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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889. THREE CENTS

A CLOUDY CONGRESS

Casts Several of Its Most Portentous Shadows Before the Storm.

VERY LIVELY INTERVIEWS

With Senators and Congressmen, on What They Anticipate.

SECTIONAL ISSUES TO BE UPPERMOST

Senator Wade Hampton Would Send All the Negroes to Mexico—Breckinridge, of Arkansas, on Civil Service and Election Bills—Anderson Thinks the Trusts Will Catch It—Butterworth Wants to Absorb Canada—A Trip Abroad Doesn't Change Tariff Views—Yoder, of Ohio, is Red Hot Against Keiferizing the House—Hard, of Missouri, and McCreary, of Kentucky, Speak Out.

Congressmen begin to congregate in Washington. Eight of them were interviewed yesterday and the day before, for THE DISPATCH. In forecasting their separate and individual views of what is on the programme, they agree wonderfully on one point. All of them—particularly the Southerners—expect a long struggle over the organization of the House. They say they won't submit to any monkeying with the rules or any Keiferization of Congress. Each one talks instructively.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The return of Harrison to the White House has brought a good many Senators and Congressmen back to Washington. Their views, which follow, give a pretty good idea of the foremost legislation that may be expected this winter:

"My position in regard to the colonization of the negroes," said Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to-day, "has been misinterpreted by numbers of people, who think that I am in favor of using force to get them out of the country. In consequence of this misinterpretation, I have recently received scores of letters, most of them anonymous, of an exceedingly abusive and denuncitatory character. I never said a word about forcing the negroes away. There is no doubt in my mind, though, that it would be better for the South, better for the negro, and better for the whole country, if the 'darkies' could be put by themselves. General Grant favored something of this kind when he advocated the purchase of some of the western islands. For myself, I would favor a bill giving governmental aid to the removal and settlement of those willing to emigrate. Then the negroes would have an opportunity of seeing what they could do for themselves in the way of self-government.

HE SUGGESTS MEXICO.

"Would one of the Western Territories do?"

"It would be better to have them go to Mexico or one of the coast islands."

"While the race conflict in the South has been exaggerated," continued Senator Hampton, "there is no doubt that the negro is growing restless and dissatisfied. The young negroes are not so thrifty as the old were and the education they are receiving is unfitting them to be laborers. The presence of the negro is also keeping desirable white immigration from the South. Taken altogether if something is not done to avert it, the friction between the two races must sooner or later end in bloodshed and loss of life."

"One of the most interesting questions to Southern members is whether the Republicans in the coming Congress will try to pass a national election law. It can't be done. If the Republicans aim to change the rules so as to deprive the minority of their rights, the minority will resort to the same tactics to prevent a change of the rules as they otherwise would resort to to defeat a measure to which they are unalterably opposed."

GREAT WITHOUT PROTECTION.

"The South," Senator Hampton said, "is destined to become great as a manufacturing section, but it does not need protection for its "infant industries." In coarse fabrics South Carolina is already underselling the cotton mills of Lowell. The reason why the South must become the great manufacturing section of the United States is quite evident. Our climate enables us to work 12 months in the year. Labor is cheaper and the cotton is grown right on the ground. These inducements are bound to bring capital to us. Then, in regard to iron, if we can produce that at $11 per ton, as is done, we have no need for protection. The South has superior natural advantages, and whatever protection the Government levies simply helps to keep up the competition in the North."

Congressman C. R. Breckinbridge, of Arkansas, said: "I have always believed in giving a fair trial to the theory of Civil Service reform we have adopted. I think the term 'civil service reformer' is a pretty broad and comprehensive one, and covers people of a great variety of views.

BROAD REFORM AND THE RACES.

"I have always called myself a civil service reformer, though differing radically from many other civil service reformers. I believe in making such changes in the law as experience may dictate and practice has shown what is needed. I dare say there are many abuses and things that need to be corrected."

"How about the passage of an election bill and the revival of the race question?"

"The people who make the most fuss about the race question are the people who understand the least about it. The electoral bill will have no more to do with the race question than it will have to do with the Chinese question. I judge by what is said by prominent men in public that there will be some legislation at the next session of the character of an electoral bill. The South will have no more interest in the bill than the North, and a bill that is bad in its scope will be no more objectionable there than in the North.

MIGHTY SEARCHING ALREADY.

"We already have a great deal of legislation in force relating to Federal elections. A great many people seem to think that there is no law on the statute books relating to Federal elections; but there is scarcely any offense that can be conceived of that the Federal Congress doesn't have jurisdiction over, and doesn't come immediately under the eye of the supervisors, and such laws can hardly be more stringent without going behind the Constitution of the United States, in which event they would be a nullity, and would be so declared.

"Those who agitate this subject build their theories upon the hypothesis that there is a general and comprehensive falsification of the negro vote in the South. That is false, utterly false, and therefore the South has no concern in such legislation. If the country wants to take the details of elections under immediate Federal supervision and try the experiment, I am inclined to think that those who are making so much fuss about the election bill will be surprised at the cordial support they will have from the South. We don't care any more about the effects of such a law than they do."

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

Representative Anderson, of Kansas, said: "I think it very likely the authors of the present Civil Service law will desire its further amendment, and that they will act accordingly. Doubtless its opponents will desire its repeal, so that amendments of every possible description will be offered, and doubtless some legislation secured."

"Do you think the present method of enforcing the law is calculated to produce the effect its framers desired?"

"My observation of the present working of the law leads me to believe that the methods of its enforcement now in vogue work great injustice in many cases, and are far from securing the objects of the law to the extent which its friends desire. For example, the practical tendency is to give life positions to certain citizens as against other citizens. The extreme tenure of the highest office under our Government—that of the President—is eight years, and it is somewhat difficult to see why clerical positions in the departments should have a greater tenure than that of the President and his Cabinet. The spirit of our institutions is against exclusive benefits to one class and against lifelong holding of office. I only mention this as an instance of what seems to me a defect in the present law; but, of course, others will see other points on which they will desire amendments."

TRUSTS ARE MENACED.

"Will any legislation be attempted at the next session on the subject of trusts?"

"Beyond all doubt there will. Many efforts will be made to protect the people against the greatest danger now threatening their prosperity. In what particular form the legislation will be presented, no one can now say. But the epidemic of controlling each class of business by some trust, which has raged and is raging in the United States to a wholly unprecedented degree, will inevitably and inexorably compel Congress to discuss and act upon that question. In view of the power of trusts and their interests in drafting legislation, no one can say what the result will be."

Representative Ben Butterworth has now settled down to hard work after his European trip. He was seen by a reporter to-day and asked if he would make an effort during the coming session of Congress to a closer relationship between Canada and the United States, as desired by his resolution introduced in the House last winter. He said:

ANNEXATION A GROWING NEED.

"I shall always endeavor to secure a closer relationship between the two branches of the English speaking family on this continent in the interest of larger opportunities and progressive civilization. What will be done this winter in the matter of extending our trade with Canada, I do not know. I am earnestly in favor, and always shall be, of an unrestricted trade with Canada, absolutely unrestricted commercial intercourse between the people of the two countries."

"Have you any way of judging whether the Canadians look more or less favorably on the proposition to annex their territory to the United States?"

"I do not know how the Canadian people feel about that. I have felt the necessity for the people of the two countries to come nearer together for some time. Our own advantage suggests that which is as apparent as the advantage it will be to Canada. It is simply a question as to when the people on both sides of the line will come to realize that their interests will require closer relations. I shall introduce a bill in the next Congress looking to closer commercial relations. I have no doubt but that the majority of our Canadians favor the establishment of unrestricted commercial intercourse. Beyond that I am not advised."

"Will the race question be a live issue this winter?"

"A race question that cannot solve itself when let absolutely alone is likely to be a problem not capable of solution by legislation."

THE TARIFF, AFTER A TRIP ABROAD.

"You have had a very satisfactory trip abroad?"

"It was a very hurried trip—a lively gallop, in fact, but in the light of my reading the places visited were full of interest, and such a trip is calculated to either broaden one's views or confirm one's convictions on certain subjects."

"Have your ideas on the subject of the tariff been at all influenced by what you have seen?"

"Not in the slightest degree. I found that my information in many respects was incorrect, but I am thoroughly satisfied that the protective system is a wise, philosophical, and humane one confined to its proper functions. It is in the interest of our country and every other country.

"I do not find, however, a trace of that pauper labor and wretchedness in Germany that I have often described with touching earnestness. That is all insufferable rot. The German people are a wonderful people. They are strong mentally, and those qualities are combined with candor and courage and industrial economy. I didn't see a weed or loafer in Germany. I didn't see a drunken man in Germany. I heard more music and saw more flowers in one town of that country than I did in all of Italy, which is supposed to be the land of flowers. The German soil is thin and poor, and, with abridged opportunities, the Germans accomplish what they do by herculean effort. They are a wonderful people."

SOMEWHAT REVOLUTIONARY.

Congressman Yoder, of Ohio, when interrogated, said: "An attempt will be make to pass an election bill. I didn't think so until recently. Senator Sherman's views, published within the past few days, convince me of this. Then the Republican party in New York and Massachusetts both urge such action. I see that Sherman recently said that the representation of the colored people in the South had been raised from three-fifths to five-fifths, and he thought they should have it or the representation of the South should be reduced."

"What do you think of such a bill?"

"I think it would be a subversion of the principles of the Government to pass it. The first attempt in this direction will be made when Congress meets in an effort to change the rules so that the Republicans will be enabled to turn out 18 Democrats, and do business without a quorum present. In other words, their majority will be so small that they will make an effort to change the rules that they may work readily whether they have a quorum or not. But if they undertake to Keiferize this Congress they will have a big contract on their hands." There will also be an attempt to abolish the internal revenue, for the abolition of which the Republican party is pledged. They would abolish the entire internal revenue tax before sacrificing the least in the way of the customs duty. I don't think they will accomplish their purposes, however. My idea is that the tax should first be taken off the necessities of life, and that raw material should be furnished as cheaply as possible to stimulate manufactories. The tax on alcohol and tobacco I consider the least odious. I would favor having cheaper blankets, cheaper tin buckets, before cheapening whisky and tobacco."

"How about the civil service?"

"An attempt will be made to refuse appropriation for it, and my idea is, that it may as well be repealed."

CAN'T KEIFERIZE THE HOUSE.

"What will the Democrats do if the Republicans try to give the seats in the contested cases to Republicans?"

"Well, if any attempt to Keiferize the House very little business will be transacted outside of passing the appropriation bill. The Democrats will stand out for their rights to the last."

"I don't see any form that legislative action could take on that subject," said Representative Hurd, of Missouri, when asked if he thought the race question would come before Congress. "The House is so evenly balanced that should such a measure be introduced it would at once become a partisan question the moment it approached Congress. I think there is likely to be some controversy on the race question, but if that is the case it will grow out of the attempt on the part of the majority to pass some sort of election bill."

"How about civil service?"

"The objectors to that commission have now been transferred from one party to another because of the change of the administration. When the Democrats were in possession of the places the complaints came from that side. My judgment is that there will be no legislation accomplished in the present Congress relating to the civil service. I don't believe it is practicable to make any change in the civil service law without a good deal of noise."

"Will there be any important new legislation?"

"My idea is that there will be very little, and that, I think, is the general impression among Congressmen. Very few, if any people, expect any material change in the tariff law. There will probably be an effort to repeal, in part or in whole, the internal revenue law. How that contest will come out nobody can tell. It will probably be a very close question. So far as I am concerned I am opposed to it. I don't think anyone expects a change in the tariff."

Congressman J. M. Farquhar, of Buffalo, is a strong advocate of Reed for Speaker. "Who will be the leader of the Republican side of the Chamber if Reed is made Speaker?" he was asked.

NO LEADER IS NEEDED.

"The majority doesn't need any leader," was the reply. "There are 15 committees, and the chairman of each of these is expected to be fully prepared to defend whatever comes from his committee. The Democrats had no leader in the last Congress. The most important thing that Congress ought to do during the next session, in addition to electing Mr. Reed as Speaker, would be to pass the bill giving a subsidy to American ships."

"If I could have my way about the adjustment of the tariff," Mr. Farquhar added, "I would dispose of it in very short order. My bill wouldn't be more than six or eight pages long. I would repeal the internal revenue, that is the tax on tobacco, except cigars and cigarettes, at any rate."

Representative James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, said: "In giving opinions remember that I speak only for myself. If the Republicans attempt to commit arbitrary, unjust and oppressive acts, the Democrats should fight them to the uttermost and oppose every parliamentary obstacle to their attempts. If they are liberal and just we will meet them half way. If they are not, our opposition should extend so far as to prevent the consideration of appropriation bills and other important legislation rather than submit and allow the majority to ride rough-shod over us. Then let the odium and responsibility rest on their shoulders."

WHAT THEY WILL RESENT.

"What would be considered the first overt act of hostility and oppression?"

"An attempt to revise the rules of the last House, and impose on the minority an arbitrary and tyrannical code. It is customary for a member of the majority to move that the rules of the preceding House be adopted until otherwise ordered by the House. I have looked the matter up for 19 years, and find that the precedent has not been broken. As soon as possible I will trace the precedent back to its beginning. If the majority fails to present this resolution and proceeds under general parliamentary rules, or limits the rules of the preceding House to a fixed date, it will be proof that they intend to revise the rules. I do not object to certain revisions, but I do object to any revision which will give the Republican majority power to oppress the Democratic minority. The minority has rights, and I repeat, if the majority attempts to unseat Democrats who are fairly and legally elected we will fight them with every parliamentary weapon."

"Do you anticipate a vigorous policy by the minority?"

"If the Republicans are sagacious they will not attempt it. At best they can have only three over a quorum, and will be unable to accomplish anything without Democratic aid. I hope they will be wise enough to adopt a moderate course."

"Will Speaker Carlisle be the minority candidate for Speaker?"

"I judge he will. He deserves it."

KING CAUCUS FOREVER.

"What do you think the best policy for the Democrats to pursue as regards party management in Congress?"

"The caucus plan has the most merits. It allows a full and free discussion of measures, and is far better than management by a committee. That plan was tried in the Fiftieth Congress, but was a failure. I saw it tried twice in the Kentucky Legislature with like result. It doesn't work well. The caucus affords the most representative system of management. I think that Mr. Carlisle will be elected chairman of the caucus to succeed the late Representative Cox."

"What legislation will be most objectionable to the Democrats?"

"The Sherman or Chandler Federal election bills, I have examined them carefully, and know that they are designed to disturb the peaceful relations which now exist in the South. Except in Congressional elections we still hold to the viva voce system of voting in Kentucky. A man walks up to the polls, is identified, and declares his preference. He names his candidates, or else says, 'I vote the Republican ticket,' or 'I vote the Democratic ticket,' and the Democratic and Republican judges of elections record his ballot. It works admirably in Kentucky, and cultivates a spirit of independence and equality. We do not want that system disturbed."

"How is politics in Kentucky?"

"The Democrats carried the State at the last election by over 30,000, and won a substantial victory, though the Republicans had been claiming the State. Kentucky was the first State to go Democratic after the war, and the first State to send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress. The Democrats are united, sanguine and solid for tariff reform. They are also satisfied with Mr. Cleveland's administration."

A PLACE FOR GEN. GOFF.

The President Wants Him to Wheel West Virginia Into Line.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The President's new "slate" as now understood, does not put Secretary Tracy into Mr. Miller's place, when the latter ascends the Supreme bench, but makes General Goff, the defeated candidate for Governor, of West Virginia, the Attorney General. The Department of Justice has an immense amount of powerful political machinery, and Mr. Miller will never be able to handle it successfully, being nothing of a practical politician. Mr. Goff is thoroughly trained in politics, and widely popular in the South.

The President's idea is that Mr. Goff could so arrange things as to steer West Virginia, and possibly some other Southern State into the Republican column in 1892. This would satisfy a pet scheme of his for making Republican supremacy sure without placing further dependence on New York, or West Virginia's six electoral votes would do the business at a pinch, he thinks.

THE SURPLUS SURELY GOES.

Imported Theatrical Scenery and Costumes Must Now Pay Duty.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOTSON, September 30.—A decision of the Treasury Department reached Boston to-day in regard to the importation of theatrical scenery, costumes, etc., always looked upon as tools of trade. Wilson Barrett had with him 340 tons of paraphernalia. The Cunard steamer Cephalonia landed the first installment to-day.

In spite of the custom of the department for the past three years, in considering theatrical effects as "tools of trade," Collector Saltonstall was this morning instructed by a telegram from Washington to assess duties on all that was dutiable of this importation by the Barrett Company.

Caught Cold While Chopping.

LONDON, September 30.—Mr. Gladstone has a slight cold, the result of becoming overheated while felling a tree on Saturday. He is confined to his room.

ALL SPLIT ASUNDER.

Dalzell Widens the Pension Breach by Alluding to Lies.

MONEY CAN'T BUY THOSE LETTERS

From Him, Unless Harrison, Sherman or Taylor Impugn Him.

THE BUREAU IN A STATE OF CHAOS.

Campbell, of Kansas, is Not Relished by the President for the Place.

Private Dalzell takes nothing back. Neither will he sell the Harrison, Sherman and Taylor letters bearing on the promises of his preferment for a deputyship. The pension office is reported to be in a chaotic state. Harrison doesn't want to appoint Campbell. Hartranft may get it.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CALDWELL, O., September 30.—Private Dalzell having intimated that original autograph letters from President Harrison, Corporal Tanner, Senator Sherman and Congressman Taylor corroborate his allegation that the Deputyship of Pensions was expressly promised to him, in Western editor to-day made the Private a liberal offer in cash for the whole batch, with a view to publication. The Private's reply was characteristic, and reads as follows:

I will not pretend to feel any indignation at the offer made by you as a business proposition solely, of course, nor shall I resent it as an insult, as many a saintly sinner would. Grant and Sherman both in their extremity sold all their correspondence for good money, and saw no harm in it if it affected any public interest or settled any historic question. Still these letters you ask for are very sacred to me. I would not part with them for any money. They will not be printed while I live except upon the demand of their authors. You need not smile back and say that I printed Tanner's letter. That looked bad. I did not like to do it. It was a necessity I could not avoid. I would publish any letter before any man should say I lied.

A CLEAR VINDICATION.

My word was called in question. Tanner's letter vindicated me, and I was compelled to publish it. There I rest my case.

I am corroborated in every statement I have made about Tanner and the Pension Office. Hence these smiles.

As Lazarus, I would not sell one of honest John Sherman's letters to be made public for all the wealth of California. I have his letters running back through nearly 30 years—sacred possessions to me—not a lie, not a broken promise in them, though they bear quiet testimony to the treachery, falsehood and double dealing of at least three Presidents! Colonel J. D. Taylor's letters are equally sacred and equally above all price. I know my duty to the President of the United States too well to commit the indecency of publishing his private letters to me running back through 15 years. I have never published a line of his letters or a word he said to me yet, nor will I do so unless the demand I have made is concluded. The testimony in chief is all in. If I am not contradicted I shall have nothing to offer in rebuttal; but if I must, I must. But when I do publish these letters, I will neither ask nor accept any money for them. For my own scribbling, I will accept the money the editors give me, but for private letters, call it out by their writers, not a cent. You will get them for nothing, or not at all. DALZELL.

PENSION AFFAIRS CHAOTIC.

As bearing upon another phase of the same live topic treated above, the following special telegram from Washington may be read with interest.

Affairs at the Pension Bureau are in anything but a satisfactory condition, as may be imagined from the fact that business flows with as much rapidity when there is not a Commissioner as when there is, and that the office has now been for some weeks without a responsible head. The Acting Commissioner, Hiram Smith, is a man who, like Tanner, had his maimed body to recommend him to the notice of the administration.

Corporal Tanner spends the larger part of his time in seclusion nowadays. Chance visitors at his home in Georgetown are kindly received, but not encouraged to repeat their visits frequently. His family stands guard over him to see that he does no more talking. In spite of their care, however, he has once or twice burst the bonds of silence to speak his mind about Private Dalzell, whom he now says he regards as a greater enemy even than Assistant Secretary Bussey. It would make the Private's ears tingle to hear the Corporal launch expletives at him; but there is no question among Tanner's friends here that Dalzell has killed Tanner's chances for any desirable place under the present administration. General Brown's for the Pension Commissionership, and his own for anything in anybody's gift, now and forever more.

It may be said, moreover, that any person chosen for Pension Commissioner by the President, if of higher rank than a captain during the war, will have his character thoroughly sifted as soon as his name comes out in the newspapers.

BEN AGAINST CAMPBELL.

The President Unwilling as Yet to Appoint Plumb and Noble's Man From Kansas—It May Be Ex-Governor Hartranft.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The telegraphic indorsements of Private Campbell, of Kansas, for Pension Commissioner, said to have been sent by Governors Foraker, Hovey, Pifer and Humphreys, added to the personal solicitations of Senators Ingalls and Plumb, to say nothing of the letter which Russell A. Alger was reported to have on its way to the White House under a special delivery stamp, seem to have availed nothing.

Secretary Noble was, at last accounts, favorable to the Kansas man, but the President still held out. He is determined to go slow, and it is not certain that he will let his Cabinet officers help him decide to-morrow who shall succeed Corporal Tanner.

Senator Sherman and Congressman Butterworth called at the White House to-day, ostensibly in the interest of Colonel Brown, of Cincinnati; but they could get not the slightest intimation of the President's purpose. If Secretary Noble has his way, Brown is out of it already.

The stock of ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is booming to-night, and what is supposed to be information straying from the Executive mansion is that, if the Pennsylvanians could all unite upon the ex-Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, he would pocket the plum.

A serious difficulty in the way of a speedy selection of Pension Commissioner is the peculiar temperament of the Secretary of the Interior. One promising candidate goes down after another, because Noble insists upon having something to say with regard to the management of the bureau if he takes it.

NOT A VERY GOOD SHOWING.

Failures for the First Nine Months of 1889 Compared With 1888.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—*Bradstreet's* tables of failures for the first nine months of 1889 show the following totals, as compared with the corresponding period last year: Nine months, total assets and liabilities in 1889: Failures, 8,334; actual assets, $50,751,994; liabilities, $101,755,518; per cent assets to liabilities, 50. In 1888: Failures, 7,330; actual assets, $44,649,552; liabilities, $83,941,991; per cent assets to liabilities, 53.1.

There were 610 failures in the Middle States in the first nine months of 1889, and 480 during the corresponding [illegible] of 1888.

NEARLY OFF AT LAST.

Fred Douglass and Party to Sail To-Day—A Change That Surprised the Entire Crew—Why Some of the Shifting Occurred.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—Another important transfer of naval officers, coincident with the attempt of the Navy Department to transport Frederick Douglass to his post as Minister to Hayti, was announced this afternoon. Captain Edwin M. Shepard, of the Kearsarge, which will leave for Port au Prince to-morrow with Mr. Douglass on board was relieved from command by a dispatch from Secretary Tracy, and Captain Whiting, who had been assigned to the Brooklyn yard, was detailed to take the vessel on her mission. The change was a surprise to everybody on board the Kearsage and in the Brooklyn yard. As soon as the message came Commander Shepard packed his baggage and left the ship without informing any of his officers to what duty he had been assigned or saying whether he had been relieved at his own request.

Mr. Douglass arrived in town from Washington early this evening. After dining with a friend he went to the navy yard, and his quarters on the Kearsage, which will sail at 9 o'clock in the morning, were promptly placed at his disposal. The Commander's quarters, with two large staterooms, were assigned him, and Captain Whiting will find accommodations in the wardroom, with the other officers, during the trip. Mr. Douglass is accompanied by his wife, a lady friend, and F. D. Bassett, who will act as interpreter. He had a few callers on board this evening.

"I have been most handsomely treated by the Commodore and the officers of the famous old ship," Mr. Douglass said to a DISPATCH reporter. "Everything possible has been provided for the comfort of myself and family, and I anticipate a pleasant voyage. There have been some unfortunate delays, but the reasons for them have been misstated and misconstrued. There is no truth whatever in some of the published statements about the motives of Commodore Kellogg, of the Ossipee, in asking to be relieved. The real and only reason the Ossipee was not used for the trip as first ordered was because of her unseaworthy condition. No; I don't know Commodore Kellogg personally, but I know about him, and I am sure he holds no such sentiments as have been ascribed to him in some quarters."

WINDOM IN FOR IT.

Lead Ore Men and Smelters Have a Grievance Against Him—They Accuse Him of Personal Reasons for Discriminating Against Them.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—The lead men of New York and the smelters of Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Ogden, South Dakota, Utah, Nevada and Washington say they have a grievance against the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury. They are very positive in their complaints against the Secretary, and base their statements on official documents on file in the Treasury Department. In a word, they assert that Mr. Windom refuses to exact a custom revenue of 1½ cents a pound on Mexican lead ores mixed with silver. They are equally positive that this amount of duty is prescribed by law on the ores in question, and some of those interested are convinced that unless this duty is imposed many of the Western lead mines will have to shut down. As it is, some of the mines in Montana and Idaho have already stopped; so said an eminent authority on lead to-day.

The imposition of the duty, the lead men say, would shut out the Mexican ores, and, should Mr. Windom continue to refuse to accept their interpretation of the law, they will have serious apprehensions concerning the future of the lead interests in this country. Mr. Windom is interested in the Topolobampo Railroad, and, it is said, is withholding his decision in the case until a much needed concession is granted it by Mexico.

In this connection a dispatch from Washington says: Mr. Thomas Ryan, the United States Minister to Mexico, arrived in the city this morning. He is away from his post for 60 days. He could not be found this evening, but it is understood that his return to this country is in part for the purpose of conferring with Secretary Blaine and the President, in regard to the lead ore question, and ascertaining the policy to be pursued by the United States. It is also probable that the presence in this country of the delegates to the International American Congress has had considerable to do with his visit to Washington.

AFTER HIS HEAD WAS CUT OFF

A Brakeman Plainly Proved That He Was Still Conscious.

NEGAUNEE, MICH., September 30.—Fireman Matthey Byo had an experience that he will never forget. A brakeman named Thomas Higgins slipped between two freight cars on a moving train near Maple Ridge. The signal to stop was given by another brakeman, who saw the fall, and the train stopped and backed up to where Higgins lay. Five cars had passed over his body, which was frightfully mangled. The head was completely severed from the trunk and lay several feet from the track.

Fireman Byo picked up the head, and was horror stricken to see the eyelids close and again open and partly close again. This was seen by Engineer William Whitney and the brakeman. All three were badly frightened. This sign of consciousness was given several minutes after the head was severed from the body. The three witnesses are reliable men, well known here.

TESTING THE CIGARETTE LAW.

Four Boys Found in Augusta With Paper-Tobacco Rolls in Their Pockets.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, GA, September 30.—The first case of violation of the new State law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors has been made out in Augusta. Tom Buck, Ed. Butler, Charley Harris and Will Olio, four white boys, all minors, were up before Recorder Dunbar, this morning, for being drunk. When the lads were arrested the officer found several packages of cigarettes upon their person, and after being closely questioned the boys admitted buying the weed from Mr. Mike Sheehan, a dealer on McKinnis street.

Judge Dunbar had a case docketed against Sheehan, who will be tried in the County Court for violating the cigarette law. The Augusta Brewery Company will also be prosecuted for selling the boys a keg of beer, off which they got boozy.

THE WORK MAY BE CONTINUED.

Governor Beaver Likely to Allow 500 Men to Finish Cleaning Up Johnstown.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, September 30.—Representative John M. Rose, H. W. Storey and Dr. J. C. Sheridan, representing the citizens of Johnstown, called on Governor Beaver at the Executive Mansion to-night to urge on him the necessity of retaining a force of laborers in the Conemaugh Valley to remove the debris from cellars and institute other needed sanitary regulations.

As a result of the conference 500 laborers, with the necessary carts, will probably be kept at work ten days longer, at an expense of probably $10,000 in addition to the amount that has already been disbursed by authority of the Governor.

THAT PRECIOUS BABY

Once More Coos and Crows in Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton's Arms.

IT RECEIVES A REGULAR OVATION,

All May's Landing Being Gathered at the Depot to Welcome It.

THE SCENE IN THE ATTIC PRISON.

A Tall and Mysterious Blonde From New York Visits the Prisoner.

Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton is happy again in the possession of the celebrated baby Beatrice. Sheriff Johnson's wife went to Philadelphia yesterday and obtained the little one from Mrs. Rupp and took it to its alleged mother. The meeting between Mrs. Hamilton and the infant is described as more touching than was that between Hamilton and his wife.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., September 30.—Baby Beatrice was restored to the arms of Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton this afternoon. The mysterious little chunk of humanity reached her at 5 o'clock. She was in the arms of Mrs. Smith Johnson, the benevolent wife of the urbane, accommodating and big-hearted Sheriff of this county. When Mrs. Johnson alighted from the Philadelphia train at the May's Landing Court House she met with a remarkable reception. Almost the entire population of the Court House district was at hand to receive her. Sheriff Johnson was the only notable absentee. His two sons were at the station, so were the two daughters of S. S. Hudson. Hudson is a candidate for re-election to the Assembly. He is a friend of Sheriff Johnson. He accompanied Mrs. Smith Johnson to Philadelphia this morning, in a decisive excursion for the recovery from Mrs. Rupp of the baby in litigation.

TAKEN TO THE JAIL.

When Mrs. Johnson stepped from the train, at the Court House, she handed Beatrice to her gallant escort. Captain Hudson bore the infant to the jail, heading the procession of curious observers from the landing. Sheriff Johnson stood on the porch of his house. He received the active persons in the case. Then he conscientiously closed his doors. The excluded multitude watched from the street the attic window of Mrs. Hamilton's prison.

Captain Hudson, followed emulously by Sheriff and Mrs. Johnson, was seen to present the infant to the prisoner's outstretched arms. Then the curtain was drawn. The agony that ensued was left to the imagination.

Mrs. Hamilton will not long enjoy the company of Beatrice. She cannot be held here, according to the statutes of New Jersey, after October 8. Sheriff Johnson is disposed to

GIVE HER ALL THE TIME

that is in his power to give. It was learned that he had been advised by Judge Reed, who pronounced the sentence upon the woman, to keep her as long as possible. This advice followed the letter written to the Judge by Mrs. Hamilton on the day following her sentence.

Sheriff Johnson said to-night that he had not yet determined when he would take Mrs. Hamilton to Trenton. "I will not take her there for a week yet," was his answer. Beside baby Beatrice, Mrs. Hamilton enjoys to-night the possession of three trunks containing the costly wardrobe that has been in the careful keeping of Mrs. Rupp. Her jewels, or an important part of them, were in her possession when she was first brought to the county jail. Everybody who was present at the trial remembers that Mrs. Hamilton, although

MODESTLY DRESSED,

wore a scarf pin of clustered diamonds. Her long gloves concealed her bracelets, studded with precious stones, and her costly rings.

A great deal of stuff has been published concerning Mrs. Hamilton's demonstrative interview with her husband, last week. The sole witness of that interview was Mrs. Johnson, who remained in the room. Mrs. Hamilton, on the entrance of her husband and Mrs. Johnson, stood at her window with her face buried in her handkerchief. Hamilton folded his arms and regarded her for several minutes before a word passed between them. The wife was the first to break the silence.

"Will you desert me, Ray? she said. Hamilton's rejoinder was the demand that she should disclose the parentage of the child. This Mrs. Hamilton refused to do as she did at the trial. The interview

TERMINATED UNSATISFACTORILY.

Hamilton is expected to see her again before she is taken to Trenton. Mrs. Hamilton's lawyer is expected to see her to-morrow. The report that Mrs. Hamilton is in a delicate condition is untrue. The announcement emanated from herself. Her physician is authority for the denial.

One of Mrs. Hamilton's visitors to-day was a woman who came here this afternoon from New York. She was a tall, striking blonde. She refused to give her name, but she bore a message to Mrs. Hamilton from Mrs. Swinton, and she was admitted by the Sheriff to the prisoner's room. She had been traveling all night, and was obliged to lie down at the jail before taking the last train back to New York.

POWDERLY NOT THERE.

Pittsburg Troubles to be Considered by the General Board, K. of L.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—Outside of the special interests which are to be considered by the General Executive Board, K. of L., at the meeting here there are several matters of interest to the Knights of Labor at Pittsburg. Local Assembly No. 1653, of Pittsburg, will present an application for a charter to take in all glasshouse packers not covered by Local Assembly 300, the American Flints and the Green Bottle Blowers' Assemblies. The Slaters, Marble and Tile Workers' Union and Musicians' Union troubles at Pittsburg will also be considered. All complaints, not only from St. Louis and the Southwest, but from all parts of the country, will be fully investigated.

At midnight Master Workman Powderly, who was due at 8 P. M., had not arrived. His failure to put in an appearance has not been explained, and it is thought he is in the city, hiding from reporters. The business meetings of the Executive Board will commence to-morrow.

THE STRIKE A FAILURE.

Rotterdam Dock Laborers Not Likely to Gain What They Desire.

LONDON, September 30.—The attempt of the Socialists to run the strike of the Rotterdam dock laborers has failed utterly, and the strike itself is likely to take a similar turn, partly owing to their interference. The disturbed portion of the town is so thoroughly guarded by troops and effectually covered by the arms of war vessels as to preclude any idea of success on the part of the strikers by violent means, and the ranks of the men who have taken the strikers, places are filling up rapidly.

John Burns sent £225 pounds from London for the relief of the strikers, but aside from this the contributions to the strikers' fund have been surprisingly small.

MRS. BLAINE'S DIVORCE.

The Forsaken Wife Determined to Secure a Legal Separation—Jimmie's Evident Attempt to Communicate With Her.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 30.—On October 28 Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., was to make her debut in New York as a professional actress. All her dates for 1889 have been cancelled, at a loss to Mr. Frohman, her manager. If she is able to leave her bed in another month it will be, in all probability, simply to move about her apartments on crutches, crippled by the inflammatory rheumatism, from which she is suffering.

Early last Saturday evening a gentleman called at The Percival, where Mrs. Blaine lives, and sent word upstairs that Mr. Philip Carpenter would like to know what Mrs. Blaine's condition of health was. He was assured that she was very ill and could see nobody. About the same time James G. Blaine, Jr., made his appearance and wandered about the lower hall and restaurant of The Percival, looking, it is supposed, for Mr. Carpenter. He made no inquiries about his wife.

Mr. Carpenter is a friend of young Mr. Blaine, and acted as his lawyer when young Blaine was sued, some time ago, by a firm of brokers on his failure to make good his margins in a stock speculation. Mrs. Blaine's friends think that young Blaine and his lawyer concluded to investigate for themselves the newspaper reports of Mrs. Blaine's condition. That Mrs. Blaine has made up her mind to secure a divorce from her husband is certain, and in determining on this course Mrs. Blaine has the full approval of her family and lawyers. Now that there is no present likelihood of her appearing on the stage, she feels that she has an opportunity to secure an absolute divorce without laying herself open to the accusation that she is advertising herself, and she has practically determined to take the decisive step.

When she has recovered sufficiently to travel Mrs. Blaine will take a course of treatment at some hot springs in the hope of effecting a permanent recovery.

STRUGGLE FOR AN HONOR.

A Mexican May be Selected to Preside Over the Pan-American Congress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 30.—A good deal of feeling is being developed over the question of the election of a presiding officer of the congress of the three Americas, which holds its preliminary meeting on Wednesday. It has been customary to give the position to the older and more important country, and on account of the appointment of ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, Chairman of the American delegation, it was supposed he would have the lead for the place. Notwithstanding this, quite a rivalry has sprung up among the Americans. Blaine, Henderson and Trescott, of the State Department, each have many advocates, and in view of a struggle a demand is springing up, which promises to become quite general, that the post of honor be accorded to one of the foreign delegates.

Senor Romero, for long years the Mexican Minister here, is most prominently mentioned, but among the South and Central American delegates there are a number of gentlemen who speak English perfectly, and are well qualified to preside, such as Pareira, of Brazil; Hurtado, of Columbia; Guzman, of Nicaragua, and others. Persons interested in the Nicaraguan Canal naturally support Guzman, but the popular feeling here is for Romero. The election of officers will take place Wednesday, and like other business will be transacted, as on Thursday morning the congress will start forth on its brilliant six weeks' tour.

STANDING UP FOR HER GIRLS.

St. Louis Doesn't Like Commissioner Wright's Latest Report.

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