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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1890. THREE CENTS

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WORKING THE WIRES

For the Purpose of Residing in the White House Four Years More.

JEALOUS OF SPEAKER REED.

Harrison Thinks the New Man From Maine is Too Ambitious.

SENATOR CULLOM A CANDIDATE.

He Has Already Incurred the Enmity of the Administration.

PLACES FOR FAITHFUL FRIENDS ONLY

Every indication points to the conclusion that President Harrison is hard at work for a second term. The power of the administration is already being used against Cullom and Reed, who are regarded as dangerous rivals. The Illinois Senator has been severely snubbed repeatedly. Harrison is quietly working against an early adjournment of Congress.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Like all of his predecessors in office, President Harrison is laying wires for a second term. Notwithstanding his apparent unpopularity and the general dissatisfaction engendered by his early appointments he hopes to succeed himself and will direct all of his future efforts to that end. But while Cleveland has no competitors Harrison finds several already prepared to enter the race and his principal endeavor now is to weaken and destroy them by a skillful use of patronage and by other means in his power to eliminate them from the contest so as to leave him in possession of the field. The State of Illinois is ready to present a clean-cut and formidable candidate in the person of Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who has long been regarded by sagacious politicians as a peculiarly available man.

THE REASON FOR IT.

The shabby treatment of the Illinois Senators in the matter of patronage is attributed to that fact. Senators Cullom and Farwell have been practically ignored, and the sole object in view in dispensing the patronage of Illinois seems to have been to build up a Harrison party in that State at the expense of the Senators and with the especial purpose of destroying the influence of Senator Cullom.

The first Federal appointment which surprised the good Republicans of that State was that of Dr. Wilcox as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Springfield district. Wilcox was a bolter of the Chicago convention from the instructions of the Illinois delegation to support Judge Gresham. He owed allegiance to no one politically, and his appointment by Harrison in the face of the fact that both the Senators and many Republicans had indorsed ex-Speaker Calhoun, of the Illinois Legislature, has probably made him one of the President's strongest adherents.

ANOTHER SIMILAR CASE.

In the case of the Collector of the Port at Chicago Senators Cullom and Farwell and the majority of the delegation in the House recommended William J. Campbell who is ranked among the shrewdest and cleanest politicians in Illinois. The appointment hung fire for a long time and finally John M. Clark, a man who became so indignant at the nomination of Harrison that he refused to vote and went to Europe, got the place.

It is understood by Illinois politicians that George M. Pullman, of palace car fame, secured the appointment. While the President objected to Campbell because he was the attorney of Armour & Co. he had no scruples in appointing the man recommended by Pullman, although the latter has an even greater monopoly in the manufacture and leasing of his palace car than Armour has in his beef-packing establishment.

These appointments can serve no other purpose than to build up an administration party in the State of Illinois and to fill the Federal offices with men who can be controlled in the interest of Harrison when the time comes to select delegates to the National Convention, at the expense of Cullom. The course of the President in regard to Illinois patronage has so far alienated Senator Farwell that he does not call at the White House or even speak to the President when thrown into his company.

AN OBJECT OF SUSPICION.

Speaker Reed, who has lately come to be regarded as a dangerous rival, has likewise aroused the President's suspicion and jealousy. In the distribution of patronage for the State of Maine he has fared quite as badly as Cullom in Illinois, and his recommendations seem to have been ignored. On one occasion when Reed had recommended a man for a place, and Harrison told him he would look into the man's character, the big Speaker made a sharp retort and left the White House in an angry mood.

As Speaker of the House of Representatives, seeking to control the action of that body in favor of a policy he has outlined, he finds himself interfered with at almost every stage by the "man at the other end of the avenue." Owing to this circumstance it has required the exercise of all the skill, vigor and diplomacy of which Reed is master to control his side of the House and to keep the forces in line. The consequence is that while in the main he has succeeded in carrying out his programme he has not accomplished all that he desired, owing to the sinister influences with which he has had to contend.

PRESIDENTAL INTERFERENCE.

Instances are given of the interference of Harrison with Reed's plans in the House of Representatives and of efforts on the part of the President to forestall the Speaker in public opinion. The Florida letter is cited as a case in point where the President sought an occasion to proclaim his stalwartism so as to offset the popular favor which Reed had obtained among Republicans for his parlimentary revolution.

It was also given out with a flourish of trumpets that the President had begun a thorough investigation of the subject of appropriations for public buildings in which he had even gone so far as to send for and obtain a list of the bills introduced with regard to the action of Congress upon them. It besides was announced that he proposed to exercise the veto power freely, and a start was made with the public buildings at Dallas, Tex., which was accompanied by a veto message pitched in a high key of retrenchment.

All this, Reed's friends allege, is intended to throw discredit on the House and mainly on the Speaker. It is charged, in addition, that Harrison is antagonizing Reed as far as he is able in the matter of the final adjournment of Congress, and that, while Reed is particularly desirous of having a short session, and a business one, Harrison is using his influence to have it prolonged into August or September, with a view of casting discredit upon the Speaker, who will be held to a strict accountability for any delinquency on the part of the body over which he presides.

A WESTERN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

The movements of certain members and elements known to be friendly to the administration and supposed to be in its interest have been watched, and the result discloses the fact that men like Anderson, of Kansas, for instance, who is a thick-and-thin administration advocate, are constantly throwing obstructions in the way of rapid progress of business in the House, much to the annoyance of the Speaker.

The consideration of the Oklahoma appointments has been fruitful of disclosing fully the purpose of Mr. Harrison. A Western Senator, who has received favorable consideration at the hands of the Republicans as a candidate for President on the Republican ticket in 1892, approached the President a few days ago in relation to appointments in Oklahoma. The Senator had a candidate for Secretary of the new Territory, whom he pressed very vigorously.

The applicant, now a resident of Oklahoma, was strongly indorsed by the leading politicians of his native State as a good man, and great stress was laid upon the fact that in his former State he was an important factor in politics. Incidentally it was also mentioned that he was a steadfast friend of the Senator who was seeking to secure his appointment. The Senator pleaded for his candidate, but was calmly told that there was too much politics about the man to admit of his appointment.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

The Senator withdrew his candidate, but as the Senator had been a member of the Conference Committee which shaped the bill providing for the formation of Oklahoma Territory, and had taken a deep interest in Oklahoma for a long time, he presumed to suggest to Mr. Harrison that it was desirable that an able lawyer and a man of executive ability should be appointed Governor.

"Mr. President," he said, "if you will allow me to make a suggestion I think it extremely important that for Governor of the new Territory you should select an able lawyer, a man of more than ordinary executive ability, and, above all, a man with a cool head."

The President raised himself to his full height, even then only reaching the Western Senator's shoulders, and said: "Mr. Senator, I shall appoint a warm personal and political friend of mine as Governor." The Senator retired disgruntled. Whether Mr. Harrison said what he did without conceiving the full meaning his words might convey, or as a hint to the Senator that he was glancing ahead to 1892 for renomination, is merely conjecture, but the impression was left in the Senator's mind that the remark was significant.

Other instances of a similar character might be cited, and no doubt even stronger evidence of the President's design to succeed himself, by attempting to kill off men who are thought to be in the way of his ambition, will be forthcoming in the near future. What is herein stated, however, is sufficient to show that Harrison intends to dispense whatever patronage is left at his disposal with the purpose of strengthening him among politicians.

CULBERTSON MUST FIGHT.

QUAY IS HOT AFTER THE ERIE CONGRESSMAN'S SCALP.

Two Other Candidates Will Soon be in the Field for the Seat—Separate Primaries Held in Order to Prevent Injury to Delamater's Interest.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Now that the primaries are over in the Erie Congressional district, and the supporters of Delamater have scored a victory, it is probable that a very interesting Congressional contest will be begun, about which little has been said hitherto. Mr. Culbertson, the wealthy lumberman, who now represents the Erie district in Congress, has been congratulating himself that he would have no opposition for the renomination, and does not now seem to know that there is any plan on foot to oppose him with another candidate. The chief reason for the holding of separate primaries for the State and Congressional delegates was that the one might not affect the other. If there were to be quarrels and heated controvertions each should stand on its own footing.

It is probable Mr. Culbertson will soon comprehend that he is not to have entirely plain sailing, and that within a few days an announcement will be made of the candidacy of his opponents both in Erie and Crawford, the two counties that compose the district. In Erie county it is said that Hon. John McBrier, who was years ago prominent in the Councils of the city of Allegheny, will be brought out to capture the home county of Mr. Culbertson, and the strong anti-Culbertson faction in Crawford county have about decided to present the name of Rev. Henry D. Lowing, of Linesville, a popular and able clergyman, who, it is thought, will at least hustle the Congressman in a lively manner, and many politicians of Crawford county freely predict that Mr. Lowing will easily walk away with the honors.

Many of the former supporters of Mr. Culbertson, in both counties, are now arrayed against him, and notable among these is ex-Congressman Dick, of Meadville, who was really responsible for the nomination of two years ago. Mr. Dick is a power in the politics of Crawford county, and his influence, it is claimed, will be a serious factor against the Congressman in his race for the renomination. Mr. Culbertson's friends do not admit of the possibility of his defeat, but they acknowledge that he has lost some of the most influential of his political friends of two years ago, and that the fight will probably be a hot one.

INGALLS' LATEST IDEA.

He Will Make a Political Speech Upon the Fall of John Roach.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mr. John B. Roach, a son of the late John Roach, the famous ship builder of the Chester yard, and Prof. Grose, formerly private secretary of the older Roach, are at the Arlington Hotel, and it is reported they are here at the request of Senator Ingalls, who desires to get the details of the ill treatment of Mr. Roach by the Whitney administration, which resulted in Mr. Roach placing his property in the hands of assignees and greatly injuring his business, and it is said the Senator proposes to show in a political speech in the Senate that Roach suffered the most outrageous and inexcusable persecution at the hands of Mr. Whitney, on account of their liberal contributions to Republican success, and that the eloquent Kansan will make this his great speech of the session.

CARLISLE IN THE LEAD.

THE BATTLE FOR KENTUCKY'S SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Probably No Nomination Will be Reached at the First Meeting of the Caucus To-Night—Buckner May Prove to be a Formidable Candidate.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—The Senatorial contest has gone forward briskly to-day. Ex-Congressman McKenzie reached Frankfort late last night, and to-night formally announced himself. Aside from this there is little new as to candidates or estimates of strength on the first ballot in the Democratic caucus Monday night. It is clearly understood that no election will be made until the caucus nominates. All agree that Carlisle will have a big lead on the first ballot, and the rest of the votes will be pretty evenly divided between Knott, McCreary, McKenzie, Buckner, Lindsay and Reeves. Ex-State Senator Laban T. Moore, of Catlettsburg, and ex-Minister Boyd Winchester, of Louisville, will probably not be in the race at all. They have not allowed an announcement of their names.

Carlisle's friends are aggressive and want to push the contest to a conclusion the first night. They hardly hope their chief can be stronger by a long waiting fight. On the other hand, all the others believe they will do better by waiting, and they will be able to prevent a nomination at once. Ex-Congressman McCreary is held to be especially favored in any prolonged fight on account of his good generalship and popular manners. It is claimed he never came out of a race weaker than when he went in. But in this case it is not generally believed he can win, no matter how long the contest lasts.

Governor Buckner has developed great strength. His friends have been stirred up by the movements of the enemies he has made by vetoing bad measures, and by his criticism of the late Judge Jackson, of Louisville. W. L. Jackson, a son of Judge Jackson, who has been interested in lobbying at Frankfort this winter, is said to have 24 votes pledged against Buckner. Buckner's friends, in response, have been moving everything in their power, and it is believed when the final test comes it will be between him and Carlisle. His record as a Governor has made him very strong with the people, and while he has offended many politicians, his friends claim that legislators who regard their standing with their constituencies can turn from him only to Carlisle. The caucus will probably refuse to adopt the rules of dropping candidates with the first vote. Only one or two ballots will be taken Monday night, and adjournment will be had till Tuesday night, and so on till a nomination is made.

A POLITICAL SENSATION.

THE DEMOCRATS IN RANDALL'S DISTRICT GET TOGETHER.

A Compromise Effected Which Will Save the Seat to the Party—McAleer Withdraws in Favor of Ex-Mayor Vaux—Gentner Will Do Likewise.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—There was a great sensation in political circles here tonight when it was learned that State Senator McAleer had withdrawn from the contest for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Samuel J. Randall. The Democratic leaders in the lower wards of the district got together early this afternoon and after a long consultation, Mr. McAleer being present, the latter agreed to withdraw in favor of ex-Mayor Richard Vaux. Then word was sent to all the McAleer delegates to attend a meeting at Squire McMullen's house at 8 o'clock this evening.

All the delegates responded. Select Councilman Peter Monroe, of the Third ward, called the meeting to order. He said that in view of the condition of affairs in the Third Congressional district it was necessary, in order to save the district to the Democrats, that some step be taken toward securing harmony. The plan that seemed best to Senator McAleer and his friends was for that gentleman to withdraw from the contest in favor of some one on whom all the Democrats of the district could unite. After some discussion it was agreed to draw up a letter to Senator McAleer, to be signed by all the delegates present. This was agreed to.

The letter was drawn up, pledging the support of the delegates to Mr. Vaux, and Mr. McAleer drew up and signed a long letter declining the nomination and heartily concurring in the movement for Vaux. There is little doubt that Gentner and his people will do the same thing. All the better elements of the party are greatly pleased with this turn of affairs. If Vaux is unanimously nominated, as now seems probable, there is no doubt of his election by a large majority. The convention meets to-morrow morning, and the election will be held on May 20.

WATSON IN A BAD WAY.

Lee and Emery Have Enough Delegates to Insure His Defeat.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WARREN, May 11.—In the Twenty-seventh Congressional district, Congressman Watson has carried Warren county, which gives him 5 conferees, and Cameron county, which gives him 3, or a total of 8. Senator J. W. Lee carries Venango, and Lewis Emery carries McKean, each with 5 conferees.

A combination between the two would defeat Watson for renomination. The second choice of the Venango conferees is Watson, so that unless Emery throws his conferees to Lee, Watson will be renominated.

WATSON WON IN OIL CITY,

But Lee Was an Easy Victor in the Rest of the County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OIL CITY, May 11.—Owing to severe storms the full vote for the county cannot be secured. Senator Lee and his delegates carried Venango county by a good majority, although his opponent, Watson, carried Oil City.

W. R. Crawford secured the nomination for Assembly, but the issue between James and Van Natten is undecided. John H. Evans wins for Prothonatory, Frank Barr for Register, and F. M. Allison for Treasurer. Delamater's delegates, Cooper and Mattern, had a good majority.

TRAPPISTS ELECT AN ABBOTT

To Take Charge of the Famous Monastery at Gethsemane.

LOUISVILLE, May 11.—Father Benedict, Abbott of the famous Trappist Monastery at Gethsemane, near Bardstown, has resigned on account of having become a paralytic, and therefore incompetent to attend to the duties of that position, and Father Edwards has been chosen in his place. Father Eugene, of Melrao, France, General of the Trappist order, came to conduct the election. All the professed monks were entitled vote. The Vicar General and three fathers presided.

Father Edwards is known to the world as Edward de Bourbon, and is of French descent. He has been a member of the La Trappists for 30 years. Notification of his election has been sent to the Pope, and he will almost certainly be confirmed.

GERMANY FOR PEACE,

But Will Keep Up a Big Standing Army to Make Sure of It.

THE USE OF SMOKELESS POWDER

Will Necessitate a Change in General Military Tactics.

BISMARCK AS A LITERARY BONANZA.

Fabulous Sums Offered to the Prince to Write a Volume of Memoirs.

Emperor William is a man of peace, but he has no intention of decreasing the German military strength, nevertheless. The introduction of smokeless powder will necessitate some changes, however. The length of the term of service may be shortened.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

BERLIN, May 11.—[Copyright.]—When the German Emperor came to the throne all the congregation of prophets shouted with one accord that he was bent upon war, and that immediately. War did not come, but a congress for the discussion of workingmen's needs was held in Berlin, at which the alleged firebrand Kaiser labored as hard as the most enthusiastic of the delegates.

At this unexpected conduct there was no other course open to the above-mentioned professional prophets but to forthwith cable to the ends of the earth that fears were entertained for the Emperor's sanity, and that a general disarmament was to be looked for. Neither view has any foundation, and reflects but the dislike of all things German prevailing in England, a dislike no greater than the Englishman's proverbial ignorance of Germany.

WILL BE IN READINESS.

We have good reason for holding the view that Germany has no idea of reducing her military establishment by a single battery or battalion, at least if the Emperor knows his own mind. The most unpopular man in Germany to-morrow would be the one to propose the weakening of Germany's fighting forces.

Not that Germans love to pay war taxes or desire to encourage in their midst the false notions of personal merit that are fostered by a large military caste, but every child of the Fatherland believes that the material and political development of his country is directly a product of the nation's power to protect herself against any two of her hostile neighbors, and is no more disposed to quarrel with his war budget than we with the cost of an efficient police force.

Where will it all end is a question often and seriously asked, not merely by liberals in politics, but also by men near the throne and responsible for government departments. No one can tell just now.

CAN STAND THE PRESSURE.

Some nations must go into bankruptcy soon. But the German philosophically reflects that he can stand the pressure better than any of his neighbors, and is therefore perfectly ready to let the Emperor go full steam ahead and risk the consequence. If there is one point on which the Government may be expected to relax its pitiless demands in matters military it is that of reducing the time of service from three to two years, though even this reasonable request does not meet with unanimous support in Parliament even at the hands of the Constitutional party.

The Radical are its champions, and there is reason for thinking that they will gain strength for their motion as the session proceeds. Many members to-day carefully abstain from offering any opposition to Government measures until Caprivi has disclosed more fully his intentions, and such as may in a few weeks support the two years service bill, now decline to make a stand on the subject, particularly as the introduction of smokeless power has raised new questions regarding the instruction necessary on the part of the soldiers.

ONLY TO GAIN TIME.

The War Minister, Duvernois, is credited with opposition to the reduction of military service, but if such is the case it is probably for the sake of gaining time and drawing out information on the subject from competent authorities. The matter is a new one. The War Minister himself is new to his office, so is Waldersee, the chief of staff, so is the Prime Minister, Caprivi, and so above all is this bugaboo of smokeless powder.

When it becomes better understood it will be seen that, as with torpedo boats, it has added but little to the terrors of war, that men have rapidly adjusted themselves to new conditions, and war is very much today as it has been for 30 years. During the maneuvers in Germany held last year, covering about two weeks of continuous fighting, largely with smokeless powder, the practical observer, without being necessarily a professional soldier, must have drawn the conclusion that now at last we have such a state of things to meet as our savages would have solved had their arrows carried 1,000 yards instead of 100.

A CHANGE OF TACTICS.

Heretofore the European soldier has had but the most rudimentary knowledge of sharpshooting, his firing being necessarily directed against masses of smoke and not against individuals. Our Revolutionary War first called into being the art of skirmish fire that Napoleon the First used so effectively, and the Civil War practically abolished the massing of infantry under fire. In the absence of that merciful veil of smoke that heretofore encouraged soldiers to approach the other lines without realizing the danger they might be running into, each man will to-day see the full risk he is running and will run himself if his officers do not take another lesson from America.

The supreme task of an officer to-day is not generally to have his troops march with precision, but to teach them to keep cool under fire, to choose shelter, to stand off at long range and to pick off their individual man—in other words to do what the average American boy who owns a gun would do by instinct were he put into the ranks. The German Emperor knows the individual battles of our struggle as well as any officer in our service, and if it can be made clear to him that the German can in two years accomplish all that is necessary to be a good soldier, there is every reason to believe that on economic and social grounds he will heartily support the measure, particularly as he knows that Scharnhorst and Gneisenau held two years to be long enough service for the soldiers that fought in the great wars against Napoleon.

GREATER RESPONSIBILITY.

Smokeless powder, we may conclude, will place greater responsibilities upon the officer than heretofore, and make the scientific branches of the service more important than ever, particularly the railway and telegraph, for fighting lines will be longer and thinner than ever, and the importance of rapid communication between distant points more than ever necessary. If this view is accepted in Germany there seems ground for holding that the battle cry of the Parliamentary reformers will be from now on not exactly free trade and sailors' rights, but tariff reduction and soldiers' rights, for the Liberals have promptly introduced the tariff measures of which you were informed some days before Parliament met.

Bismarck still lives, thanks to a newspaper in Hamburg which is regarded as his organ. He remains very bitter against the Emperor, for whom he once promised to draw his dying breath. But of late he has been so busy in receiving and weighing most flattering offers from nearly every publishing house in the civilized world to put his memoirs in book form that he has had little time for anything else.

SOME LITERARY OFFERS.

Not a magazine but has made him princely offers for an article from his pen, and Minister Phelps is besieged with applications for an introduction to the retired Chancellor. Emin Pasha has a story to tell which is awaited with greater interest by Germans than those now feasting Stanley. Herr Schnitzer, alias Emin Pasha, has already sent on to a kinsman in Berlin many bits of rare interest in the way of letters and curios.

This kinsman has grave fears on account of the explorers health, and we were told that it was still doubtful whether we should ever see the promised memoirs from his pen. Every mail from Africa, however, is suspected of containing some of Emin's secrets. The power of national jealousy is illustrated here, that every Englishman despises Emin Schnitzer Pasha and every German Speaks of Stanley with hatred. If the Kaiser wished war in Africa it would not take him long to find the occasion.

WON'T STAND PERSECUTION.

The Rothschilds Stand Up in Defense of Their Co-Religionists.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—Baron and Prince Natalie Rothschild have warned Emperor Alphonse and Count Taafe, Minister of the Interior, that if imprisonment of the Hebrews is continued at Vienna they will be forced to transfer their business there to Pesth, whither, they claim, the leading banks will follow them.

Watching the Silver Bill.

LONDON, May 11.—Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, expresses a strong interest in the action of the Royal Currency Commission and the American Congress in regard to silver.

Metal Plates Reduced in Price.

BERLIN, May 11.—The rolling mills owners have formed a convention and decided to reduce the price of metal plates.

Dockmen Striking.

HAMBURG, May 11.—Seven hundred dockmen employed on American steamers have struck.

STOCKHOLDERS PREFERRED.

The Financial Outlook for the World's Fair Look Very Bright.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Stockholders and not bondholders are to be the preferred class in the finances of the World's Fair, so the Committee on Ways and Means decided at its meeting yesterday. The original financial scheme contemplated the issuing of bonds to the extent of making up any difference between the amount of stock subscribed and $10,000,000, the amount required to be raised. The outlook for the subscription of the entire $10,000,000 of stock is so promising that the committee decided not to issue bonds. This will make unnecessary any pledge of receipts to guarantee the payment of bonds. It will put the stockholders in the position of being the first to receive the benefits of a financially successful outcome of the fair, instead of making them subsidiary to the bondholders.

For Director General, a new name has been suggested, that of W. B. Strong, late President of the Santa Fe road. There are two strongly urged candidates for the Secretaryship—Colonel H. C. Corbin, of Chicago, and President Walker, of the Boston Institute of Technology. The latter made a special study of the Paris Exposition.

SAMOA'S TREATY SIGNED.

The Expense of a Native Government to be Borne by the Foreign Residents.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Particulars have arrived from Samoa of the signing of the treaty by King Malietoa and the American, British and German consuls on the 19th of last month. Great interest was manifested in the event, and a large number of the natives and nearly all the white population of Apia assembled around the house where the treaty was ratified.

Several days before the treaty was ratified the three consuls sent a letter to Malietoa enclosing a copy of the treaty as adopted by the Berlin Conference, and giving the following explanation:

This treaty will allow the people of Samoa to form a government under their own native king strong enough to prevent further civil war, and to keep peace and good order in Samoa, thus offering every security for the future welfare of the people.

The carrying out of the provisions will, it is true, cause considerable expense, but it is not on the shoulders of the people of Samoa, but it is on those of the foreign residents of the islands that the heavier part of the new charges are laid. It will, therefore, be for the best interest of the Samoan people that this general act be as a whole assented to and accepted by the Government of Samoa.

THE FIGHT STILL ON.

Chicago Carpenters Warn Union Workmen Away From the City.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Another step was taken to-day in the fight between the union carpenters and the old Master Carpenters' Association. Six hundred printed circulars of warning were sent out by the journeymen to various unions throughout the United States and Canada. The circulars are to the effect that the strike against the old bosses is not off, and urging that every means be taken to keep carpenters from coming to Chicago.

This action of the journeymen is intended to neutralize the latest efforts of old employers in the matter of getting men.

UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Louisiana's Legislature Will Ask Congress to Take Charge of the Levees.

BATON ROUGE, May 11.—The concluding term of the biennial session of the Legislature will begin to-morrow at noon. Among the leading matters to be considered will be the question of an extension of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery Company, railway legislation and Government control of the levees.

It is understood that during the first week of the session a joint resolution will be introduced asking Congress to assume charge of the levees.

MURDERED AND CREMATED.

The Body of William Rodgers Found in the Ruins of His Home.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, May 11.—The dwelling house of William Rodgers, located in Mercer county, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night, and Thursday morning a search of the ruins revealed the blackened bones of the owner.

There were no certain means of ascertaining either the cause of the fire or Mr. Rodgers' death, but it is believed by his friends that he was murdered and the house subsequently fired to hide the crime.

KILLED BY A SINGLE BLOW.

A Man Murdered Because He Failed to Pay for the Drinks.

LA CROSSE, WIS., May 11.—Oliver W. Olson was kill this afternoon by a single blow in the neck, struck by William Dewey, who was temporarily tending bar in the saloon of C. A. Hunt.

Olson's refusal to pay 40 cents for a round of drinks was the reason for the bartender striking him.

COAL FOR THE WEST.

Pittsburg's Product Driven Out of Chicago by the Operation Of

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE LAW.

An Inferior Article From Indiana and Illinois Now Used.

EFFORTS TO SECURE BETTER RATES.

Some of the Lake Cities Are Making Use of Their Water Facilities.

Pittsburg coal has been practically driven out of the Chicago market. The inter-State Commerce law put an end to rebates and special rates. As a result the inferior product of nearer mines is now the chief source of supply.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, May 11.—A combination of unlucky circumstances has practically shut Pittsburg coal out of the local Chicago market, and thus prevented the Pittsburg mine owners from reaching a population of nearly 2,000,000 in this city and surrounding towns, such as Joliet, Elgin, Dixon, Kankakee and a score of others that might be named. It is everywhere conceded that Pittsburg coal is far superior to any other with which it comes into competition, and it is well known that the cost of mining it is lower than the cost of mining other coal, but the freight charges for carrying it from Pittsburg to Chicago are so high that it is far cheaper for Chicago to buy an inferior coal produced nearer home, in the mines of Northern Indiana and Illinois.

The prize that is thus slipping out of the hands of the Pittsburg men in the loss of the Chicago local trade is so valuable that they have been eagerly looking around to see if they could not hit upon some means of re-establishing themselves and regaining the lost ground. Thus far they have not succeeded in accomplishing anything. They have interviewed railroad men and asked for more favorable terms, but the railroad officials answer that they cannot do anything, and so the matter rests. A well-known Pittsburg coal man, who has been in Chicago for a number of years, said this afternoon that the inter-State commerce bill was responsible for the trouble.

THE REBATE SYSTEM.

About four years ago, said he, all the Pittsburg coal that came to Chicago was brought in by about four large firms, of which W. P. Rend & Co. was the best known in Pittsburg. Each had a secret special rate, or rather each had a rebate from the regular rate of $2 60 per ton for shipment from points within 20 miles of Pittsburg to Chicago. What the actual charge was nobody but the shipper and the railroad company knew, but it fell below $2 per ton. Besides that, certain shippers were given other favors. The railway officials were careless about weighing their cars, and it was a common thing for a shipper to be allowed to load 16 tons onto a 12 ton car and have the extra four tons taken to Chicago free of charge.

The result was practically to place the coal trade between Pittsburg and Chicago in the hands of a few shippers, but it also left Pittsburg coal free to compete in Chicago for the local Chicago trade, and being a very superior article there was no difficulty in selling it. But with the passage of the inter-State commerce bill all this was changed. The rate was fixed at $2 25 per ton from Pittsburg to Chicago, and every shipper was compelled to live up to it. The result was a large increase in the price of Pittsburg coal, and a vast quantity of inferior coal came pouring in to take its place, and then Pittsburg was not able to hold its own.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

The freight rate from Pittsburg to Chicago is $2 25 per ton. From Indiana and Northern Illinois the freight rate to Chicago is from 60 cents to $1 per ton. The cost of mining in the various districts varies, but it may be averaged at about $1 per ton. Thus the Indiana and Illinois coal can be delivered in Chicago for from $1 60 to $2 00 per ton, while the Pittsburg coal cannot be delivered to Chicago for less than $3 25 and the Hocking coal for less than about $3 per ton.

"What the Pittsburg miners need," continued the speaker, is a reduction of about 50 cents per ton in the freight rate from Pittsburg to Chicago. Judging from what railway men have said I think that they might be induced to make a reduction of 25 cents per ton if they were not afraid that that would be met with a corresponding reduction on the part of the roads which carry the Indiana and Illinois coal, which would compel a further reduction, and they say that below that figure they cannot haul freight at a profit."

The high freight charges from Pittsburg to Chicago operate also to the disadvantage of Chicago, for it is a well-known fact that the Pittsburg coal which used to pass through Chicago in going to the markets in the West and Northwest, has been diverted to Milwaukee, Duluth, Ashland, Manitowoc and other points which are reached by lake from such points as Cleveland and Erie.

AN INJURY TO CHICAGO.

Chicago is thus deprived of the freight charges which would otherwise be paid to roads running from the East and reaching out into the West and Northwest, the profits of handling it in transit, and the large sums which would be realized from buying it and reselling it to purchasers farther West.

In this respect the Chicago window-glass men display a great deal more shrewdness than the dealers in Pittsburg bituminous coal. Four or five firms in this city absorb the entire product of the Pittsburg factories and resell it to Western purchasers, thus securing for Chicago the profit that comes from handling the entire glass supply for the Middle and Northwest. The coal men wish to do the same thing, but up to this time they have been baffled by the high charges of the railroads and no scheme has yet been suggested by which this difficulty can be overcome.

THEY CALLED AN EXPERT

To Find Out Whether the Bottle Contained Whisky or Something Else.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—Policeman Hamilton bought a flask of what purported to be whisky in Kern's grocery store at 2276 Eighth avenue to-day, and arrested Diedrich Gerkin, the cleak who sold it to him, for violating the excise law.

"I did not taste the whisky, but I bought it for whisky, and the bottle is labeled whisky," the officer told Justice Murray in the Harlem court.

"Then, I move the prisoner be discharged on the ground that the officer don't know whether he purchased whisky or water," said Lawyer Vancott.

"I have the bottle here," said the officer. He produced the bottle, drew the cork and tasted the contents. "It's whisky," he said. Lawyer Vancott sampled the decoction and declared that it was not whisky. Lawyer John Coman was called by the court.

"You will have to settle this question as an expert," said Justice Murray and Lawyer Coman still further reduced the contents of the flask. "That stuff would make a man drunk," he said.

"The accused is held for trial," said Justice Murray, and drinking in the Harlem court was suspended for the day.

NOT EXACTLY A CONTEST.

The Female Municipal Officers in a Kansas Town Resign in a Body.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

OLATHE, KAN., May 11.—Officers recently elected municipal officers in the city of Edgerton, this county, Mrs. W. [illegible], Mayor; Mrs. Thomas Greer, Police Judge, and Mrs. Nat Ross, Mrs. Rolla [illegible], Mrs. H. C. Brown and Mrs. Stewart. The members of the City Council have become disgusted with their newly-acquired honors and have resigned their positions. They were elected originally as a joke. When they were qualified and manifested a disposition to reform the old way of doing things, the men kicked and made such a racket that life became burdensome to the fair young officers and they threw up the sponge. Mrs. Kelly was visiting in the city to-day and in an interview said that the ladies had laid out a programme to build sidewalks, clean the streets, close up the hard cider joints and stir up the old dry bones generally, but the men declared that as they paid the taxes there should be no change made, and so rather than have a row, the ladies determined to resign to let the men who are so wed to their idols run things as they have heretofore.

The men may have a few dollars, but the little city loses the best chance for a genuine reform it ever had. The men, however, are not all opposed to the ladies, and several of them declare that they will re-elect the female officers at the special election which has been called for May 19. If the ladies are re-elected they will consider it an indorsement of their intended programme, and will qualify and carry out their proposed reforms.

STILL SAFE IN HONDURAS.

Edward Crawford, Defaulting Bank Messenger, Not Yet in an American Jail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Edmund G. Crawford, the bank messenger who stole $41,000 in New York some years ago, and who was recently arrested in Honduras, is still in Honduras. It was reported that he had been sent to this country on the steamer Signe, which arrived at this port late last night with a cargo of fruit, but that report was untrue. Crawford stole $41,000 in cash from the American Exchange Bank of New York, and escaping detection for a time, succeeded in reaching British Honduras with his booty. The supercargo of the Signe, Mr. George Bush, who, while in Puerto Cortez, met Crawford, said to-day that Crawford and the Pinkerton detectives were at Puerto Cortez when the Signe left. He added:

I do not see how the detectives are going to get him home, for this reason: The only line of steamers sailing from there carrying passengers is the one which conveys the mail and a cargo of fruit to New Orleans. On May 1 the quarantine with New Orleans goes in force against the bringing of passengers to that port; the ship would have to go into quarantine and be fumigated. This would jeopardize the cargo of fruit and under these circumstances no captain would bring the detectives and Crawford away. It looks to me as if they would be stuck there unless a special steamer is sent to bring them away.

MAY BE A STRIKE.

Miners Insist That Their Demands be Granted by Their Employers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BROCKWAYVILLE, PA., May 11.—The situation at the mines is still quiet, but something definite regarding a strike is looked for by Monday, when the men expect answers from the companies to their demands. Superintendent Robertson, of the Northwest Company, has answered his men that the company will pay the scale if the other operators do. The raise, therefore, depends upon the Rochester and Pittsburg Company, of Bell, Lewis & Yates.

The miners say that if the Dubois and Reynoldsville mines come to the scale there will be no trouble elsewhere. If those mines are not granted the advance a strike is likely in some of the districts, at least. If the Toby branch men are not given the increase to-morrow they will hold a mass meeting and decide what steps to take in the matter. Whether or not a strike will result is an open question among the miners. Some think a compromise will be the result, some that the demand will be allowed, while others apprehend a fight.

TORNADOES IN MISSOURI

Wreck Houses and Barns, and Kills and Injures Many Persons.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Several violent storms in the form of tornadoes have occurred in different parts of North Missouri within the past two days, and a large amount of property has been destroyed and several persons killed. In Harrison county a number of houses and barns were demolished and a large amount of farm property destroyed. William Wilson and his two small children were blown away with his house and killed and several persons injured.

In Gentry county more than 20 buildings were destroyed and Mrs. Nathan Green was killed. Cattle and hogs were killed, and a good deal of general farm property as well as crops greatly injured. Five or six dwellings and several outbuildings were blown away south of Memphis, fences carried away and orchards swept down, but nobody killed.

Near Blythesdale Mrs. Jane Moore and Mrs. Henry Young were fatally injured, and a number of other persons more or less seriously hurt. More than a dozen houses were wrecked and other property destroyed.

A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

Twelve Union Tailors Arrested on the Complaint of the Thirteenth.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 11.—Twelve tailors, all dressed in their best Sunday clothes, stood up in a row before Police Justice O'Reilly in the York ville Police court today. The tailors were all prisoners. F. F. R. Tureck, also a tailor, charged with conspiracy. All the tailors were employed until last April by John Patterson & Co. Ferdinand F. R. Tureck, the complainant, was employed entirely on ladies' garments. All the journeymen tailors employed by the firm, about 140, are members of an association, which is a branch of the New York Journeymen Tailors' Protective Benevolent Union.

The trouble began when Tureck was fined $6 by the union. He refused to pay it and the other men demanded his discharge. The firm being threatened with a general strike was forced to discharge him. He, therefore, charged the prisoners with conspiracy to force him out of employment. After much argument the case went over. Michael Duffy, an undertaker, gave bail in $300 each for them until Wednesday morning.

An American Ship Wrecked Off Australia.

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