A MAGNETIC MAN,

By Edward S. Van Zile, a psychological romance, will be published complete in Sunday's DISPATCH. It is full of interest.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1889. THREE CENTS

A Special Gift to Library of Congress

A PERSONAL FAVOR

Granted Russell Harrison by General Master Workman Powderly,

TO HELP TOM FURLONG.

Why the Labor Leader's Vigorous Protest Was Withdrawn.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER IS AT WORK.

A Large Number of Trimmers Fired From the Government Printing Office — Mr. Powderly Tells What Induced Him to Withdraw His Opposition to Detective Furlong—Western Pennsylvania Knights Repeat Their Protests Against His Appointment—Russell Harrison's Influence With the General Master Workman—District of Columbia Knights Propose to Make It Hot Yet for the Gould Detective—The President's Interest in the Success of the Applicant.

The manner in which Detective Thomas Furlong ceased to be opposed by organized labor as in his candidacy for a Government position is being looked into by others than labor leaders. It is now charged that Powderly's protest was withdrawn as a personal favor to Russell Harrison. Public Printer Palmer has begun a thorough house-cleaning.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The features of the movement to appoint Detective Tom Furlong, of the Gould Railroad system, to the chieftaincy of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, grow more and more queer, the nearer the matter approaches a final conclusion. In answer to the resolution adopted by the Knights of Labor of Maryland and the Federation of Labor of that State against the appointment of Furlong, the President has thought it worth while to send the following communication which came into the possession of the correspondent of THE DISPATCH this evening:

M. M. Talbott, President Federation of Labor.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, which has been called to his attention, and to say that the appointment is not Presidental, but is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom your telegram has been referred. It is but fair to say, however, that Furlong's appointment has been strongly urged by leading Knights of Labor, among others Mr. Blake, the Chief Organizer. Mr. Powderly has withdrawn his protest, saying that he had been misled and was mistaken. Very respectfully,

O. L. PRUDEN, Assistant Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S INTEREST.

The last paragraph of this communication shows conclusively that, though the appointment is not Presidental, the President is deeply interested, and has kept himself informed of papers which, if the President is not interested, should be known only to the Secretary of the Treasury.

In regard to the withdrawal of the Powderly protest, the following dispatch from Philadelphia, under this date, furnishes some explanation:

Thomas Furlong, of St. Louis, is an applicant for the position of Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. During the last campaign he was employed by the Republican National Committee to do secret work in Indiana. He was chief of the detective service on the Missouri Pacific during the strike of the Knights of Labor in 1886, and was then credited with persecuting many of the members of the order.

A FAVOR TO RUSSELL.

For some reason Russell Harrison takes an especial interest in having Furlong appointed, as appears from a long communication from T. V. Powderly in this week's *Journal of United Labor*, which will be published to-morrow. Mr. Powderly says that when in Washington, April 7 last, he heard that Furlong was a candidate for the position of Chief of the Secret Service, and entered a protest with Secretary Windom on behalf of the Knights of Labor against his appointment. May 17 Mr. Powderly received a visit from Mortimer D. Shaw, who was the agent of the United Press in St. Louis, during the strike of 1886. During the conversation Mr. Shaw said: "I have seen Russell Harrison, and he wants you to modify your protest, if you do not withdraw it. Mr. Furlong will be appointed anyway, and Mr. Russell Harrison thinks it would be

A GRACIOUS ACT

on your part to at least modify the protest you sent to the Secretary, for Mr. Furlong performed a service for Mr. Harrison, the President, during the campaign, and he wishes to repay him. I then asked Mr. Shaw if he heard that from Russell Harrison, and he said: "I have told you what Mr. Harrison said to me, and furthermore, he said that he controlled a number of newspapers, and it would be to your (my) interest to withdraw the protest."

Mr. Powderly next day received a letter signed "R. B. Harrison," in which the latter said: "I have known Mr. Furlong for some time, and his friends are anxious that he should not, owing to your letter, be left in

A POSITION OF HOSTILITY

to labor organizations. I trust that you will see your way clear to write a letter to Secretary Windom, modifying your position in reference to Mr. Furlong. This, I think, would be an act of justice as well as generosity on your part, and consistent with your well-known reputation for fairness. His many friends, including myself, would appreciate this act of courtesy."

Mr. Powderly wrote a long letter to Mr. Harrison, giving his reasons for his opposition to Furlong's appointment. After at first approving of Mr. Powderly's course, the officers of the order in St. Louis were induced to ask him to withdraw his protest, which the General Master Workman subsequently did.

Knights of Labor here say that the action of the St. Louis Knights, and of Mr. Powderly and of Mr. Blake, is but another instance of the manner in which the rank and file of the order are

MISREPRESENTED BY OFFICIALS

who assume to be leaders, and who decide, without consultation, upon any course which they may be influenced to pursue by capitalists or other considerations. It is possible that Mr. Powderly withdrew his protest simply on account of the alleged actions of the St. Louis Assembly, feeling that he had no right to oppose their position in regard to the appointment, but this does not satisfy the Knights as a mass, who know how the officials of assemblies are often led by the nose by capitalistic and political influence.

The Knights here have established the fact that Furlong's appointment is to be a reward for his services in Indiana during the campaign, and to Russell Harrison in the $40,000 libel suit of Schuyler Crosby against "Prince" Russell's Montana newspaper, and with these weapons in their hands, with the declaration of Furlong that his mission in life was to break up labor organizations, they think they are strong enough to make it very hot for the administration if the former Pittsburger be appointed.

MANY KNIGHTS DISSATISFIED.

A special from Franklin, Pa., to-night says: The District Assembly of the Knights of Labor, composed of the assemblies in Erie, Warren, Venango, Crawford and Forest counties, closed a three days' session in this city to-day. The representation was large. The sessions of the assembly were secret, but it was learned that a vast amount of very important business was transacted. The proposed appointment of Thomas Furlong as Chief of the United States Secret Service was discussed, and the members very emphatically expressed themselves as opposed to the appointment.

MAKING THEM SKIP.

Public Printer Palmer Cleaning House at a Lively Rate—The Dead Beats and Trimmers Packing Their Grips for a Trip.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Public Printer Palmer has just been giving the Government Printing Office a lively overturning. He has discharged about 40 employes, all of them Democrats, and nearly every one appointed through the influence of Senator Gorman by the late Benedict. Gorman got more employes into the printing office than all other Congressmen combined, and it was said that he would be able to keep them there through the influence with the President of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and Steve Elkins. But either Gorman has been indifferent, or the "influence" has not worked as anticipated.

Among those dismissed is E. W. Oyster, foreman of the specification room, one of the most prominent Knights of Labor and members of the Federation of Labor in the District. He is an old employe, and formerly from Pennsylvania. When Rounds was appointed Public Printer, Oyster was also an aspirant. His failure soured him and he became a Democrat. When Benedict was appointed, Oyster was also in the field, and, believing in Cleveland's re-election, he talked free trade and stuck to the Democrats. After the election he endeavored to trim his sails for the new trade wind, but it was concluded he was too smart for his place. He and two or three of his enthusiastic supporters were among those who walked the plank.

Ramsey, who is appointed to this very desirable place to succeed Oyster, is a brother of Edward Ramsey, of the *Craftsman*, which paper Oyster and others of the Columbia union endeavored in every way to "down" during the tenure of Benedict. These removals are the cue to the determination of Mr. Palmer to clean the trimmers, dead beats, barnacles and demagogues out of the office, and fill it with respectable and practical men.

IMPORTANCE OF IRRIGATION.

Secretary Noble Appoints a Commission to See it Done in France.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—C. A. Kenaston, of the Geological Survey, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior a special commissioner of the Department, to visit France for the purpose of studying the irrigating systems of that country, with a view to the improvement of our own.

The reclamation of the arid regions of the West is regarded by Secretary Noble as of such vast importance that an effort will be made to utilize all available knowledge of the best systems in use throughout Europe. Mr. Kenaston has been supplied with letters of introduction to the French Ministers of Public Works and Agriculture, and to Minister Reid.

MANY MILLIONS CHANGE HANDS.

Treasurer Huston Gives Ex-Treasurer Hyatt a Receipt for $771,500,000.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Treasurer Huston to-day gave a receipt to ex-Treasurer Hyatt for $771,500,000 representing the amount of money and securities in the United States Treasury turned over by the latter to the former. Of the above sum, $237,208,402 is actual cash, the remainder including United States bonds and the reserve fund.

Ex-Treasurer Jordan happened in Mr. Huston's office about the time the receipt was passed, and remained to witness the transaction.

HE FISHES WITH QUAY.

One of the Recommendations That Is Bound to Have Its Influence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Mr. William M. Henry, of Kittanning, editor of the *Armstrong Republican*, who was recently appointed Chief of the Division of Indian Accounts in the Treasury Department, assumed charge of his desk to-day.

Mr. Henry is a particular friend of Senator Quay, and is not only found at the Senator's elbow in politics, but also in his fishing excursions, and tells many an exciting adventure when with him on sports with the rod and line.

THE EDITOR NEVER FORGOTTEN.

Another Newspaper Man's Work Rewarded by the Administration.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following appointments were to-day made by Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau:

Henry Carroll, D. D., of North Plainfield, N. J., as a special agent to collect church statistics. Dr. Carroll is the editor of the New York *Independent*. Charles Kirschhoff, Jr., of New York, as a special agent to assist in the collection of statistics of copper, lead, zinc and other ores throughout the United States. John Bierkentine, of Philadelphia, as a special agent to assist in the collection of iron ore statistics.

Only One Bid for Steel Shells.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Only one bid has been received for furnishing 100 7-inch and 100 11-inch steel shells, that of the Standard Steel and Casting Company, of Thurlow, Pa., as follows: Seven-inch shells, $66 85 each; 11-inch shells, $135 each. No award has been made.

Tummy Must Have Money.

LONDON, August 1.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Samuel Storey, a Radical, moved an amendment reducing the grant to the Prince of Wales to £21,000. The motion was rejected by a vote of 201 to 62.

FISK NOT A FLOPPER.

The Great Prohibitionist in Search of the Man Who Said He Was About to Leave His Party for the Republicans.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—There's a man in New Jersey somewhere whom General Clinton B. Fisk wants to catch. This man, whoever he is, has been writing articles from Trenton to various newspapers, saying that General Fisk has practically deserted the Prohibitionist party and is now a free lance, who will probably take the first graceful opportunity he can to get back into the warm fold of Republicanism. The latest article of this description appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, on July 28. General Fisk says the man wrote a lot of stuff in the same vein for the *Mail and Express*, until Colonel Shepard stopped it. The *Commercial Advertiser*, too, has been among the victims. The articles are based on General Fisk's advocacy of a restoration of the high license law to the New Jersey statute books. He proposes to get it back by advising people to vote with the party that will put it back.

"I don't believe in high license," General Fisk said to-day, "but I believe in letting the people who do believe in it find out that with high license drunkenness increases, and that prohibition is the only true remedy. I may vote for a Democrat or a Republican next fall, but it will be under the Prohibition flag. The situation in New Jersey is this: We will all unite under the one flag, upon one candidate, for Governor M. LeMonte. For the Legislature the different districts will probably adopt as their nominees such men nominated by another party who are known temperance men. In many cases, doubtless, such men will be Republicans. In my county, Monmouth, on the other hand, it will be policy to vote with the Democrats if they put up a man of temperance principles, because Monmouth is strongly Democratic anyway. If Major Yard, a Democratic leader there, and a temperance man, is nominated by the Democrats, as is likely, I will support him.

"So it will be elsewhere. Our policy is to put our Legislative votes on temperance men of any party where they can be elected, though of course there are many in the party who would not vote for any but a Prohibitionist under any circumstances."

KILLED A SEA SERPENT.

The Immense Monster That Was Slaughtered by Means of Bombs.

PANAMA, July 24.—Captain William F. Smith, of the bark Nautilus, reports that when off Cape Berkely, Galapo Islands, a sea serpent was seen about 30 yards from the vessel. Captain Smith estimated the serpent's length at 80 feet, and he was twice as large as a barrel in the thickest part. The head was shaped like a snake, only on the extreme end of the upper jaw there was a ridge or bunch. The head was about three feet in length, and about two feet back of the head was a mane of hair. No fins were seen. The tail was long and spreading and shaped like that of an eel.

All had a good view of him, while he was slowly coming toward the ship. The captain and mate loaded two bomb guns and banged away at him, and for about 15 minutes there was quite a circus, the serpent lashing the water with his tail and running his head out four or five feet. At last he ran out his head, whisked around and sank, dead. Both bombs hit him. When he went down he was not more than 20 feet from the ship, and so, of course, we had a good look at him.

A CHICAGO JEWELRY JOBBER

Comes to Grief, and His Stock is Attached by the Creditors.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The Sheriff to-day levied on the jewelry stock of Max Young, a jobber in jewelry at room 6, 170 State street. The stock was first attached at the suit of the Dueber Watch Case Company, on a claim of about $2,600. Later in the day a judgment for $2,100, in favor of the Chicago National Bank, was entered up and a levy made to satisfy it. His stock of goods on which the levy was made is estimated at about $10,000.

His liabilities are nearly all in the East, and it is not known how much they amount to. It is believed, however, that they will considerably exceed the assets. Young dealt with watch and watch case manufacturers who are outside the trust.

SEXTON REITERATES HIS CHARGE

That President Harrison's Letter to Him Had Been Opened.

LONDON, August 1.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has written to the United States Legation with reference to the letter received by him from President Harrison. He reasserted that the letter had been wilfully opened and defaced before it reached his hands.

The seal, he says, had been melted, and gum was scattered over the outside of the envelope. The gum used by the person who opened the letter and the gum originally on the envelope were palpably different.

BOULANGER ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

He Says His Defeat Was Due to the Ambitions of Local Candidates.

LONDON, August 1.—General Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he attributes his defeat in the elections for the councils general on Sunday last to the ambitions of local candidates. He declares that he is confident of the result of the elections in France for members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Political circles in Paris here regard the manifesto of General Boulanger as weak and as not likely to improve his position.

A PALACE STEAMER WRECKED.

The Pride of the St. Lawrence River Shivered Upon a Rock.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 1.—The palace steamer St. Lawrence, which has for several seasons been the pride of her officers and the best of the Thousand Island line of boats, ran on a rock off Hog Island, in the Canadian channel, to-day, and is going to pieces. She had on board nearly 900 people, who were safely conveyed to the adjoining islands. It is expected that the steamer will go to pieces during the night.

A CONTINGENT FAILURE.

The Worsted Mills Patronized by Lewis Bros. & Co. Forced to the Wall.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Scheppers Bros., whose worsted mills at American and Diamond streets were closed down on account of the failure of Lewis Bros. & Co., who handled their entire products, made a general assignment to-day. Nothing could be learned to-night as to the amount of their liabilities.

The firm owes $11,000 in wages. The firm did a business of from $600,000 to $800,000 a year.

Summer Snow Storms.

LONDON, August 1.—Snow storms and icy rains prevail throughout Switzerland. The mountain passes are partly blocked. Extensive floods are reported in Silesia.

NO LINE WAS DRAWN.

North and South Unite in a Memorable Dedication Service.

A MONUMENT TO THE PILGRIMS

Unveiled at Plymouth Rock With Appropriate Ceremonies.

KENTUCKY FURNISHES THE ORATOR.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge Eloquently Describes the Puritan Virtues.

A handsome monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was dedicated at Plymouth Rock yesterday. Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was the orator of the occasion. The exercises were of a very interesting character.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PLYMOUTH, MASS., August 1.—Under skies which ever and anon poured forth a copious libation in honor of the ceremony a vast concourse of people to-day assisted in the dedication of the monument erected in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. The monument is situated on one of the highest hills in Plymouth, about northwest of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed, and west of the anchorage of the Mayflower. As it now stands completed it cost about $200,000. It is of solid Hallowell granite throughout, and consists of an octagonal pedestal 45 feet high, upon the center of which stands the figure of "Faith."

This figure is 36 feet high, and rests with one foot on Plymouth Rock, holding in her left hand the open Bible, while the right arm, uplifted, points heavenward to emphasize the meaning. Mr. Hammatt Billings, a Boston architect, designed the monument, which was started in 1853, and after his death in 1874 his brother Jack carried it on. The following is the inscription on the main shaft: "National Monument to the Forefathers, erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty."

A DAY OF REJOICING.

The celebration began at sunrise with a salute by Battery A and the ringing of bells. The morning trains brought vast numbers of strangers and a great throng surrounded the new monument at 9:30 when

The Pilgrim Monument.

the dedicatory exercises were carried out by the Masonic Grand Lodge according to the ritual of their order. At 11 o'clock the procession moved over an extensive route in seven divisions.

At the completion of the parade the officers and members of the Pilgrim Society with the orator, poet and invited guests, took their places in the great dining tent, and the feast provided for the occasion was discussed for an hour. Governor Long then introduced Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the orator of the day, with the following remarks:

The celebration of the completion of the national monument to the Pilgrim Fathers would, indeed, be dwarfed in the grandeur of its purpose if every State in the Union, and every race and color that is an element of the American people, were not participant in person or in interest in its dedication, for the pilgrim still lives wherever the American flag floats. He shines in every star of its constellation and waves in every stripe in its folds. His stock has spread wide across the Republic, and his characteristics and influence,

MOLDING ITS INSTITUTIONS,

have spread more widely still. The great Federal Union, mightiest among the nations of the earth, is itself substantially the expansion of his compact in the cabin of the Mayflower. What then could be more fitting than that the oration of the day should be spoken by a son of a sister State? Let us call him from the South! Let us call him from Kentucky, birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, himself of Plymouth county descent. And from Kentucky whom else shall we call than her most eloquent orator, who represents in Congress the home of Henry Clay, and who so recently on the floor of the National House spoke words of graceful and generous tribute to Massachusetts.

Always sustaining the high reputation of the orators of his native State he will to-day sustain the reputation of the successive orators of Plymouth Rock. And yet when you look on his face, as I have so often looked on it with the eyes of personal friendship and esteem you will say that it seems like the face, not of a stranger, but of a veritable descendant of the Mayflower. I present to you and I bid a hearty old colony welcome to the Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

The appearance of Mr. Breckinridge was greeted with applause. After this subsided he delivered his oration, during which he said, in part:

No historian has given to those who first suffered for the sublime truth that human freedom was impossible except by the separation of church and State, that place of eminence which is by right theirs. This is the truth to which the Pilgrim Fathers testified. This truth they first brought to America; this is their true honor; this is their fadeless crown.

A NOBLE INSTRUMENT.

These immigrants did not believe in a theocratic State any more than in a secularized church. It was necessary to organize a form of government and out of that necessity sprang that noble instrument known as the social compact of the forefathers. That such a compact was deemed necessary demonstrates how scrupulously these men held to separation of church and State. Already they by their own convictions of the province of its powers and the limitations of its authority, felt compelled to form a civil body politic.

True emigrants do not leave their country behind them: they carry it with their faith and custom. Men die, these survive. They enter into the beliefs, convictions, life and hopes of composite people who are born, trained and live under their influence. These forefathers brought with them their conception of England—their England. They brought no titles or ranks, priestly hierarchy: no ecclesiastical ranks and orders; no complicated system of fees. But they did bring with them monogamic marriages, with its individuality and sanctity of home, the rights of the subject to the protection of law, the sacredness of individual property, the precedent of consent before the levying of taxes and the right to express in some legal and prescribed manner their will for those who were to represent them in legislature and church.

It is not true, except in a narrow sense, that they were freed from the institutions of the old world and at liberty to choose what material they would use in this new world. No men were ever fully committed by the prepotency of blood, race, training, life and convictions as these grave, earnest, heroic "pilgrims," and the highest praise to be awarded them is that they were

FAITHFUL TO THOSE CONVICTIONS,

steadfast in that faith, unwavering in devotion to these beliefs. Let us be just to all. These were not exclusively theirs, nor did they alone bring them in. But this immigration was peculiar—that a church, as a church, should found a settlement—and, therefore, peculiar in the form of organization which this produced, and in the selection of the persons composing it; peculiar in that it was the first colony because of its belief in the freedom of the church from State regulation; peculiar in that it landed in territory not included in the permission granted to it, and where there was no superior, except the somewhat uncertain rights of the King, and, therefore, it had to form a government for itself; peculiar in the instrument which this exigency produced.

During the first year, under the compact made on shipboard, meetings had been held and some laws or ordinances enacted. These meetings were the first "town meetings" which perhaps is the peculiar political feature of New England development. And in the congregational form of church government the congregational meetings are simply religious town meetings. The influence, educational, political and religious, of these town and congregational meetings on the development both individually and politically of the citizens of the State cannot be overestimated.

My countrymen, the chiefest merit of those to whose memory this monument has been erected was their loyalty to the truth, as they saw the truth. This is the noblest attribute of man that he can love truth supremely—the truth as we see it. To be loyal to that truth is our supremest duty.

A BANK IN MOURNING.

Two of the Employes of a Wheeling Institution Alleged to Have Appropriated Over $30,000—Both of Them Are Now Under Arrest—It Will Cause a Social Sensation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, August 1.—There will be a big sensation in social and financial circles to-morrow when it becomes known that Harry Seybold, teller in the Bank of Wheeling, and George Hennig, also an employe in the institution, have been arrested charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. The parties named were taken into custody very late to-night and are now in charge of the sheriff and his deputies.

The amount of the shortage is large, reaching at least $30,000, and perhaps exceeding that sum. It is understood that the crookedness extended over a period of about two years, and that a systematic method was pursued, the books being falsified so as to conceal the true state of affairs. The discovery of a shortage was made sometime ago, and the bank officials attempted to unravel the mystery themselves. They ran out two or three clews, and then concluded to call in outside aid.

This was done, and about ten days ago it became settled that at least $30,000 was missing. Then the question of settling upon the guilty parties came up, and this took time. Finally it was decided that Seybold and Hennig were the ones responsible for the crookedness, and at 10 o'clock to-night officers started out to make the arrests. Hennig was captured without trouble, but it was midnight before Seybold was taken into custody. The latter is the son of the cashier, and comes of a family standing high in social and business circles.

At 1 o'clock Harry Seybold made a full confession. He exonerated Hennig from all blame, and said he took the money on the 10th day of last May. The package contained $24,000 in cash, and was removed from the vault to Seybold's house. There he kept it until May 16, when he deposited $12,000 in various banks to the joint credit of himself and Hennig, and told all who asked about it that they had won the money in the Louisiana lottery. To Hennig he said he had borrowed the money, and intended to buy a gold mine with it. About $14,000 of the money has been recovered, and property to about the like amount has been attached, so the bank will be amply protected.

WILLIAM IN ENGLAND.

Germany's Emperor Visits His Royal Cousins and Takes Dinner.

LONDON, August 1.—The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, accompanied by the German squadron, has arrived at Dover. Salutes of artillery were fired in honor of the Emperor.

Emperor William will land at Trinity Pier at Cowes, where he will be met by the Prince of Wales. The Emperor and suite and the Prince of Wales will then enter carriages and proceed, under a military escort, to Osborne, where the Queen will receive the royal visitor on the steps of the main entrance. Lord Salisbury and the other Cabinet Ministers and the principal Court officials will be present. In the evening the royalties will have a family dinner.

A BLOCK WORTH $1,000,000

In Wichita is to be the Prize of a Legal Struggle.

WICHITA, August 1.—Suit has been commenced in the District Court of this county by alleged heirs of D. W. Gilbert to recover a block of property here valued at $1,000,000. D. W. Gilbert was a banker here in 1871, but before he died he moved to Ohio. His will provided that his property should be distributed among his legal heirs, and in a codicil his sisters' children were named as such, together with the testator's father and mother.

The property was divided between the two latter. The nephews and nieces now sue for possession. The property is now owned by as many as 200 different people, and they have combined to fight the suit.

CANADA STILL EXCITED.

The Dominion is Angry, but Will Have to Do as England Says.

OTTAWA, ONT., August 1.—Excitement over the seizure of the sealer Black Diamond in Behring Sea still continues. The Government is in communication with officials at Victoria, British Columbia. The report that Canada has advised a bold policy of reprisal is unfounded. The Government is not disposed to recognize American pretensions in Behring Sea, but after all will have to acquiesce in the course of the imperial authorities.

No word has been received from England on the subject, but it is believed that Lord Stanley is in constant communication with Lord Salisbury.

THEY WILL GO AHEAD.

Milwaukee Will Have a G. A. R. Encampment in Spite of All Opposition.

MILWAUKEE, August 1.—The boycotting circular of the eight State Department Commanders was discussed at a meeting of the local Grand Army Encampment Council to-night. After a stormy session resolutions were adopted to go ahead with the preparations for the encampment; that the usual parade be held despite the refusal of those commanders to take part in it; that the Grand Army from Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska be organized into provisional battalions and given a place in the parade.

LIKE A LITTLE MAN

John L. Sullivan Decides to Go to Mississippi and Stand Trial.

HE WON'T DENY HIS IDENTITY,

The Only Way in Which He Could Fight the Requisition Warrant.

HE HAS NO DOUBTS HE WILL BE FINED,

But No Thoughts of Imprisonment Now Enter the Champion's Mind.

Much to the surprise of many, John L. Sullivan, when arraigned in New York yesterday, made no opposition to the requisition of the Governor of Mississippi, but said he would go South at once. He doesn't expect to be imprisoned, but thinks a fine will settle his case easily.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 1.—It may have been the effects of a night spent in police headquarters, where there is no bar, that gave Champion John L. Sullivan such a rusty appearance this morning. His massive, square face was colorless, and there was a deeper droop to the corner of his mouth than usual. Being a great fighter, he was, of course, treated with profound deference, and so much time was given him to prepare himself that it was nearly 11 o'clock before he started for the General Sessions.

Mulberry street was jammed with a wild assortment of men, women and children. The coach could scarcely find a passage, and it took half a dozen big policemen to keep the crowd from forcing an entrance into the building. When Sullivan appeared and squared his shoulders at the lowering day, the crowd cheered hoarsely and waved their arms like a multitude of roosters flapping their wings and crowing.

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

The big fellow wore a stiff-brimmed straw hat, with a broad black band, a woolen shirt and a cutaway coat. He has started in to raise a mustache, which has not yet gone beyond the bristle period. He lumbered down the stone steps and clambered into the coach. Closely following him were Deputy Sheriff Childs, the bearer of Governor Lowry's requisition from Mississippi, a slender man, with a reddish mustache and long chin whiskers, and Detective Sergeants Adams and Kernan, of the Central office.

The proud coachman cracked his whip and drove rapidly for a dozen blocks before he had succeeded in shaking off the yelling mob of boys that pursued him. News of the champion's expected arrival at the General Sessions had already spread about, and Chambers street, in front of the brown stone building, held an excited mob.

When the coach drew up before the building there was a rush for it, but the policemen threw themselves into the breach and

KEPT A PASSAGE OPEN

for the champion. He was led into Colonel Fellows' private office, where he seemed a little out of place. Assistant District Attorney MacDona said to him: "Sullivan, the only way you can get of this is to deny your identity and say you are not John L. Sullivan."

Around Sullivan stood Billy Muldoon, Mat Clune, Jack Barnitt, Mike Cleary, Charley Johnston, Jimmy Wakely, Daniel Murphy and Billy Bennett. Delancy Nicoll had been retained shortly after Sullivan's arrest on Wednesday night, but it was midday before he appeared. He then led Sullivan into a private room and advised him to return to Mississippi without a legal fight. He assured Sullivan that this would be the wisest thing he could do, and would tend to make his punishment very light.

"The nicest thing to do is to go right back," said Nicoll.

"It would be a great deal nicer not to have to go," growled Sullivan, and then he added, hastily: "I am your true and personal friend, John L. Sullivan."

HE TAKES HIS MEDICINE.

Having paid for the advice, the big fellow concluded to take it, and announced his readiness to go back to Mississippi. Then there was a rush for Supreme Court chambers. As soon as the champion appeared the crowd on the street tore wildly after him, and in a jiffy the court room was packed.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien gazed in astonishment at the crowd. Assistant District Attorney MacDona explained that Governor Lowry was the author of a requisition for the apprehension of John L. Sullivan, which had been duly signed by Governor Hill. He said that a writ of habeas corpus could be applied for if the identity of the prisoner was denied.

"Mr. Sullivan does not deny that he is the person named in the warrant," said Mr. Nicoll. "I have had no opportunity to examine the papers, but I am satisfied that the proceedings are regular, and that they can't be successfully attacked. Mr. Sullivan has already made up his mind to return to Mississippi and submit himself to the authorities there."

NOT A LAW BREAKER.

Mr. Nicoll made a speech to the effect that Sullivan had no idea, when he became engaged to fight, that he would violate any law. He had been advised that there was no law against prize fighting. He supposed when he left New Orleans that he was to fight in the State of Louisiana, and it was not until the night before the battle that he was informed that the fight was to take place in Mississippi.

The champion had sat right behind Nicoll during this speech. In obedience to an order from his counsel he rose, and, leaning over the lawyer's table, carefully adjusted a pen in his muscular fingers, and, with his head bent on one side, laboriously wrote his name on the papers.

When Sullivan left the court he drove to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he had luncheon with Deputy Sheriff Childs, Detective Sergeant Adams, Jack Barnitt and Dan Murphy.

SULLIVAN VERY BLUE.

The champion felt very blue, and was inclined to be surly. "What's a teller going to do," he said, "when he can't follow his business? Fightin' is my business. That's how I make a livin', and I ain't got any other way of doin' it."

Then he moaned over the loss that the forced journey to Mississippi would entail. The Academy of Music, which had been engaged for the big fellow's benefit to-morrow night, was to be paid for by a percentage of the receipts; but about $2,000 worth of tickets had been sold, and this was considered as a dead loss. Then the Academy of Music in Brooklyn had been engaged for a like purpose for Saturday night. A deposit has been paid to the manager, and this will be lost unless the date for the show can be set forward.

Deputy Sheriff Childs was anxious to get back home as soon as possible, and as nothing could be gained by delay, Sullivan

AGREED TO START AT ONCE.

None of his friends cared to go with him except Muldoon, Murphy and Barnitt, all of whom were compelled to remain in town on business, and so Clune, the hotel proprietor, said he would see the big fellow through. Sullivan threw a few necessary articles in a small handbag, and at 4:45 o'clock Sullivan, Childs, Adams and Clune left the hotel in a coach. They left on the 6 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This will land them in Marion county, Miss., on Monday, but too late for court proceedings.

Sullivan, as well as all his friends, think the penalty will only be a fine, which, as Mr. Clune is with him, can easily be settled. Such an idea as a term of imprisonment has not entered the head of any of them.

NO DESIRE TO LIVE.

A Strikingly Lovely Girl Commits Suicide at a Summer Resort in a Dramatic and Original Manner—Unrequited Love Drove Her to It.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUBURN, N. Y., August 1.—News was brought from Glenhaven, on Skaneateles Lake, last night that a guest at that resort, Miss Lillian Dumont, of Brooklyn, who came with her mother some time ago, had committed suicide the night before. The fact was not discovered until this morning, when a lady going to the toilet room in the hotel was startled, on opening the door, to find a lady dangling from its top. The pull at the door necessary to open it with the extra weight almost simultaneously threw the body to the floor. It was found to be that of Miss Dumont, and it was quite cold, showing that death had occurred the night before.

Miss Dumont had gone to her death in evening attire, having dressed for the little hop which is a nightly feature of life at Glenhaven. She had danced a short time before, making an excuse to her friends for leaving the ballroom. Her continued absence did not seem to create any alarm, and, indeed, she was not missed, it being supposed she had retired earlier than usual. When the body was found it was devoid of the dress, waist and one or two other garments underneath, Miss Dumont having removed them in order to get at her corset. From this she had taken the laces, and with them had made a cord to hang herself. The clothes she had laid aside were carefully placed in the toilet room, and her jewelry, including her diamonds, as studiously disposed of.

Miss Dumont was between 20 and 23 years of age, a girl of striking loveliness of person and charming manner. She had been a visitor at Glenhaven for the last three years, and was usually accompanied by some member of her family. Her father and mother are alive, and are people of prominence in Brooklyn, where Mr. Dumont at one time was rated a wealthy man. At present the family occupy one of the handsome residences, although misfortunes of a financial nature have preceded the great sorrow now thrust upon them.

Charles Dumont, a brother of the suicide, has been a well-known visitor at the Glen, and a leader in its summer festivities. The motive which prompted the deed cannot be surmised, but it is whispered that hers is a case of unrequited affection. On Tuesday night it was not noticed that she exhibited any especial sign of melancholy or distress.

POETRY GAINS A PARDON.

An Englishman Rewarded for His Lines on President Harrison.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—A campaign poem in praise of Harrison, which a forger in San Quinton prison wrote last fall and had printed in a local paper here, has just secured his pardon. This shrewd fellow wrote a 36-line poem, entitled "The Old Soldier's Story," giving a stirring description of how General Benjamin Harrison led the troops at Resaca, and drove like chaff before the wind the traitors to this land. Each verse ended with the significant campaign refrain.

And as we followed him that day across the bloody plain.
We'll rally to our country's aid and follow him again.

This poem, with an account of the author, was dispatched to Mrs. Harrison just after the election of her husband. She sent to the convict a reply full of religion and good advice, and asked him when his term expired. He lost no time in returning the facts, in genuine pathetic style. Mrs. Harrison referred the matter to Mrs. George W. Stout, of Easton, Pa., who secured the facts about the convict's record, verified them in England, returned the documents to Mrs. Harrison, who about a month ago mailed them to Governor Waterman, of California, asking him to pardon the prisoner.

Waterman found mitigating circumstances in the prisoner's conviction, and that he had only one year to serve, so this week he granted the pardon. The released convict is an Englishman, and says he is a reformed man.

A MARVELOUS FAST.

Not an Ounce of Solid Food Eaten in Full 50 Days.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 1.—Robert Marvel, of Pike township, this county, has reached the fiftieth day of his fast. A doctor from this city goes out every fifth day. The doctor said to-night that Marvel has not eaten an ounce of solid food in 50 days, and may live on in this way for 100. He continued: "That story recently published about his eating a piece of pie and some other things is untrue. During all these days he has taken several pints of milk. He is quite vigorous and pugilistic. This fasting has entirely changed his nature. Before he was very genial, now he is ready to fight anyone who comes near his bed. I have great trouble in feeling his pulse. He strikes at me, and if I get my hand on his wrist he twists it until I have to let go."

The disease Mr. Marvel is suffering from, the doctor thinks, has affected his brain. It is a disease of the arteries. Round, bony accumulations can be felt in the arteries at the wrist, and are probably present throughout the system. These cause paralysis of the swallowing apparatus, which prevents the taking in of food. Marvel is 86 years old.

O'Sullivan Wants a Change of Venue.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Counsel for Patrick O'Sullivan, under indictment for complicity in the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin, filed in Judge Horton's court this morning a new application for a change of venue. This action was caused on an informality in the motion to the same effect made yesterday. The new motion will probably be passed on by the Court to-morrow.

Ready for the Campaign.

COLUMBUS, August 1.—The Republican State Executive Committee to-day discussed preliminaries to the opening of the campaign and appointed sub-committees for active work.

Another Discovery of Gold.

MARSHALL, MO., August 1.—Indications of gold in paying quantities have been discovered on the farm of W. H. Dickson, near Arrow Rock. The gold is deposited in a bed of rock.

The Warrant for Burke's Extradition.

WINNIPEG, August 1.—The warrant for Burke's extradition will reach here on Saturday at noon, and on Sunday morning Chief Hub