# Wheeling Register.

VOL. 25 — WHEELING, W. VA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1887. — NO 102


## NEWS AND COMMENT.

THE WEATHER.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, warmer; fair weather, light to fresh variable winds becoming southeasterly.

THE *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

The opportunity is at hand to change all this, and two Republican trustees are enough to do it. It will not be a work of revenge; it will be a restoration, a rebuke, a replacing of the gas works and office on a basis of the highest fitness for the public service, to be rendered in return for the people's money.

The attempt to palm off such hypocrisy on sensible people is unworthy of a babe in swaddling clothes. Why could not the gas works be as efficiently conducted under a Democrat as a Republican? Why isn't the *Intelligencer* brave enough to admit its true reason—its party is hungry for spoils—instead of throwing out its infamous insinuations against a tried and trusted official?

And then it isn't revenge; it is a "restoration," a "rebuke." Ye gods! Our meek and lowly friend don't want revenge. His righteous soul revolts at the idea. But give him a chance for "restoration" or "rebuke" and he gets there just the same. This silly attempt to cloak the mad scramble for office under the garb of reform is too thin. The little counterfeit won't pass. The cloak of morality sits ill on the *Intelligencer*. The ass' ears show through. Aside from the baseness and cowardly hypocrisy of such an effort, its idiocy is sufficient to disgust honest men.

WE MUCH mistake the temper of the Democrats of this city if they soon forget the scurvy trick played upon them by their Republican contemporaries in the Gas Trustee matter yesterday. It can hardly be called a trick, however, there was so little it in about it. It was simply a bold, blundering breach of faith. A sell out. The great "God and morality party" simply sold out its stock of political morality and set up as its god the offices. In other words, for the sake of one or two offices the "God and morality" mortgaged their honor.

Not only do they turn Democrats out of office whenever they get the chance, but they take the ANANIAS method to get the chance. The more or less esteemed contemporary of the *Intelligencer*, employs its leisure hours in sitting at the "GORMAN ring" in Baltimore while at home it out-GORMANS GORMAN. Not only does it cheerfully give its aid in putting the goddess of civil service reform and political good faith to the blush, but crows over the petty act. There is no politics in this, gentlemen, no more than there is in the "him flam" act. And Democrats, we repeat, will not forget it.

WHEN the English editor brings his capacious intellect to bear upon the fishery question some astounding results are produced. The exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over the Behring Sea by the United States is gravely urged as a set off to Canada's claim. The United States considers Behring Sea an inland water, whether it is or not, there is nothing inconsistent in advancing such a proposition, and observing Canada's attempt to fence off the Atlantic ocean.

SECRETARY BAYARD's view of the fishery question is eminently proper. In a matter of such moment too much caution can not be exercised. The peaceable relations between two countries whose birth and history bind them by the strongest ties to each other are endangered. If the commission is able to secure an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty they will be deserving the thanks of all English speaking people.

CAPTAIN HART, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer in Pennsylvania, is finding his path to office a very thorny one. With the reform element, the liquor element and the ring element kicking, the outlook is not encouraging, to say the least. The chances are good that the distinguished boodler will suffer a repetition of his experience ten years ago, when he was so forcibly sat upon at the polls.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE has returned from Europe and talks to a reporter with refreshing frankness. He winds up with the exceedingly interesting information that Mr. BLAINE is well. The assiduity with which Mr. BLAINE's friends keep the fact before the people that he is well is deserving of public gratitude. Mr. BLAINE is well. The country can breathe freer until the next bulletin is issued.

PENNSYLVANIA Republicans are not having an smooth sailing in their campaign. Their hypocritical attempt to purchase the prohibition vote has proven a boomerang. The anti-prohibition element are deserting Captain HART, and the prohibitionists refuse to be deceived. It is a close contest between the devil and the deep, deep sea.

REPUBLICAN leaders are already laying their plans to have Dakota admitted into the Union. They want the additional Republican votes that State would cast, and they want them bad. In spite of the urgent needs of the bosses, it is probable no new State will be admitted until after the next Presidential election.

THERE seems to be a bad case of nepotism in the Gas Board. The disease is dangerously detrimental to the public weal. Ought not the reform Council (?) call upon the Health officer to apply some powerful fumigators that the germs may not infect the gas works as well as the Gas Board?

THE Roane county excitement still continues. Another one of the murderers has been lynched. The swift and awful retribution that has overtaken the slayers of Rev. RYAN is likely to have a very discouraging influence over such gentry in Roane county for many years to come.

BENNY FORAKER says he will write a book about Rebel flags when he gets out of office. BENNY has been a failure as a Governor, but he might make a living in literature. We would advise him to turn his attention to writing stories for children. They are about equal to his capacity.

THE President hobnobbed with the NEW SOUTH yesterday.

PUT not your faith in a Republican politician.

## ATLANTA'S OVATION.

THE QUEEN CITY OF THE SOUTH WELCOMES THE PRESIDENT.

Henry W. Grady's Address of Greeting—The Growth of the New South—At the Piedmont Exhibition—A Town Full of Enthusiasts—And a Prohibition City, Too.

ATLANTA, GA., October 18.—The morning is cloudy, showing the possibility of rain. Trains are still bringing in thousands of strangers, yet it is estimated that six or seven thousand of those here last night failed to find beds. The corridors and stairs of the Kimball House, where the President is quartered, had the appearance of a hastily made bivouac. Sleeping forms were lying in all directions upon the floor and stairs. Atlanta is a prohibition town, and despite the crowd and enthusiasm there is very little drunkenness.

The Presidential party did not retire until 2 o'clock this morning, it having been found impossible to get their baggage through the crowds and to their rooms earlier. As a consequence they breakfasted late this morning.

At 11 o'clock President Collins and Vice President Grady, of the Exposition, called at their rooms and escorted the President, Mrs. Cleveland and Postmaster General Vilas to the Capitol, where they entered the Governor's room and were received by Governor Gordon. The visiting Governors, the Supreme Court of the State, the members of the Governor's staff, the United States officials, the municipal authorities, and the members of the Legislature were presented to the city's guests. This ceremonial over, the distinguished visitors, escorted by Governor Gordon, Senators Brown and Colquitt, and accompanied by visiting Governors and many other people of distinction, proceeded to Piedmont Park, which is the Exposition grounds. A national salute was fired as the procession entered the gates of the enclosure and proceeded to the speakers' stand.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The formalities of welcome to the President began with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Bartlett of the Presbyterian Church, after which Mr. H. W. Grady, vice-president of the exposition in a brief but eloquent speech, extended a welcome to the President. The President replied as follows:

"When in 1845 a convention was held at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, having for its object the development of the resources of the Western and Southern States, one of the most prominent and farseeing statesmen of the country foretold the future greatness and importance of a point in DeKalb County, in the State of Georgia called Atlanta, not far from the village of Decatur. The place was then properly called "a point," for Atlanta was then merely a name given to the railroad station here, having no fair pretension to being either a village or city. It was two years after this that the name was adopted by the people of the little village of Marthasville, when they proudly acquired a city charter. Experiencing all the incidents and the struggles common to municipal growth, it had in 1861 a population of about 13,000. Soon thereafter the

THUNDERS OF WAR

sounded all about her, and a besieged army occupied her streets and business places. Her buildings and property were destroyed by both armies, the besieged and the besiegers, to such an extent, that when the inhabitants in December, 1864, returned to the city, from which they had been driven, they found their homes wrecked and burned and their city a scene of charred and desolate ruin. Thus it is that the Atlanta of to-day may well be said to date from 1865.

"I have lately seen evidences of the activity and perseverence of the people of the United States in the creation of prosperous and bustling cities, and in overcoming difficulties that are inseparable from new settlements and the growth of new cities. But it seems to me, that an element of heroism is added by a people, who view without despair the destruction of all they have wrought; who began again to build their waste places and who, in spite of the greatest discouragements, evince a determination to reach their destiny. In twenty-two years the second Atlanta has been built, incomparably larger, fairer and more prosperous than the destroyed Atlanta. Her place as

FIRST AMONG THE CITIES

of a great State, her constantly increasing business, and her large manufacturing interests are evidences of the courage and enterprise of her people. They may well be proud of the work of their hands. Nor shall the glory of the achievements be left to their sole gratification. All their countrymen may congratulate themselves that what has here been done is the result of American courage and American enterprise. Surely nothing can stand in the way of such congratulations, and the citizen who seeing these addition to the wealth and progress of the nation, cannot now from his heart proudly say of the people who have restored Atlanta, these are my countrymen, forgets his fealty to American citizenship. The efforts of Atlanta, in the direction of an improved condition of trade and business have not been selfish and circumscribed. The International Cotton Exposition of 1881 and the National Convention of 1885, both important events which originated with her people, and were held here, were of great and direct advantage to a large section and of great benefit

THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

To-day Atlanta holds another exposition to which the people of Georgia and neighboring States are invited, to display their products and their manufactures and to give proof of their resources. The occasion cannot fail to lead to the best results. Every man at all concerned in what is here exhibited will return to his home with new plans and purposes which will result in his increased prosperity, and the aggregate of this will make a rich and prosperous neighborhood; its contagion makes a rich and prosperous State. We often here of a State noted for its excellent products. This is not always the result of fertility of soil or its adaptability, but of

THE ENTERPRISE OF ITS PEOPLE,

inaugurating such exhibitions as this, where they meet and take counsel and learn of each other. All of Georgia's neighboring States still feel the influence of the cotton exposition of 1884 and the commercial convention of 1886, and I trust that the Piedmont exhibition may prove of as great benefit as this to the material welfare of the large section of country which has contributed to its success. After the President had concluded his remarks there were loud and prolonged cheers for Governor Gordon, in response to which that gentleman spoke briefly to the multitude. The public reception at the fair ground was a pleasant affair.

From the speaking stand the Presidential party were conducted to Machinery Hall, in which they tarried nearly half an hour. This ended the proceedings at the Fair Grounds. When the visitors were conducted to the club house of the Gentlemens' Driving Club, where lunch was served under the supervision of the wives of the club members. From this point the party went to their rooms at the hotel, and remained there until 4 o'clock. The gentlemen of the party dined with Gov. Gordon this evening. At the same hour Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Vilas were entertained at dinner by Mrs. B. H. Porter. After dinner they received a large number of the ladies of Atlanta at the Porter mansion.

This evening the entire party attended a reception by the Capital City Club from 9 to 12 o'clock.

From their starting out this morning till midnight the President and wife have been the recipients of an ovation.

A local paper is authority for the statement that a Confederate flag is among the decorations of the town.

## BAYARD TALKS.

**The Fishery Question—American Rights Will be Maintained.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—A Washington special says Secretary Bayard was seen last night, and asked to set at rest the contradictory statements printed relative to the policy of the State department on the fisheries question. He said:

"This matter is not one that can be settled in a breath, but is one of such gravity and importance, that time should be taken in consideration. The State department proposes to take all proper time to consider it and does not intend to blunder through in haste. It is a question which has been entertained through the history of this country for a hundred years, for it is really a question as to whether our relation with Canada shall be neighborly and friendly, or whether they shall be the other extreme, with both nations standing ready to take advantage of the other. The policy of the State Department has not been determined on fully and can only be as the case develops itself. Personally, I wish and hope to settle the think amicably, but the United States must have her rights. The thing to be determined, therefore, is, what are the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters. When that has been determined then and then only will I be able to determine upon what course it is best to pursue to secure the sea rights."

## PARKERSBURG'S DAILY.

**The Sentinel Sold to Mr. Bastable—Details of the Enterprise.**

*Special Telegram to the Register.*

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., October 18.—It is understood here to-night that this afternoon the *Sentinel* passed from the hands of the former owners to Mr. George Bastable. This information was obtained from one who ought to know of the *Sentinel's* affairs, and also from another party, who is in a position to know the business matters of Mr. Bastable. The latter said that a certain figure had been offered by Mr. Bastable for the *Sentinel*, that he had gone to Clarksburg this afternoon, and left the matter in the hands of a friend to close up if the terms could be arranged. The party who gave the information was of the opinion that a deal had been made. Possession is to be given very soon. Just how soon the new daily would be out could not be learned. The price paid for the *Sentinel* was not given out.

Knight Sutten, of Bull Creek, this county, is in jail at Marietta for horse stealing. He borrowed a horse and ran away but was caught. He has confessed his crime and says his brother got him into it. To-day the special grand jury was called. He will be sentenced at once and be in the penitentiary by the end of the week.

## DETROIT 9, ST. LOUIS 2.

**The Association Champions Fall Easy Victims to the Wolverines.**

BOSTON, MASS., October 18.—The eighth game, in the World's championship series, between the St. Louis and Detroit base ball teams, was played in this city and was won easily by the Detroit men. Carruthers was not nearly as effective as usual and the Detroiters kept the ball going all over the field. Their batting throughout the contest being terrific. The St. Louis players fielded brilliantly at times, but at others their playing was rather loose. Attendance 4,000. Score.

| DETROIT. | A.B. | R. | 1 B | S B | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Richardson, lf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ganzel, 1b | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowe, ss | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Thompson, rf | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| White, 3b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Dunlap, 2b | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Bennet, c | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Hanlon, cf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Getzein, p | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 43 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 27 | 13 | 2 |

| St. Louis. | A.B. | R. | 1 B | S B | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Latham, 3b | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Gleason, ss | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| O'Neill, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Comiskey, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Caruthers, p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Foutz, rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Welch, cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Robinson, 2b | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Bushong, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 38 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 27 | 19 | 5 |

| INNINGS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0—9 |
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Earned runs, Detroit 5, St. Louis 1; two base hits, Rowe, White, Hanlon, Getzein, Robinson, 3; three base hits, Bennett; home runs, Thompson, 2; double plays, Robinson and Comiskey; first base on balls, Ganzel, Rowe, White, Getzein, Latham, Gleason; hit by pitched balls, Carruthers; first base on errors, Detroit 3, St Louis 1; passed balls, Bennett, 2; wild pitches, Getzein 2, Carruthers 1; time, 1.55; umpires Kelly and Gaffney.

At St. Paul—The St. Paul easily downed the Chicagos by a score of five to one.

**Another Cholera Ship.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—The French steamship Britannia, which arrived here on the 13th inst. from Marseilles and Naples, and has been held by the Health Officers at Upper Quarantine for observation, was this morning sent down to Lower Quarantine, four cases of cholera having been found aboard of her. The Britannia is a sister ship to the Alesia, which brought cholera here some weeks ago.

Health Officer Smith is very reticent in regard to the sickness on the Britannia. He says the vessel was sent to the Lower Bay for better isolation from persons who wished to communicate with friends on board. The boatmen, who earn a living about Upper Quarantine, say that four cases of cholera have developed aboard the Britannia. They hint that Dr Smith is trying to keep the facts from the public.

**Criminals Sentenced at Weston.**

*Special Telegram to the Register.*

WESTON, October 18.—The Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane met here to-day. No business of importance was transacted, except awarding the contract for furnishing flour to A. W. Woodford for three dollars and ninety cents per barrel and meal sixty-five cents per bushel.

Circuit Court is in session here, and Judge Henry Brannon has sentenced Jim Riffle to the penitentiary for one year for housebreaking and William Horton two years for stealing a watch and other wearing apparel, both confessed.

**Mitchell's Big Deft.**

NEW YORK October 18.—A sporting paper has received the following cablegram:

LONDON, October 17.—Charley Mitchell has posted a forfeit and issued a challenge to fight John L. Sullivan, according to the London prize ring rules, for £500 a side. Should, however, Sullivan not accept, Mitchell's challenge is to anybody else to have a match, but not for less than £500 a side.


Would you know the keen delight
Of a wholesome appetite,
Unrestrained by colic's dire,
Headaches' curse, or fever's fire,
Thoughts morose, or icy chills?
Then use Dr. Pierce's pills.

Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets—the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.


## ROANE'S VIGILANTS.

ONE THOUSAND CITIZENS FORMED A PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Robbery and Murder Rampant—Rev. Ryan's Slayers Meeting Summary Punishment—Story of the Crime and its Swift Retribution—Excited Community.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 18.—Since the murder of Rev. Thomas R. Ryan, near Spencer, Roane county, this State, it has been learned that an organized band of regulators of over 1,000 citizens, farmers and others of Jackson, Roane, Kanawha, Clay and Gilmer counties has existed for over six months. The organization was formed for the purpose of self-protection against the organized bands of robbers and murderers who have run riot in certain localities of Jackson, Roane and Kanawha counties, in which stores have been robbed and inoffensive people made to suffer.

Strong circumstantial evidence pointed to Chas. Coon, George Duff, Jr., Robert M. Duff and Perry R. Drake, as the murderers of Rev. Ryan, and warrants were issued. Drake was quietly arrested at his home, and after a desperate resistence, during which George Duff, Jr. was killed, Coon was lodged in jail. Robert M. Duff war arrested the same day—last Friday—at his house, near that of his father, by being surprised by the officers.

On Sunday night about 300 masked men took Coon from the officers, and with a rope around his neck, hurried him to a convenient tree. On his way he prayed.

MADE A CONFESSION

which is to be received with doubt. The substance is that he was guilty of participating in the murder, that Bob and Geo. Duff, Jr., were along; that Geo. Duff, Jr., fired the first shot from his (Coons) revolver. Whatever the confession was he was immediately hung, dying game.

After hanging Coon the regulators went after Bob Duff and hurriedly took him toward the scene of Coon's execution. It is both alleged and denied that he confessed. Shots were fired at the mob either by guards or friends of Duff. The mob scattered instantly. Early Thursday the body of Bob Duff was found in the public roadway, with his throat cut and frightful stabs in his chest. Almost in sight of the body of Coon, which was still hanging to the tree. Neither was touched until late Sunday evening when a coroner's jury assembled and adjourned without discovering anything. Coon, who had no friends here, was buried by a farmer. Relations of Duff took charge of his remains and buried them near his home yesterday. Drake was spared and yesterday taken

TO THE RYAN RESIDENCE

for examination. A large crowd of armed men were present, determined upon lynching him. He waived examination and was ordered to the jail in Charleston for safe keeping. After much trouble and danger he reached here to-night, under guard of Captain Burnett, of the Eureka Detective Agency, and a strong posse. Coon came from Tylor, Texas, and called himself Jesse James. Great trouble is expected as the affairs have gone into a vendette and rival factions are after each other.

## CUNNINGHAM LYNCHED.

**Another Murderer Brought to Justice—Vigilantes After the Others.**

CHARLESTON, W. VA., October 18.—News was brought here this morning saying that Dan Cunningham, the Eureka detective, who stands charged with having been the instigator of the robbery of Rev. Mr. Ryan and others in Roane and Jackson counties, was caught yesterday and lynched last night. This is the rumor that seems to have foundation. From what your correspondent can learn, it is certain that there were only seven engaged in the murder and robbery of Rev. Mr. Ryan. Of this number the vigilantes have disposed of Coon, George Duff, Jr., Bob Duff and Drake. The two Duffs, Coon and Drake confessed, and said that Cunningham and his nephew were the two not caught. All the arrests made by the vigilantes were upon warrants. Bob Duff, just before his death, begged that Drake should not be harmed, as he was forced by Coon to go with them. Excitement still runs high, and it is evident that others will be arrested.

## AFTER DAKOTA.

**Republicans Trying to Have the Territory Admitted—A Compromise.**

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The Republican leaders are going to make a vigorous effort to get Dakota into the Union at the coming session of Congress. They are anxious to secure her electoral vote in the next Presidential election. Dakota has been knocking for admission at the doors of Congress for a number of years. She has more than the requisite population, and would probably have been admitted before had it not been for a dispute over the division of the Territory into North and South Dakota. South Dakota contains the bulk of the population and the best lands, and the residents of North Dakota have objected strenuously to the separation.

The Republicans would like to get an enabling act through Congress to admit South and North Dakota, as it would materially advance their chances of electing the next President. In the last Congress there were seven Democrats, it is said, who were willing to vote with the Republicans for the admission of South Dakota. The Democratic majority has been largely reduced in the House, and if ten Democrats can be induced to vote with the Republicans this winter Dakota can be admitted. The Republicans are confident of carrying their point.

It is not believed, however, that any new States will be created until after the presidential election next year. Washington and Montana Territories are both eligible for admission into the Union, and the chances are that a compromise will be effected to admit all three States at once.

MORGAN'S TRIAL.

**Drawing the Lines About the Noted Criminal—Important Evidence.**

CLEVELAND, October 18.—In the trial of "Blinkey" Morgan, at Ravenna, today, Lewis A. Meyers, conductor of the Cleveland and Pittsburg train, on which the stolen furs were shipped from here to Pittsburg, testified that Morgan and Kennedy alias McMunn were passengers on the same train. Lawrence Schuster, conductor on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, identified Morgan as one of the four men who rode on his train from Pittsburg to Alliance the night of the Ravenna tragedy. A. R. Todd, brakeman on Conductor Schuster's train, gave positive testimony on this point, and declared that he saw Morgan leave the Ft. Wayne train at Alliance and board the Cleveland and Pittsburg train for Ravenna. The other testimony related to the arrest of Morgan at Alpena. The Court room is crowded.

**A Boy Meets a Serious Accident.**

*Special Telegram to the Register.*

WASHINGTON, PA., October 18.—Robert Kirk, a boy of about fourteen, fell to day on Main street and broke his leg. He broke it several months ago, but it was about well when he unfortunately repeated the accident.

## CARNEGIE'S RETURN.

**An Interesting Talk—Blaine Still Well—Cleveland Endorsed.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—Andrew Carnegie and bride came home on the Fulda to-day and were warmly welcomed. The millionaire iron manufacturer is enthusiastic over the coming peace congress and says the measure meets with extraordinary favor with all parties in England. He regards it as the most important and promising action in the direction of perpetual peace between English speaking men the world has ever seen in modern times.

Mr. Blaine has not been so well in years as he was in Scotland. He is, Mr. Carnegie thinks troubling himself much less about his political future than are his friends on this side, and is happier than when active in politics. Blaine will not return until spring.

Mr. Carnegie wishes to aid Congress in disposing of the surplus by buying the Western Union telegraph lines so that the Government can connect the system with the mail service. He predicts that one year's experience with the combination would make it everlasting and as popular as the system is in England.

Mr. Carnegie thinks Cleveland's administration has been highly creditable, and that no American abroad has cause to blush. For one, Mr. Carnegie will shed no tears if Cleveland is re-elected.

TEXAS WOOL TRADE.

**A Dead-lock—Buyers Cautious and Waiting for a Drop.**

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—A special from San Antonio, Texas, says:

San Antonio, which has been headquarters for sheep men, since Texas was annexed, is in a peck of trouble over her wool market. In the history of the city, there has never been such a dead-lock. Puyers for Boston, New York, Chicago and St. Louis houses were badly bitten last spring, by the heavy decline, which set in subsequent to their payment of fancy prices, and came down this fall determined to take wool at bed rock figures. The commission men have been warned, and formed a combine to let the staple go only at what they consider reasonably fair prices. The result has been a dead bar of any transactions whatever. Samples of the clip which is unusually good, have been sent North to leading houses, and telegrams received to hold off until the holders drop to the money offered. It is consequently impossible to tell when they will be lowered. Buyers are offering twelve cents for grades which went in the spring at sixteen cents, and warehouse men are holding for fifteen cents. Wool began coming in six weeks ago, and has arrived steadily ever since. There are now here over 10,000 bags, or 3,000,000 pounds, not a lock of which has been sold. New Orleans refuses to take any of it at the figures offered, and St. Louis is in the same boat. Boston is expected to make a break before the end of the week, and purchasers say that under the present tariff and infamous system of classification, admitting high grade foreign wools, they are not justified in paying large money, and will not do it if they leave the State without a pound placed to their credit.

BOOT AND SHOE STRIKE.

**6,000 Men Soon to go Out—Origin of the Trouble.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—A Philadelphia special says that a lockout involving about 6,000 hands will be inaugurated this morning, by the members of the Boot and Shoe Makers' Association, in that city. About two weeks ago 126 bench men employed on men's hand-sewed shoes, struck in nine factories for an advance in wages of 5 per cent. Their demands should have gone through the joint boards of arbitration, which consists of the executive of the Manufacturers' Association and Shoe Workers' District Assembly No. 70, K. of L. But the men claims that they were tired of the slow methods of the joint board, and desired to hasten matters. The manufacturers' committee complained to the district board and the latter promptly ordered the bench men to return, but the strikers refused and the manufacturers demanded their expulsion. The district refuse to expel the men, however, and the Manufacturers' Association, after waiting one week, determined on a lockout. The discharges will be gradual, but it is expected that all of the five thousand men will be laid off by Thursday, when the Manufacturers' Association is to meet again. The association includes the largest firms in Philadelphia.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

**The Meeting at Louisville—Bishop Peterkin Preaches the Opening Sermon.**

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—The eleventh annual session of the congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened this morning at Christs Church, this city, with the celebration of the Holy Communion. This was followed by a sermon by Rt. Rev. Geo. William Peterkin, D.D., Bishop of West Virginia. The church was crowded. Many are expected to-night. The services were very impressive. They occupied much time and it was 12:30 before Bishop Peterkin Began his address. He was followed this afternoon by Bishop Dudley who delivered the inaugural address. Dr. Wilde, the General Secretary, came next with the memorial address. To-night the "Function and Power of the Christion Preacher of To-day," was discussed. The discussion was opened by the Rev. David H. Greer, of Providence, R. I., who was followed by Dr. Leonard, of Washington.

BRICK ASSOCIATION.

**Employers Convention at Chicago—Object of the Meeting.**

CHICAGO, October 17.—The National Employing Brickmakers Association opened their convention this afternoon. Two hundred and fifty delegates from every large city in the union, are in attendance. The association is said to represent an industry employing over 150,000 men, who turn out an annual product of brick and terra cotta valued at over $50,000,000. The object of the convention is the consideration of brick making. The labor question will also be discussed. The convention will last three days.

**Incipient Indian Troubles Squelched.**

CHICAGO, October 18.—A Chamberlain, Dak., special says: Major Anderson, Indian agent at the Lower Brule Agency, has just returned from White river, where Little Pheasant and his band drove the surveyors from the reservation. The Major, by promptness and nerve, has squelched what might have been a serious outbreak, and without the aid of troops. On Friday night he took his Indian police from Crow Creek and Lower Brule and set out for White river, where he surprised the renegades in bed, capturing Chief Little Pheasant, John Duck, Donka Bull, Talker and Fool Bear, the ringleaders. He placed the chief in the agency jail and has taken the remaining four to Crow Creek, where they will be put to work for a season. The surveyors have returned to work and everything is now quiet.

**Mormon Converts.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—There were 280 Mormon converts landed at Castle Garden to-day, from the steamship Nevada. They came from Liverpool, and are bound for Salt Lake City.

## GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

A GREAT ORATORIAL EFFORT BY THE GRAND OLD MAN.

Speeches at Stockhope and Nottingham—Ireland's Woes Depicted in Matchless Words—The Only Remedy in Home Rule—The Liberal Proposals.

LONDON, October 18.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at Stockport to-day. He said that coercion was directed not against crime but against the people of Ireland, combining to preserve their interests. If such a combination showed a tendency toward crime the Liberals would not give it the smallest countenance.

"In his speech at Nottingham afterwards Mr. Gladstone said: He would tell them plainly that he was not there to say smooth thing. It was a deplorable fact that the settling of the great Irish question which might have been settled last year, had there been a disposition to discuss it, in a spirit of candor and fairness, had been again set aside and was still pending its difficulties, aggravated and its prospects uncertain. He had always told the Conservatives that the choice lay between coercion and Home Rule. The Conservatives had told them that Home Rule was an idle dream, but events had show it was not. A coercion bill had been passed against combinations against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting and not against crime. The Irish spectacle was now a grave and serious one, and if it continued it would drive Ireland into such a state that the difficulties of the government would become almost insurmountable. He denied that he proposed Home Rule simply to advance liberal interests. It was doubtful, he said, whether the Tories accepted Home Rule, in its broad principles, in the same way that they accepted his proposals in 1872 and in 1883. He wanted a statutory Parliament in Dublin, subject to the imperial control; there was nothing to prevent any reasonable man from agreeing with the Liberals' Irish proposals, without reference to this or that particular or detail. The immediate necessity of the day was to watch the way in which Ireland was now governed. If the government persisted in their rash and foolish policy it would naturally lead to political demoralization and render it in the highest degree difficult, even for Englishmen and a parliament, truly representing their best and most enlightened conclusions to deal rapidly and beneficially with Ireland. Only one word could describe the present system of Irish government. It was 'Impertinence.' The events of the last few weeks in Ireland would not have been tolerated in England.

"He condemned the action of the authorities at Mitchellstown. He admitted having used the words, "Remember Mitchellstown." That affair must and would be remembered. The country had an account to settle with the government in connection with that affair. The Mitchellstown authorities were undoubtedly wrong, yet Mr. Balfour, in behalf of the government, unequivocally assumed the responsibility for their acts. The worst feature of the Mitchellstown incident was that the action of the authorities there had become a model and pattern for the whole of Ireland. The whole system of government in Ireland required to be thoroughly reformed root and branch. There had been a breakdown in the government in all essentials. A radical change was wanted, and such a change an enfranchised nation alone could accomplish." [Cheers.]

**The Police Driven Back.**

LONDON, October 18.—The disturbances created by the unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar Square still continue. In additi n to those arrested yesterday, six other men have been taken into custody. The police are preventing any demonstrations being made, and are scattering the mob. A number of isolated fights have occurred. Several of the rioters arrested yesterday have been imprisoned. A number of unemployed workingmen also met in Hyde Park to-day, for the purpose of making a demonstration. A squad of mounted police rode among the crowd, and a collision occurred. The mob, after a serious conflict, drove the police back.

**Cheering Boulanger.**

PARIS, October 18.—General Boulanger has received thousands of missives from all parts of France expressing sympathy for him. A demonstration in his favor was made in Minas, on the occasion of the opening of the college there by M. Spreller, Minister of Public Instruction, the crowd shouted viva Boulanger, and the bands played Boulangist airs.

TREASURY REPORT.

**The First Comptroller's Recommendations—The Business Well in Hand.**

WASHINGTON, October 18.—The first comptroller of the treasury has made, to the secretary of the treasury, a report of the work of his bureau, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, in which he recommends that Congress legislate, more specially upon the assignment of claims against the United States, that United States district attorneys, marshals and clerks, be paid salaries, and the fees abolished, that a maximum be fixed to the amount of compensation of United States commissioners, and that each commissioner be required in issuing warrants for the arrest of persons charged with any offense to make such warrants returnable before himself or some other commissioner, so that a return may be made before the commissioner located nearest to the party arrested, thus saving large amounts to the government and preventing injustice being done to the accused, and perhaps innocent persons, by taking them long distances from their homes. He also urges the passage of a law limiting the time within which claims against the United States may be presented reserving the rights of persons laboring under some legal disability. The comptroller reports that most of the old backwork has been disposed of, and that the current business of the bureau is well in hand.

**Miners Demand an Advance.**

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18.—At a conference of a committee representing 5,000 coal miners and all the operators along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers to-day, the miners made a demand for an advance of one-quarter of a cent per bushel in the mining rate. The operators refused to concede the advance and the question will be referred to a board of arbitration.

**Searching the Ruins.**

NEW YORK, October 18.—The police are still at work in the ruins of the fallen school house, on One Hundred and Fifteenth street. A Swede carpenter is missing and his body is supposed to be buried under the brick and mortar. Father Kiernan is still unconscious and the doctors say he cannot recover.


*From Rev. John Mathews, Pastor M. E. Church South, at Montgomery, Ala.*

"Darbys Prophylactic Fluid is the only *medicine* kept in my family. We can use it for almost everything—burns, bruises, cuts, stings, ear-ache, sour stomach, etc., etc. My children, when hurt or bruised, always call at once for Darbys Fluid. We cannot get along well without it. It is so valuable for its prompt relief of pain from all kinds of injuries, and also is a powerful Antiseptic and Disinfectant."


## HART'S PROSPECTS.

**The Republican Nominee Scared—A Sop to the Prohibitionists.**

HARRISBURG, PA., October 18.—It comes from pretty good authority that Chairman Cooper's assessment circular has reached the officeholders on the "hill" here, and the latter are having a quiet growl to themselves. Their kicking is all done on the quiet, lest the report of disgruntled feelings should reach the ears of their bosses. Three per cent. of their annual salary is what must be dished out for campaign purposes, and the clerks are wishing that Cooper and his crowd were in that land where steam heating companies never pay dividends. The Republican managers are frightened. They expect their ranks to fall like wheat before the scythe. The Republican nominee for State Treasurer, William B. Hart, is as sad as a Vassar girl's first cake. His intimate friends believe that unless something is done to check the present movement against him a repetition of '77 will be the result. Mr. Hart in that year was a candidate for the same office to which he now aspires, but the people set him aside and elected a Democrat. Quay isn't very jubilant either. It was he who first intimated that the liquor dealers would cause trouble.

It is now evident that the Quay-Cooper ring have come to the conclusion to do something to rally a Prohibition element around the Republicans. Mr. Hart said as much to a correspondent yesterday. He asserted that the cold water advocates need expect nothing of a beneficial character from the Democrats; that the Republicans were fighting for the preservation of the Sabbath, and that the movement on the part of the liquor men was the first step to anarchy. In his opinion the party he represents will feel the effects of this movement more in Allegheny county than anywhere else. This is true, he says, because the majority of liquor dealers in that section are Republicans, while in Philadelphia they are Democrats.

With heavy Democratic gains in all the towns between Philadelphia and Allegheny the Democratic State ticket should be elected by a handsome majority. The Prohibitionists of this neighborhood will not accept the sop which Cooper has thrown out, and what is true of this vicinity it is fair to presume is true of the other parts of the State.

## NEARING THE END.

**The Minneapolis Labor Convention to Adjourn To-Day.**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 18.—The General Assembly, K. of L., met in executive session at 9 o'clock this morning. Whead, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Assembly adjourn over at the close of to-morrow morning's session, and that all speeches be limited to three minutes. Carried—87 to 75. The rules were then suspended and the Committee on Strikes and Boycotts made another report. Complaints against Park Bros., Pittsburg; Perry & White, Urbana, O.; American Tube and Iron Works, Youngstown, O., were referred to the General Executive Board.

Section 5 of the constitution was amended in the sense that all local assemblies must attach themselves to either the State District or the National Assembly. Mileage was fixed at four cents a mile. Miss Lenora M. Barry then presented Mr. Powderly, for his wife, in behalf of the General Assembly, with a large fine portrait of himself. Mr. Powderly attempted to respond, but was overcome with emotion, and General Secretary Litchman came to the rescue with a few remarks.

A special session will be held to-night to rush business in view of to-morrow's adjournment.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the General Assembly, K. of L., the Committee on Law reported favorably on the subject of establishing a department of woman's work, and the plan was adopted without opposition. The General Investigator was given power to select a clerical force, subject to the approval of the General Executive Board, and establish headquarters in Philadelphia.

Another adopted recommendation was to the effect that a trade local attached to a State or mixed district assembly may, on payment of all dues and assessments, leave the body to which it is attached and join the National District of the trade, and also return in the same manner, providing it returns to the body to which it formerly belonged. Individuals who join mixed locals and afterwards take transfers to trade locals, be compelled to pay the difference, if any, in initiation fees. The fees in trade locals being usually higher.

An interesting episode in the morning session was occasioned by the introduction of a recommdndation, to the effect that the