and of the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule serviceable to the maintenance of international intercourse that a diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the Government to which he is accredited. If, by his conduct, he renders himself *persona non grata* an announcement of the fact may be made to his government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts *having been duly communicated to Her* Majesty's Government with an expression of the opinion of this Government in regard thereto.

Respectfully submitted,
T. F. BAYARD.

GOFF AT PARKERSBURG.

He is Given a Grand Ovation on His Arrival to Participate in the Joint Debate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 30.—The last joint debate between General Goff and Congressman Wilson will occur here to-morrow afternoon. Both of the speakers are here. Gen. Goff arrived to-night from down the river, and was given a tremendous ovation. He was met at the depot by the Goff Guards and three clubs, including a delegation of colored citizens, and two bands. He was driven through the principal streets in a four-horse carriage, followed by the multitudes. Afterwards he spoke briefly to about 5,000 people in front of the Commercial Hotel. He has not received such a public demonstration any place else in the State.

Goff at Ravenswood.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., Oct. 30.—Gen. Goff spoke to-day to an audience of 1,500 to 2,000 people at Jackson C. H. It was a magnificent audience and the General gave the people one of those able speeches which he has been giving to the people in every county of our grand Mountain State. He was greeted with great applause by the mountaineers and his talk will have excellent effect throughout the county.

Put Jackson down for a majority of 300 for Harrison, Goff and Charlie Smith.

Killed at a Religious Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA., Oct. 30.—Walk Archer, aged twenty years, was killed at a religious meeting on Trace Fork in this county on Monday night by stabs inflicted upon his person by one John Brown. The difficulty resulted from talk about Archer's sister.

AN INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

The Seizure of an American Steamer at St. Marc, Calls for Action.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The seizure of the American steamer Haytian Republic has become an international episode, as will be seen by the following letter from Secretary of State Bayard:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 29.

Messrs. Lord and Austin, New York City:

GENTS: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. in which you inform the department of the seizure of the American steamship Haytian Republic at St. Marc, and request that, in view of the serious state of affairs in Hayti at the present time and of the jeopardy in which the lives and property of Americans are now placed, a man-of-war be sent thither immediately. The Department has received information of similar purport from the United States Minister at Port-Au-Prince, and a reply has instructed him to protest instantly against the action of the Haytian authorities and has informed him that a man-of-war will be ordered to proceed to Haytian waters as soon as possible.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
T. F. BAYARD.

Fellows' Great Plans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—At the meeting to-day of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, District Attorney Fellows stated that within two years past his office and the police authorities had established a secret service system for the purpose of guarding the opponents of law and order all over the civilized world. Anarchists and Socialists are among those who are being watched. He also said that some of the boodlers under bail would beyond question be tried for bribery during the coming year.

Declined the Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—William H. Blake, nominee of the Union Labor party for Governor of Missouri, has sent a letter to the Executive Committee of that party, declining to make the race. The committee is now in session considering what is to be done under the circumstances. It is freely claimed that Mr. Blake's withdrawal means coalition between the Union Labor and Republican parties in the State.

A Warlike Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—The Navy Department has been requested by the Secretary of State to send a man-of-war to Hayti to look after American interests there, which appear to have been jeopardized by the seizure of the American steamer Haytian Republic at St. Marc and other disturbing events at Port-Au-Prince.

A Decided Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—A special to the *Post-Dispatch* from Kansas City says: A sensation was created in the criminal court room this morning by the suicide of Jack Fleming, a deputy marshal, who drew a revolver and blew his brains out while court was in session. No cause is assigned.

A Celebrated Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The case of Gen. Adam Badeau against the widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, for $10,000 for alleged services on "Grant's memoirs" has been discontinued on consent of both parties.

A Disbursing Clerk Arrested.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Oct. 30.—Richard G. Warren, a disbursing clerk at the Rock Island arsenal, has been arrested for embezzling government funds. The amount of his discrepancies is not known.

His Name Was With Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Hadji Hassein Kooli Khan, the Persian Minister, had a special audience with the President this morning. The Secretary of State was present.

WAGES OF POTTERS.

Kiln Hands, Dippers, Etc., Earning More than in 1882.

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS

Contradicted by Facts—Figures Taken from Pay Rolls and Sworn to—East Liverpool Potters a Happy Class of Workmen.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Oct. 30.—Statements have been made by Democratic papers in East Liverpool, and copied largely by the Democratic press of the country, to the effect that East Liverpool potters have so oppressed their employes until now they are no better than "serfs." They assert that the tariff was largely increased in 1883, and that wages were materially decreased, until more than half of their workmen now receive less than $1 50 per day.

It is not necessary to make denial of this for the benefit of East Liverpool, where the untruthfulness of such statements is well known, and where there is not a man employed at even the roughest, common out-door labor, that does not receive $1 50 per day; but, to prevent honest workmen elsewhere from being deceived, we append a few facts. There was no material increase in duty in 1883, and the selling price of goods has continually declined, and the average earnings of the employes are shown by the following statements:

A FEW COMPARISONS.

Comparison of wages paid to kiln hands and dippers at the works of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio, in the years 1882 and 1888, at their factories Nos. 1 and 2, better known as old and new ends:

1882.

Dates.	Wages.
April 8—47 Hands	$1,126 66
April 22—48 Hands	1,165 09
May 4—48 Hands	1,134 69
May 20—48 Hands	1,146 65
*June 3—46 Hands, 267 47	.
June 15—47 Hands	1,160 53
8 pays, average of 238 Hands	$8,602 52

*Short pay—thrown out of estimate as not conforming to corresponding pay in 1888.

1888.

Dates.	Wages.
April 14—45 Hands	$1,301 43
April 28—43 Hands	1,321 64
May 12—44 Hands	1,362 11
May 26—46 Hands	1,328 62
*June 9—46 Hands, 1,321 02	
June 23—47 Hands	1,368 70
5 pays, average of 225 Hands	$6,652 71

*Full pay—thrown out of estimate as not conforming to corresponding pay of 1882.

Paid for the same work, at the same dates in 1888, over 1882, the difference between $6,602 71
And 8,602 52
of $ 1909 19,
which is nearly 27 per cent.

The average rate of wages to those employed as above in 1888, is ascertained by taking the total average number of hands employed, or 225, and dividing it into the total amount paid, or $6,652 71, which gives the average of each hand, per "pay" of two weeks, of $29 57. The average for 1882 is ascertained in the same manner, and consequently 238 is divided into $8,602 52, which gives the average of each hand per pay, of $23 92, which leaves a balance received, as average for each hand employed in 1888, over 1882, per pay, of $5 65; or, to give the percentage: the average amount in wages paid in 1888 over that paid in 1882, is a little more than 23½ per cent.

CLAY WORKERS.

Estimate made from the pay roll of Pottery No. 1, or old end:

1882.

Dates.	Wages.
April 8—32 Hands	$ 788 41
April 22—33 Hands	1,031 46
May 4—35 Hands	896 88
May 20—34 Hands	903 84
*June 3— 552 76	
June 15—31 Hands	857 29
Average 166 hands for 5 pays	$4,078 28

*Short pay—thrown out of estimate as not conforming to corresponding pay in 1888.

1888.

Dates.	Wages.
April 14—40 Hands	$1,181 31
April 28—42 Hands	1,249 12
May 12—42 Hands	1,250 68
May 26—42 Hands	1,258 65
*June 9— 1,236 80	
June 23—42 Hands	1,148 13
Average 208 hands for 5 pays	$6,087 68

*Full pay—thrown out of estimate as not conforming to corresponding pay in 1882.

Amount in dollars and cents, paid at Pottery No. 1, to clay workers in 1888, over the same period in 1882, $1,408 70, or thirty per cent. Average amount of wages earned by clay workers, as taken from the above estimate, per hand, per pay of two weeks: 1888, $29 31; 1882, $28 56.

Average, per hand, per pay of two weeks, paid clay workers in 1888 over amount paid in 1882, 95 cents; or to give the percentage, the average amount in wages paid to clay workers in 1888 over those paid in 1882, 3¼ per cent; and in this average is included boys of sixteen years and over, with the men, the latter more, the former less than the average; and the average hours of labor in the potteries is no greater in the potteries now than then.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBIANA COUNTY, } ss.

John N. Taylor, being first duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he is now and was during the year 1882, and for ten years previous thereto, a member of the firm, and during that entire period was the Cashier of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles; had full charge of the pay roll, and the payment of all whose names were entered therein; that the foregoing statement of the number of hands, and the amount in wages received by each is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN N. TAYLOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Columbiana and State of Ohio, this 23d day of October, A. D., 1888.

H. R. HILL,
[Notarial Seal] Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBIANA COUNTY, } ss.

Elder D. Moore, being first duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that he is now, and for more than five years has been, the Cashier of the firm of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles; had full charge of the pay roll and the payment of all whose names were entered therein; that the foregoing statement of the number of hands and the amount in wages received by each is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ELDER D. MOORE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Columbiana and State of Ohio, this 23d day of October, A. D. 1888.

H. R. HILL,
[Notarial Seal.] Notary Public.

There never was a time at which goods such as are manufactured at East Liverpool were sold at so low a price as now. Nothwithstanding this, the average earning power of the employes has been maintained. But, should the Mills bill become a law, a very severe reduction in the prices paid to labor will be the inevitable result, as the following will show:

PLAIN WHITE WARE.

Present Law:

Basis—Ware	$1,000.00
Duty, 55 per cent	550.00
20 packages	70.00
	$1,620.00

Mills Bill:

Basis—Ware	$1,000.00
20 packages	70.00
Duty, 35 per cent on $1,070.00	374.50
	$1,444.50

Reduction by Mills Bill:—$175.50.

DECORATED—ONE COLOR.

Prints, Gold Band, Lustre Band and Sprig, and all others—

Present Law:

Basis—Ware	$1,000.00
Duty, 60 per cent	600.00
10 packages	35.00
	$1,635.00

Mills Bill:

Basis—Ware	$1,000.00
10 packages	35.00
Duty, 35 per cent on $1,035.00	362.25
	$1,397.25

Reduction by Mills Bill—$237.75.

It may be stated that the duty on crockery is not sufficient to make up for the difference between the amounts paid for wages here and in the Staffordshire potteries in England. As is clearly shown by the report of the Tariff Commission, the wages are 126 per cent greater here than there. Were the wages even, there would be no necessity for protective duties; consequently, PROTECTION IS FOR LABOR ALONE!

The consumer does not pay this duty, as is shown by the following figures:

In 1864, a given quantity of iron stone china cost $210 75; in 1872, $143 03; in 1875, $129 61; in 1877, $110 10; in 1882, $57 30, or a bare fraction more than half what it sold for five years previous; and now, six years later, in 1888, the identically same goods sell for $46 30. To show the very great reduction in the price of goods it may be stated, and any one can figure it out for himself, that in former years goods were higher than now, as follows:

1864	287 per cent
1872	190 per cent
1875	126 per cent
1882	25 per cent

Or take a tea set, for example, that sold in 1864 for $7.13; in 1882, for $2.31, now sells for $1.84.

Consequently, as these figures prove, under a protective tariff, goods which can be and are manufactured in America, are sold at lower prices than ever in the history of the country, and at the same time, the price of labor is substantially maintained.

For thrift, prosperity and intelligence, the workmen employed in the East Liverpool potteries are not excelled by those of any manufacturing town anywhere. About one-half own their own homes, while quite a number have property to rent, and show other substantial evidences of prosperity.

The following statement shows the actual state of affairs at the potteries of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, where the percentage is shown to be 48½ per cent:—

Department.	No. on Pay Roll.	No. living in own home.
Kilns and Saggers	71	55
Clay workers	149	88
Glost warehouse	49	19
Biscuit warehouse	42	11
Miscellaneous	29	18
Decorating	89	32
	429	203

This list comprises only those who receive their pay directly from the office, and does not include helpers in any department, and we presume with those added it would not affect the result.

The facts and statements given above will apply to, and can be substantiated by all other factories in the same line of business.

Another fact:—To the skill, sobriety, frugality and economy of these employes, may be added that they are PROTECTIONISTS—almost, if not altogether, to a man, and know that the continuance of the rate of wages they are now receiving is absolutely dependent upon a continuance of the present protective system.

The Parnell Investigation

LONDON, Oct 30.—The Parnell Commission re-assembled to-day. Attorney General Webster asked the court to enforce its order giving the *Times'* counsel permission to inspect the books of the league in the keeping of the Hibernian, National and Munster banks.

Sir Walter Phillimore, counsel for the Hibernian bank, contended that the Commission had no power to compel the production of the books.

Presiding Justice Hannen said he would not discuss the question. If the banks, under color of protesting the privacy of their clients, obstructed the orders of the court the court would be constrained to put its powers in force.

Sir. Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnellites, intimated that his clients had not the slightest objection to the production of the books.

The court then heard formal evidence proving correctness of the short hand notes of the speeches from which the Attorney