

FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1896.

NO WAR NOW.

Germany's Agents in Samoa Called Down by Bismarck for Being Too Previous.

THEIR ZEAL APPRECIATED,

But He Says They Went Too Far in Subjecting Foreigners to Martial Law.

BAYARD SCORES A POINT,

And Jingoism Suffers a Severe Eclipse at the Seat of War, the United States Senate.

JOHN SHERMAN, THE STATESMAN,

A Central Figure, Towering Above the Fearful Carnage Wrought by the Belligerents.

WHITNEY MEETS WITH A BACKSET

Jingoism can rest again for awhile. The war is over. Bismarck telegraphs Mr. Bayard that the German authorities in Samoa went a little too far in their martial law proclamation, and they shall not do so again. It is for President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard to smile now and the fire-eaters in the Senate can be content with the knowledge that they've had their day. Further information is awaited by the Reichstag before it proceeds to talk war with anybody.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Jingo speeches, jingo resolutions and jingoism generally received a serious and yet welcome setback to-day, from Germany, in the information contained in a message transmitted to the Senate and House by the President, which was in effect that the German Government had discovered the German authorities in Samoa had gone beyond their instructions, and that they must resume the status quo ante bellum.

The opinion is practically unanimous that this puts an end to the whole difficulty, and now nearly everybody is saying, "I told you so," meaning that they knew all the time that a little bit of firmness on the part of the United States Government would compel Bismarck to call off his dogs at once. The less impulsive and better informed of the statesmen appear to think, however, that Bismarck at no time intended to fight, as he is too shrewd not to know that the Samoan Islands were not worth fighting for.

The administration on top. It is also generally agreed that the outcome of the temper in a teapot leaves Bayard and the President immensely in the advantage, notwithstanding the Whitneyism that affected everybody a few days ago; and that Sherman's calm grasp of the question in the Senate stands out gloriously as real statesmanship in contrast with the belligerent vapors of such as Reagan, Ely, and Dolph. Now that the war is over, some of these speeches will be very funny reading.

Senator Sherman said to THE DISPATCH correspondent to-day, after the receipt of the President's message: "It is nothing more than I expected. I could not believe that the German Government was fully aware of the extent to which its officials had proceeded in Samoa, and was convinced that when it did understand the true condition of affairs it would issue orders in harmony with the agreement between the countries interested, unless we, in turn, should provoke them to belligerence by intemperate utterances. I think we will soon reach a clear, mutual understanding, and that this will be the end of the disagreeable incident.

Some Important Documents. Following is the President's message sent to Congress to-day:

February 1.—Supplementary to my previous messages on the subject, I have now the honor to transmit a report from the Secretary of State relating to affairs in Samoa. GROVER CLEVELAND, Mr. Bayard to the President: As the question of German action and American rights in Samoa is under consideration by the Congress, I beg leave to transmit herewith, with a view to their being laid before Congress, copies of correspondence touching affairs in Samoa which has taken place since January 26, the date of your last arrival in Washington on the subject. This consists of a telegram to this Department from Mr. Blacklock, Vice Consul of the United States at Apia, dated Auckland, January 31, and a paraphrase of my telegraphic instruction of the same date to our Minister at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent to the Charge d'Affaires at London; and my note of the same date to Count Arco Valley. To-day I was waited upon by the German Minister at this capital, who read me a note from his Government which I transcribed from his dictation, and now inclose a copy of its text. The inclosed telegram from Mr. Blacklock reads: AUCKLAND, JANUARY 31. German Consul declares Germany at war with Samoa, under martial law. Bayard to Pendleton. The paraphrase of the note to Minister Pendleton is as follows: Mr. Bayard instructs the Minister of the United States at Berlin to inform the German Government that advice from Apia state that the German Consul has declared Germany to be at war with Samoa, and Samoa to be under martial law. Mr. Bayard informs Minister Pendleton that the German Minister at this capital, under instructions from Prince Bismarck, had already acquainted this Government with the declaration of war by Germany against Samoa, and had accompanied the notification with the statement that Germany would of course abide by the agreements with America and England touching Samoa, and reserve under all circumstances the rights of this Government established by treaty. But, in view of the advice from Apia, Mr. Bayard instructs Mr. Pendleton to say that this Gov-

A CABINET IN CHAOS.

Allison's Refusal to Serve Has Completely Smashed the Slate.

BLAINE IS BURIED IN THE RUINS,

Unless the Effects of the Storm Can Be Stayed in Some Manner.

M'KINLEY, OHIO'S TARIFF CHAMPION,

And John C. New Are Now among the Possibilities of the Future.

Allison's declination of the Treasury Department will necessitate a complete change in General Harrison's Cabinet. The President-elect's friends are very angry at the Iowa Senator. They assert that he is troubled with the big-head. Blaine's appointment hinged on Allison's acceptance and may be reconsidered. Several new men are now regarded as favorites.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

INDIANAPOLIS, February 1.—It looks as though General Harrison's Cabinet has been smashed even before it was completed. Allison has refused to go into it, and Allison was to that Cabinet like a keystone to an arch. The whole combination had been built to fit the Senator from Iowa, and his declination changes all the circumstances that have controlled the choice of the other men, so far as they have been chosen, and there is every reason to suppose that practically the whole Cabinet had been selected and up to last night General Harrison really thought that his worry over it was ended.

It was nearly midnight when he was informed that Senator Allison had declined the Treasury Department, the news coming to him from information received here by one of the newspaper men. No later than a few hours before he had expressed to different friends his confidence that in spite of the dubious reports from Washington Senator Allison would accept the portfolio. Although Allison would not give a positive answer when he was here on Monday, the understanding on General Harrison's part when he left was that he would accept. General Harrison told this the same afternoon to a few friends, and expressed his gratification and relief at what he considered to be the end of worry about the Cabinet.

IN HOT WATER.

To-day he has maintained his policy of silence, but from his friends it is learned that Allison's refusal was a blow to him, and from an unexpected quarter. John C. New says that General Harrison "is in hot water." Judge Woods expresses the situation by saying that "all plans as to the Cabinet are badly deranged. Privately, the expression of opinion as to Senator Allison's action are piquant and not entirely complimentary to the Senator from Iowa. General Harrison's friends declare that the trouble about the Treasury Department has aggravated a case of enlargement of the cranium, arising from the presence of a Presidential bee in his bonnet, and that he has gone back on General Harrison, because he feared that in the event of a collision with the administration might attach him in the public mind to the fortunes of his chief, and prevent him from doing anything to help himself get the Presidential nomination in 1892. General Harrison's friends, while they admit that Senator Allison is a big enough man to be wanted very badly for the Cabinet, declare that he is over-estimating himself as a Cabinet member, and that he is not a man to be relied upon being a sure successor to General Harrison.

HIS FONDNESS WITH.

According to General Harrison's friends, the desire of the President-elect to get Allison into his Cabinet was due not so much to Allison's ability, as to his location, geographically, and his conservative position upon financial questions. The western idea has been a hobby with General Harrison ever since he has been in politics. He has looked forward to the time when he would be able to ally himself with a man who controlled the Republican party would be centered in the west and the dominating influence in the government of the nation should be removed from the Atlantic coast. West particularly. At the same time it was necessary for him to choose a man of sufficient standing before the country to remove any risk of antagonism being aroused that would work political disasters to the party in New York State.

SHERMAN NOT AVAILABLE.

Allison was just such a man, and there is probably only one other man in the West who would fill the bill as far as financial affairs are concerned. That is John Sherman, who has been from the first for every evident reason not available for the Treasury Department. The appointment of Allison has now been on the books for nearly two months, and General Harrison's friends say that Allison has allowed it during all that time to be understood that while reluctant to leave the State, he would go into the Cabinet if General Harrison should finally insist upon it. Now, they say, at the last moment, when the rest of the Cabinet has been selected to fit his acceptance of the Treasury Department, he backs out and endeavors to induce the President-elect to take Clarkson as a substitute. This not only throws into confusion all the plans of the President-elect as to the possibility of the Cabinet, but may make it impossible for him to carry out his idea of making his Western administration, and especially of removing control of the treasury to the West. The appointment of Clarkson, General Harrison's friends say, is not to be thought of. He has not the ability nor the reputation for the Treasury Department, and there are plenty of just as good men for the other departments without accepting the nomination made by a man who has treated the President-elect in an unfair, if not a treacherous manner.

CHAOS REIGNS.

Exactly how far the withdrawal of Allison will influence the make-up of the rest of the Cabinet is not positively known, but those here who are closest with the President-elect say that even the appointment of Blaine has hinged in some measure upon the acceptance of Allison, and that whatever tender has been made to him was accompanied by conditions that may not now hold good. It is alleged that what has been called the Senator from Iowa's declination is a left-hand sort of an offer, anyhow, and that Blaine's acceptance of it was more prompt than had been expected.

NOTHING OUT OF THE WAY.

Germany Not Doing Wrong by Changing the Personnel of Her Spies. WASHINGTON, February 1.—The announcement that the German Government has ordered a military attaché to the German legation at Washington to take notes of American military affairs is not regarded with any concern by State Department officials, inasmuch as that legation has always been doing so.

(Continued on seventh page.)

COULDN'T BE STOPPED

The Oklahoma Bill Passed by the House With Big Room to Spare.

SOMEWHAT CLIPPED, BUT A WINNER

The British Extradition Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

HOW CLAIMS DRAG THROUGH THE HOUSE

An Eighth Cabinet Place Likely to be at Gen. Harrison's Disposal.

The Oklahoma bill passed the House yesterday by an overwhelming majority, much to the surprise of a few who were positive it couldn't get through, despite the fact that it was shrouded of its most objectionable features. In the Senate the British extradition treaty was rejected by a vote of 38 to 15. An eighth Cabinet place is likely to be placed at the disposal of President Harrison.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Attorneys, agents and lobbyists of the Oklahoma boomers were on the floor of the House bright and early this morning, with the arrival of the first of the members, and began operations to insure the passage of their bill. Whether their work had its effect, or whether the bill had an assured majority before it could be guessed at, but it is certain the measure had a much larger majority (148 to 102) than was anticipated by its friends after the close vote on the substitute offered by the Duke Barnes last evening.

MILLER'S HOPES.

It is agreed that Warner Miller is almost certain to be Secretary of Agriculture, in case of the election, but it is not thought that that would bar New York out from having another man in the Cabinet. The talk about Miller is based principally upon a remark made by General Harrison some time ago, in referring to what he should do if the agriculture department bill became a law, and it is possible that events since then may have changed his mind; if so, the changing is most likely to have been to the advantage of Miller.

THE SIDLEY HEIRS CLAIM.

One of the Ways in Which Legislation is Made to Drag Along.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—A good specimen of many claims before Congress for reference to the Court of Claims is that of the Sidley heirs, which occupied the time of the House this afternoon, following the passage of the Oklahoma bill. In 1858 Major Henry H. Sidley, of the army, patented a tent that was adopted by the Government, and for which a royalty of \$5 was paid on each tent used. When the war broke out Sidley deserted to the ranks of the Confederates, and after the war, previous to the time when his claim for royalty was outlawed, he was debarred by his treasonous act from prosecuting his claim.

AN EXCITING TIME.

The West Virginia Legislature, in Joint Assembly, Failed to Unravel the Gubernatorial Knot—Kenna's Friends More Hopeful Than Ever.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 1.—There was a regular monkey-and-parrot time in the joint assembly, this afternoon, the day being the day of the vote on State officers. A very lively debate was carried on between the Democratic and Republican members, and for a short time a general row seemed imminent. Judge Fleming's notice of contest was presented, which was the beginning of the trouble, the Republicans claiming that the joint assembly had nothing to do with the contest until after the result had been declared on each side.

DELICIOUS TROUT FROM SCOTLAND.

An Allotment of Loch Leven's Delicious Fish for Western Waters.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Mr. James V. Long of the Fishery Commission of the Fisheries for Pennsylvania, has just completed arrangements with Hon. Marshall McDonald, of the United States Commission, for transferring an allotment of Loch Leven trout from the Government station at Northville, Mich., to the western hatchery in Pennsylvania. The United States Fish Commission imported a large lot of these popular and delicious fish from Scotland within the last year, and their introduction and growth in the States will be watched with interest.

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ANOTHER PLACE TO FILL.

Eight Cabinet Niche Likely to be at the Disposal of the New President.

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POLITICAL MURDER.

Another Deed Similar to the Clayton Crime Threatened in Florida—The Assassins Balked by the Proper Action of the Governor.

JACKSONVILLE, February 1.—Hon. Frank W. Pope, who was the Independent-Republican candidate for Governor in 1884, has been threatened with assassination in Madison county, and the whole country thereabout is in a state of great excitement.

Mr. Pope makes his home in Jacksonville, but "resides" in Madison during the epidemic. He is disliked there on account of his political affiliations, past and present. He has recently been employed by F. S. Goodrich, the defeated Republican candidate for Congress in this district, to represent him in making a canvass throughout the district in support of his contest for the seat.

Early this week, Captain Ernst Wiltz, United States Commissioner, went to Madison to hear testimony, and Mr. Pope appeared before him.

The news that Pope and Wiltz were engaged in this occupation spread around the county with amazing rapidity, and such exaggerated reports were circulated by hot-headed individuals that feelings of the more reckless people were worked upon and a deliberate attempt was made last night to assassinate Pope right in the city of Madison. The more conservative citizens were informed of the move and rallied to Mr. Pope's assistance. These latter were supported by the Sheriff, who had received orders from Governor Fleming, who had been notified, and who promptly gave instructions to the authorities to surround Mr. Pope with every possible security.

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TOOK TO THE WOODS

Prohibiting Lumbering a Strong Footthole in the Camps, Even if it Were

MORE JUGS THAN BIBLES.

Cameron, Forest and Potter For, and Elk Against the Amendment.

HOT COFFEE HAS THE CALL ON WHISKY.

A Trip Into the Lumber Regions—Temperance in the Camps—Whisky as a Stimulant—A Lumber King Talks—The German Vote Against the Prohibition—A Break of Spirit in Forest County—The Brooks Law as an Educator—W. C. T. U. Work in Cameron—Good Influences at Work in Potter County—Blue Ribbon in the Florides.

Of the four northwestern counties engaged in the production of lumber—Forest, Elk, Cameron and Potter—only one will vote against constitutional amendment. That is Elk. The aggregate vote of the four connecting counties is scarcely as large as one of the populous counties adjacent to Pittsburg, so that in ascertaining the views of lumbermen upon the question, THE DISPATCH'S Special Commissioner has grouped them all together in one article. Thus far our canvass of counties shows the following result:

| COUNTIES | Amendment | Total Vote | Local Opinion |
|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Armstrong | In favor | 8,988 | Adopted |
| Beaufort | In favor | 8,191 | Adopted |
| Blount | In favor | 8,792 | Adopted |
| Cameron | In favor | 1,945 | Adopted |
| Clarton | Fairly sure | 4,948 | Adopted |
| Elk | Against | 8,197 | Defeated |
| Fayette | Very doubtful | 14,263 | Adopted |
| Forest | In favor | 1,601 | Defeated |
| Greene | In favor | 6,629 | Adopted |
| Jefferson | In favor | 7,825 | Adopted |
| Potter | In favor | 4,434 | Adopted |
| Somerset | In favor | 8,362 | Adopted |
| Venango | In favor | 8,857 | Adopted |
| Warren | In favor | 7,648 | Adopted |
| Washington | In favor | 12,319 | Adopted |

*Aggregate of votes for Harrison, Cleveland and Fisk.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DRIFTWOOD, February 1.—It is a fact that there are more plentiful than Bibles in Lumber camps. But it is also a fact that the Constitutional amendment is not by any means unpopular in this lumber region of Northwestern Pennsylvania. People generally suppose that the whisky vote will be large in that district, measuring their opinion by the tastes and necessities of a class of men who are roughened and hardened by the life of exposure they live; and freed from the restraints of society by their sparsely-settled surroundings. Next June's election will, in all probability, contain a few surprises along this line.

Four such counties that I succeeded, by hard traveling, in covering last night and to-day, only one was found to be arrayed against the proposed amendment. That is Elk. Contiguous with one another are the counties of Forest, Elk, Cameron and Potter. Lumbering is the chief industry of all four, and upon it fully one-half of their combined population depends for a livelihood. AN IMMENSE BUSINESS. Lumbering is still an extensive business in this part of the State. Just now the woods in all directions resound with the blows of the ax or the explosions of dynamite caps. I came in the busiest part of the year. Until a week or two ago idleness had been the result of the open winter, and from these forests the fear had gone out to the large cities that if there was no winter there would be fully as much scarcity in timber next summer as in ice. But with an average depth of six inches of snow for the past ten days a vast quantity of logs are being hauled out of the woods to the slides and shot over the mountain sides to the creeks, booms and sawmills below.

JIM WANTS A SHARE.

An Attempt to Break the Will of the Late Uncle John Robinson.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CINCINNATI, February 1.—James Robinson, a discarded brother of the late "Uncle" John Robinson, the famous showman, brought suit in court to-day to set aside his brother's will, which leaves all of his million-dollar estate to his sons. The grounds presented for setting the will aside are that it was made while his mind was impaired, and that he was unduly influenced. It will be heard to convince a jury in Hamilton county that anybody was able to unduly influence Uncle John at any time in his life, but if the plaintiff succeeds in setting the will aside his avowed purpose is to prove that Uncle John has no legitimate living heirs in the line of descent. In case he succeeds in this, the only heirs to the estate will be in the ascending line, prominent in which is James Robinson, the plaintiff.

SHOCKED THEIR MODESTY.

Boston Frames Object to Public Inspection of Some Excellent Art Studies.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BOSTON, February 1.—Some excellent studies in nude art have been removed from the Art Museum at the request of some persons whose sense of propriety was shocked. These photos were recently brought from Paris by Mr. A. H. Munsell, who has collected a three years' study at the Beaux Arts under Gustave Boulanger. They are large photos of Boulanger's paintings, 60 in number, and were placed in the Art Museum for the benefit of the students who are interested in the work of the French masters. Among these pictures were a number of nudes, notably a series of paintings of women in the Turkish bath and a Pompeian scene, where the interest centers in a woman whose robes are just to be wound about her after the bath.

POKERER IS ANGRY AGAIN.

This Time Attorney General Watson is the Object of His Scorn.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) COLUMBUS, O., February 1.—An evening paper publishes a statement to the effect that Governor Foraker and Attorney General Watson a day or two since had a stormy time in the Governor's office, and that the Governor told him finally that he did not care to see him any more in his office, and practically ordered him out. An effort has been made to get at the source of the trouble, but so far it has not been successful, as both parties refuse to be interviewed on the occurrence.

BILL NYE, the Prince of Humors, continues a laugh-provoking sketch for to-morrow's issue of THE DISPATCH.

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