TRIPLE NUMBER

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

TWENTY PAGES.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1890. FIVE CENTS

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

A Letter From Glass Worker James Campbell the Direct Cause of a

WILD RIOT IN THE HOUSE.

Bynum Denounces Both the Labor Leader and His Backer as Liars and Perjurers.

COLONEL BAYNE CALLED A SEWER,

Through Which a False and Malicious Charge Was Emptied Into the Congressional Record.

THE INDIANA MAN CENSURED BY VOTE.

When Called to the Bar Every Leading Democrat Rushed to the Front With Him to Share in the Rebuke.

A DRAMATIC SCENE WITHOUT ANY PARALLEL

The excitement in the House of Representatives yesterday has never been equaled. Colonel Bayne read a letter from James Campbell coming back at Bynum and Wilson. Bynum again denounced Campbell as a liar and perjurer, and intimated that Bayne was no better. Then pandemonium reigned for hours. Bynum was finally censured for his language, but declared that he accepted the rebuke as a decoration of honor.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.—From the standpoint of Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, there has been blood on the face of the moon ever since James Campbell was the other day defended from his attacks by Colonel Bayne. Bynum had denounced Campbell as a liar and perjurer, referring to the affidavit of Campbell that Bynum and Wilson, of West Virginia, had declared to him and others that $15 a month was enough pay for a glassblower.

Colonel Bayne had replied in a calm, brief speech, asserting that Mr. Campbell was a gentleman of reputation quite equal to that of the gentleman from Indiana. Since that moment Bynum has awaited his opportunity to insult Bayne. Just how to do this safely was a matter of serious moment. While Mr. Bynum is said to have confidence in his power to engage successfully in a physical fray, he was aware that Mr. Bayne had once upon a time had a reputation second to none as a gentleman boxer.

The Plan That Was Adopted.

The safest plan was to repeat that Campbell was a liar and perjurer, and that with that brand upon him he was yet as good a man as Mr. Bayne. This was the more or less shrewd course taken by him, and it resulted in a row lasting from 4 o'clock to 9 o'clock, such as has not been witnessed since the days when the Democrats were about to pull Reed from the Speaker's chair on the first occasion when he attempted to count a quorum. At times it appeared as if personal encounters were certain to occur.

Mills was more than usually insulting to Speaker Reed, whom he takes every occasion to grossly insult, knowing that he will have entire immunity in doing so. The occurrences which led up to this ruction are briefly as follows: During the campaign of 1888 Mr. Campbell published a letter in Pittsburg, in which he stated that Messrs. Bynum and Wilson had stated to him when he appealed to them against a reduction of the tariff on window glass, that $15 a month was good wages for a glassblower. This was denied at the time by both Wilson and Bynum, and Campbell followed with an affidavit citing three or four witnesses who had heard the remarks of the gentlemen.

Aroused the Ire of the Hoosier.

This was circulated in the Congressional districts of the two candidates for re-election, and their vote suffered considerably on account of it. This has especially pained Mr. Bynum, and several times he has seized occasion to denounce Campbell as the tool of the protectionists who were under indictment for importing foreign laborers under contract, and finally, warming up at the work, denounced him as a liar and perjurer. Colonel Bayne replied in a brief defense of Mr. Campbell, assuring the House of his high reputation, and declaring that his reputation for truth was equal to that of Mr. Bynum.

He also had read as a part of his remarks a letter from Campbell, bitterly arraigning Bynum and Wilson for assaulting him under cover of their privilege as members of the House, and saying that if they had been honorable men they would have made counter affidavits instead of falling back on insults and bluster. Bynum always loses his head when he gets irritated, while Wilson is cool and courteous under all circumstances.

The Letter That Came.

The House was indulging in the customary tariff debate, when Colonel Bayne arose in his seat, and, after a few introductory remarks, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from James Campbell. The document was as follows:

To Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, Washington, D. C.:

From reports in the Associated Press, I see that Messrs. McMillin, Wilson and Bynum have made a personal attack on me on the floor of the House. In relation to the alleged importation of foreign labor under contract, there is a suit pending in the United States Court against James Campbell, and William Sticker, of L. A. 300 and James A. Chambers and H. Sellers McKee, of the firm of Chambers & McKee. Owing the large increase in the demand for workmen in this country, the organization notified the members in Europe of vacancies in this country. This action was decided necessary, from the fact that, although all the the glass workers in the United States were notified, enough could not be obtained to supply the demand. And, in accordance with the rules and objects of our order, we informed the members in Europe.

In relation to the charge of Messrs. Bynum and Wilson regarding the statements they made about $15 being good wages for glassworkers, if they had been honorable gentlemen they

Should Have Produced Counter Affidavits

to counteract the one made by me. In regard to the charge of Mr. Bynum that he would have me in a prison cell, the facts of the case are, that I attended the meeting of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Indianapolis in November, 1888, and was there for two weeks, and during that time there was hardly a day but my name appeared in the papers. The papers made note of the fact that I called on President Harrison, and Mr. Bynum had plenty of chance to put me behind those prison bars he talks about. But such big boobies as he is cannot scare anyone.

When I first made the statement about $15 a month I was known as a Democrat, and just such statements as Bynum and Wilson made caused me to change my politics. Any sensible workingman that would mingle among those people would soon change his politics. They would be like Saul of Tarsus when the scales fell from his eyes. Their cowardly and contemptible attack on one that was not present to defend himself only shows the true character of the party that is only known as the assassins of men. Their sole argument is assassination of men opposed to them. Respectfully yours,

JAS. CAMPBELL.

Bynum Demands the Floor.

Mr. Bynum then claimed recognition on a question of personal privilege relating to the Campbell letter. The Chair was inclined to think that the letter did not present a matter of personal privilege. Then ensued a scene of uproar. Mr. Bynum endeavored to proceed, but he was shouted down by the Republican side.

Mr. Bayne added to the confusion by exclaiming at the top of his voice that a gentleman for whom he had the highest respect had been charged with forgery, and he wanted to present the letter in his defense. Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, shouted out to the Chairman that it was not fair to silence the man who had been publicly attacked and let the man speak who had made himself sponsor of the slanderer and stood in the shoes of a slanderer.

The Allegheny Member to the Front.

Amid intense confusion, excitement and shouts of "Louder," "Louder," Mr. Bayne was heard to declare that Campbell was the equal in every respect to the member from Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridge to assert that he had no doubt that the member from Pennsylvania took the man as his standard of manhood.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that the revenue bill was under consideration.

Mr. Mills—There is a slander under consideration.

Mr. Bynum complained that the Chair had stopped him and allowed the gentleman from Pennsylvania to go on.

The Chair stated that he had not permitted the gentleman from Pennsylvania to proceed. The Chair had done the best that he could to prevent the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Kentucky from using the language they did. The Chair had done all he could, and was not responsible for the gentlemen proceeding out of order.

Mr. Cannon made the point of order that when the committee was acting under a rule of the House it was not in order to allow gentlemen to wash their dirty linen against the rule of the House. [Loud Democratic jeers and cries of order.]

The Chair was of the opinion that it was a question of personal privilege, and overruled the point of order.

McKinley Asks for Fair Play.

Mr. McKinley thought that it was to the interest of fair play to allow the gentleman from Indiana to proceed, no matter what the rules might be.

After half an hour of uproar Mr. Bynum secured the floor and comparative quiet, and said that the Campbell affidavit was to the effect that Mr. Wilson and he had said that $15 a month was enough for any glass blower. In his district, where he was known, the affidavit had not been circulated, but it had been circulated in Mr. Wilson's district. He had telegraphed to the West Virginia papers denouncing Campbell as a liar and perjurer. Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania constituted himself the sewer through which this attack of Campbell made its way into the Record——

Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, made the point of order that language was out of order.

The Chair thought that the word "sewer" in this connection was hardly parliamentary.

Mr. Bynum—I withdraw it then, and say "conduit pipe." Since the gentleman from Pennsylvania is the medium through which the statement of Campbell found its way into the *Record*, since the Chair has said that the way a citizen who may feel aggrieved can get into the *Record* is by the indorsement of a member of the House, I have simply to say that I did the other day, knowing full well the meaning of the words, and that I was responsible for them, denounce Mr. Campbell as

A Liar and as a Perjurer.

and I want to say now that I accept and am willing to believe that I have as great confidence in the character of Mr. Campbell as I have in the character of the gentleman who makes this attack upon me. [Excitement and uproar.]

Mr. Cutcheon demanded that the words be taken down, while Mr. Morgan, of Mississippi, stood in front of the Chairman's desk and urged that both the letter and the speech be stricken from the *Record*. He feared that they might lead to trouble outside of the House. The offensive words were taken down and reported from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Cutcheon moved that the committee rise and report the words to the House for its action. This was agreed to—120 to 99—and as Mr. Bayne rose to vote for the motion, he was greeted with jeering cries of "Bayne, Bayne, Bayne" from the Democratic side. Mr. Cutcheon then offered the following:

Resolved, That the member from Indiana, Mr. William D. Bynum, in the language used by him in committee of the whole and taken down and reported to the House and read at the clerk's desk, has been guilty of a violation of the rules and privileges of the House, and merits the censure of the House for the same.

Resolved, That the same William D. Bynum be now be brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms and there the censure of the House be administered by the Speaker.

Any Amount of Argument.

Mr. Cutcheon demanded the previous question, amid suggestions of "Gag law" from the Democratic side. Mr. Springer made the point of order that before a resolution of censure could be adopted the Speaker must decide that the language was unparliamentary. Besides this, it was the right of a member to explain his language before it was in order to offer a resolution of censure. This resolution was without precedent.

Mr. Cutcheon said that he had copied the resolution from the last resolution of the kind ever presented in the House. That resolution had been offered by Mr. Herbert and had been directed against John Van Vorhis, of New York, in the Forty-seventh Congress. The resolution had not been acted upon because Mr. Van Vorhis had made a full apology to the House and to the gentleman attacked. If the gentleman would make as ample and manly retraction of his words, he (Mr. Cutcheon) would withdraw his demand for the previous question. The Speaker overruled the point of order.

No Time for a Explanation.

Mr. Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Bynum be permitted to make an explanation, but Mr. Martin, of Indiana, objected. Mr. Springer made the point of order that the language used was not unparliamentary. The Speaker overruled the point; Mr. Springer appealed, and the appeal was tabled—yeas, 121, nays, 98.

Mr. Cutcheon then demanded the yeas and nays on his demand for the previous question, and as he did so Mr. Springer rose with a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules with certain instructions. The Speaker (ignoring Mr. Springer's motion) declared the yeas and nays ordered. Mr. Springer protested, saying that the Speaker had heard his motion, and that he need not pretend that he had not. Mr. McMillin called attention to the fact that the yeas and nays on the previous question had not been ordered.

The Speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Springer, who moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules with instructions to inquire whether the language used by Mr. Bynum was out of order and whether there was not sufficient justification for its use.

Dilatory Tactics of the Democrats.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, made a point of order against the motion, and the point being sustained by the Speaker, Mr. Springer appealed. The appeal was tabled—yeas, 114; nays, 78. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, (changing his vote for that purpose) moved to reconsider. The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 122; nays, 28—the Speaker counting a quorum. The previous question was ordered on the resolution—Yeas, 129. nays, 59. Mr. Bland, (who had voted in the affirmative), moved to reconsider. The Speaker declined to recognize the motion, declaring it to be dilatory.

Then for a few moments there was another scene of confusion, Mr. Bland declaring that the Speaker was trampling upon the rules of the House. The confusion, however, was only temporary. Mr. Cutcheon contended that the gentleman from Indiana had violated all parliamentary usage by making a direct and personal attack upon the gentlemen from Pennsylvania. The question was whether it was parliamentary for one member substantially to denounce another as a liar and a perjurer. He did not believe that any member could afford to say that it was not a violation of the rules of the House. The time had come (in view of the language heretofore used by the gentlemen from Indiana) that the line should be drawn where parliamentary proceedings ceased and a violation of the rules of the House began.

A Difference Between the Incidents.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, referring to an allusion to the Van Vorhis case, said there was a marked difference between that case and the present one. Van Vorhis and Mr. Page (who was attacked), were both Republicans. The motion to censure had come from him (Mr. Herbert) because it was purely a question of maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House. There was no provocation for the language. What a contrast was here. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had been the aggressor. He had brought in a letter containing a malignant attack against the gentleman from Indiana and West Virginia. The letter had only been ruled legitimate on the idea that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania fathered that letter and that he was making an attack which justified everything that had been said by the gentleman from Indiana. [Democratic applause]. As a judge in this case, he believed that the gentleman from Indiana was bound to resent the insult. [Applause]. The provocation came from the other side, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, of the majority, was to go scot free and the gentleman of the minority was to be censured for doing just what he was forced to do, by the circumstances of the case. [Applause].

The Language Justifiable.

Mr. Springer said that the majority, in adopting that resolution, would set a precedent which would not redound to its benefit. The language of the gentleman from Indiana was justifiable, if not parliamentary. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Cutcheon) thought that Mr. Bynum ought to be censured, not only for his language, but for the language he used at the time he denounced the Speaker of the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania adopted the language of the letter that two of the members of the House were not honorable men. Gentlemen might, if they desired, approve of such language, but let him see any man rise to apply that language. They would not do it, though they sat in their seats and pretended to approve it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had put himself out of the pale of honorable discussion when he imputes dishonorable motives to members on the Democratic side of the House. [Applause.]

Mr. Mills, of Texas, said that the House seemed to be determined to supply with speed what it lacked in patience. He could not say anything which would deprive the majority of the pleasure of punishing Mr. Bynum for past offenses, when he had denounced the tyrannical and despotic orders of the Speaker, who had trampled on all rules of parliamentary law. The gentleman from Michigan, who was public prosecutor, who was the right bower of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, had himself insulted two of the best men in the House. He had said the other day that he would believe Campbell as quickly as he would either one of those gentlemen. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had given the first offense. Not only that, but for the

First Time in the History

of the country, and he hoped the last, a member of the House of Representatives had made himself a vehicle for bringing a scurrilous, insulting and offensive letter into the House and putting it upon the record; and when he encountered the manly, chivalrous defense of the gentleman he had attacked, he cried like a baby. [Democratic applause].

Repeated outbreaks, dilatory motions, points of order, and so forth consumed the time until nearly 9 o'clock, when a final vote was reached ordering the previous question, and after a few blustery speeches, the resolution calling Mr. Bynum before the bar of the House for censure was passed. Fortunately for the Republicans a party caucus had been called, and therefore there was a good attendance.

With the announcement of the vote the Speaker instructed the Sergeant at Arms to bring Mr. Bynum before the bar of the House, but the latter waited for no such escort. He almost ran down the aisle, and fellow-Democrats crowded down with him to accept the censure with him. The venerable Objector Holman stood at his right hand. Every Democrat who is noted as a router and blusterer crowded close to the man about to be disgraced to share the formal condemnation of the House.

Bynum Had Lots of Company.

As the Sergeant at Arms was about to inform Mr. Bynum that he was brought before the bar of the House for censure, Speaker Reed requested those standing to take their seats. Republicans shouted "Sit down, sit down," but the 50 Democrats stood their ground about their colleague. A second time the Speaker requested those standing to sit down that the proceeding might be orderly, and here is where the Speaker showed the first real lack of nerve during the session.

Not a single member had a right to stand, with the exception of Bynum. Under the rules, the Speaker should have called on the Sergeant at Arms and his deputies to to clear the area in front of the bar and of those crowding the aisles. To resist would have been riotous and have subjected the member resisting to the risk of criminal prosecution. After a moment's hesitation the Speaker said, in measured tones: "As it seems impossible to enforce order the Chair will proceed with the House in disorder," and he

Continued on Sixth Page.

GOING INTO POLITICS.

Socialists Will Have Candidates for Parliament in London.

GLADSTONE IS NOW HARD AT WORK

Arousing and Encouraging the Supporters of Home Rule.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN TROUBLE.

A Demand for the Recall of Two of Our Foreign Representatives.

The London Socialistic Federation has decided to run candidates for Parliament. They claim a majority in 30 districts. Gladstone is making a tour of Eastern England, arousing the adherents of the Liberal party.

LONDON, May 17.—[Copyright.]—The Social Democrat Federation has now arranged to run a candidate for nearly every London constituency at the general election, and its wirepullers talk of having a compact party of about 30 members in the new Parliament. The Socialists will make an attempt, which is foredoomed to failure, to capture the trades union conference which will meet in September at Liverpool. The conference will be unusually important this year, and one of the leading questions for discussion will be the eight-hour day. Over 400 delegates will be present.

Mr. Gladstone is just now engaged in one of those famous political campaigns by means of which he periodically rouses the enthusiasm and devotion of his supporters all over the country, and encourages the Liberal rank and file to renewed efforts. The scene this time is in the east of England, which has long been neglected by the Liberal leaders with the not unnatural result that the 19 county divisions of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex are represented by 16 Ministerialists and three Liberals.

AROUSING ENTHUSIASM.

That there are plenty of good Home Rulers in Eastern England has been abundantly proved by the extraordinary enthusiasm with which the Grand Old Man has been received whenever, and wherever he has been seen in public since his arrival in the district since yesterday morning. At Norwich this afternoon 2,000 Liberal delegates assembled in the St. Andrew's Hall building, over 400 years old, and adopted by acclamation a political programme so radical in character as to make old-fashioned Tories gasp with horror, and in the evening Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of 10,000 Liberals, with the energy and passion of a young man.

He spoke for an hour and a quarter without a tremor in his voice, every tone of which reached the remotest corners of the vast hall. The speech was a wonderfully effective impeachment of the whole policy of the Government and the tone throughout was hopeful of coming triumph. To-day the Grand Old Man has made more speeches, and as I cable he is telling the good people of Lowestoft how absurd it is for Englishmen to send petitions to the Czar on behalf of Siberian exiles when British troops and policemen shoot down innocent Irishmen and the British Parliament takes away Irish liberties.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The second reading of the bill for compensating publicans when dispossessed was carried by 75 majority. Six Unionists and two Conservatives voted with the Gladstonians against it. Many more Tories only supported the proposals in a half-hearted way, and would be glad to see them dropped, but this the Government can hardly do at present, as Goschen threatens to resign if the bill be not proceeded with and pushed through. No one believes the Government can do it. Harcourt declares that the opposition will offer at every stage of the bill a most persistent and determined resistance, and in committee the facilities for opposing it are enormous.

Smith, known as the Grand Old Woman, announces that he will give only three days' holiday at Whitsuntide, but this has raised such a howl that he will probably have to extend it. Business is so far behind now, however, and so many money votes are required before other legislation can be proceeded with that an autumn session is regarded as a certainty unless, indeed, the Government after all means dissolution.

DIPLOMATS IN DANGER.

A Demand for the Recall of a Couple of American Representatives.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—Private information reaches me from Rome to the effect that the United States will be requested to recall President Harrison's new military attache. This young man is an Italian by birth, who, on a previous visit to Italy was seized for military service, and his release effected with some difficulty. He has made himself so unpopular since his return in a diplomatic capacity, that he will probably be able to serve his country best hereafter outside of Italy.

William Burgess, the new consul to Tunstall, in the potteries district of Staffordshire, is also objected to on the ground that he is engaged in the pottery trade in the United States. He has just arrived at Stoke-on-Trent, where the Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting next week to consider the matter.

YOUNG BISMARCK IN ENGLAND.

The Ex-Chancellor May Visit the Island Some Time During the Year.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—Count Herbert Bismarck, relieved from the cares of state, is is now seeking rest and pleasure in England, spending his time among friends who appreciate him, and giving confidentially those interesting details about his father's resignation or dismissal, which have already become public property. He has visited, among others, Lord Roseberry, Sir Charles and Lady Dilke and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, all of whom have at one time or another had the foreign affairs of England under their control.

Herbert looks forward now, he says, to spending six months of every year in England, and the report is still circulating that his father will visit England before the year is over.

SPURGEON AS A BOYCOTTER.

Young Preachers Who Do Not Agree With Him Summarily Cast Adrift.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the radical Baptist preacher who turned against Gladstone on the home rule question, has taken to boycotting, a weapon the use of which in Irish hands he has repeatedly and fiercely denounced from pulpit and platform. He seceded from the Baptist union two or three years ago because that body was not sufficiently Calvinistic, and most of his friends left with him.

Some 50 young pastors, however, who had received their training at Spurgeon's College, preferred to remain with the union. Efforts to make them swallow the dogma of Spurgeon's infallibility having finally failed they have been cut off from communion with the great man and his flock. Spurgeon's bitterness in this controversy is severely criticised in non-conformist circles.

THE BRAVE AND THE FAIR.

STANLEY HAS WON A BRIDE WELL WORTHY OF HIM.

If He Ever Returns to Africa She Will Surely Accompany Him—An Artist and Philanthropist as Well as a Society Beauty—An Old Love.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—The announcement of Stanley's engagement to Dorothy Tennant has taken all London by surprise, although many of his friends now remember that what little preference he ever seemed to have for the other sex was for the beautiful woman he is about to marry. Miss Tennant is in fact just the woman to capture a hero's heart, as she is just the woman to wait for a hero before losing her own heart. She is tall and stately, though rather of a dashing type of beauty. She is about 30 years old and is the daughter of the late Charles Tennant.

She lives with her mother in a beautiful house in Richmond terrace, where she has a studio fitted up, for she is known as an unusually clever artist, as well as a lady of fashion. One of her fads has been the street Arab, and several of her best paintings in the Academy have been of the London gamin. Her picture in this year's exhibition is of five little waifs hanging over the railing on the Thames embankment. She has had a class of small outcasts whom she has given an hour or two instruction each day for a number of years. Miss Tennant is the original of the beautiful girl in Sir John Millais' well-known picture "No End," in which she is represented as meditating upon the answer to a letter she holds in her hand. Watts has also painted her for the Academy holding a squirrel in her hand. Altogether the bold explorer has won a very superior woman for his wife and she marries him with the full understanding that when he returns to Africa she goes with him.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* protesses to know that the engagement was before Stanley's last trip to Africa, but most of Miss Tennant's friends believe that he did not come to the point until his return.

THE TERRIER OF AN EARL

Becomes the Subject of a Learned Decision in a Court of Law.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—Two aristocratic dogs have figured in the proceedings of the British courts of law this week. Earl Annesley's terrier, returning home from an early morning walk on Thursday, unlawfully unmuzzled, saw a cat in his master's shrubbery and with the reckless zeal of youth tried to reach its enemy by a short cut through the railings in which he stuck fast with his tail end hanging over the Queen's highway and the other end over the Earl's private garden. The dog's howls attracted the attention of a policeman. The animal's signalling end was undeniably on the public way and beyond a doubt the unmuzzled other end was on private property and not amenable to the law. The officer decided that there was enough dog in the tail to justify him in setting the machinery of the law in motion, and the noble earl was summoned to the Marylebone Police Court to answer a charge of "allowing a dog to be in a public place unmuzzled contrary to the provisions of the rabies order in Council of 1889." The learned magistrate decided that the law did not require the tail to be muzzled, and as only the wagging part was on a public place he dismissed the summons.

The other dog tale was told in Warwick County Court, where, the same day, the Countess Aylesford was called upon to pay the costs of an unsuccessful action brought by her against the Great Western Railway. The Countess pleaded that her separate estate consisted wholly and solely of one dog, which she said the plaintiffs could take if the animal would allow it as asset. It proved to be a bow-legged bulldog of sinful countenance. The offer was declined with thanks.

A LOVER FOR VICTORIA.

The Queen Has Him Sent to Prison as a Lunatic, However.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—Queen Victoria, although over 70 years of age, has found favor in the amorous eyes of Alfred Carter, a young man who has been studying for the Wesleyan Ministry. Carter, who is a Lancashire lad, went to Windsor, and failing to obtain an interview with the object of his affections, wrote her several loving letters proposing marriage. Sad to tell the letters were handed to an unromantic and flinthearted Police Inspector of the appropriate name of Savage, who found Carter wondering about the Windsor fields sighing the name of Victoria, and hauled him off to prison on the charge of being a lunatic.

The Queen and court start next week for Balmoral, in the Scotch Highlands, where Victoria always spends part of the spring and summer. The castle and estate are her private property having been bought out of the savings of her privy purse. The Prince and Princess of Wales will, as usual, perform the Queen's social duties during her absence.

SOME USE FOR ROYALTY.

A Ducal Occulist Who Has Been Healing the People of Tyrol.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—The Czar has been having a relatively tranquil time of late, and he has this week been paying marked attention to the Italian Crown Prince, now on a visit to Russia. But the triple alliance remains unshaken. The royal occulist, Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, has just concluded what this most useful and hard-working of Princes terms a month's holiday at Merau, in Tyrol.

As soon as his arrival became known afflicted peasants from all the valleys and mountains of the Austrian, Italian and Swiss Tyrol flocked into Merau and were treated gratuitously by the Duke, who in four weeks performed 55 operations for cataract and 117 minor operations.

RELAXING THE REGULATIONS

Against the Importation of American Sheep Into the British Isles.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—Mr. Chaplin, Minister of Agriculture, took occasion in Parliament this week again to hint that under no circumstances would he relax the restrictions against the importation of American cattle. I have good reason to believe, however, that some modifications will shortly be made in the regulations affecting the import of sheep from the United States.

Venezuelan Government stocks are firm in the market here, owing to a well founded belief that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and England will soon be re-established.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Ex-King Milan is Now an Object of Supreme Contempt in Servia.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, May 17.—King Milan is again in Belgrade. His welcome was not of an effusive character, and no officers of the State were at the station to meet him. The Servians have lost even respect for their former sovereign.

At Negotin the other day a theater audience frantically applauded a play in which Milan is represented as a character personifying all the vices and absurdities of human nature.

ONE MORE WATERLOO

For the Crawford County Candidate for the Governor's Chair.

DELAMATER DEFEATED IN YORK.

Hastings Captures the Four Delegates From That County.

BATTLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS.

Ex-Senator Wallace Still Imagines That He Can Beat Mr. Pattison.

The primary election in York county yesterday resulted in a Hastings victory. The four delegates to the State Convention will be instructed for the General. The struggle was a fierce one, but finally the field consolidated and downed Delamater.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YORK, PA., May 17.—Twenty-five districts in the county have been carried by Hastings delegates, and there is no longer any doubt that Hastings has carried the county by a large majority. The county of York is entitled to four delegates to the Republican State Convention. In order to capture these four delegates an equal number of candidates for Governor have for more than a month past been employing all the artifices known to politics, from the still hunt to the brass band. The struggle narrowed down at the finish, however, to a battle royal between Hastings and Delamater.

The campaign in York has been rather fitful. It has been dull and lively by starts and turns. Major E. A. Montooth opened the canvass long ago when he dropped into York on his way home from Washington. It happened that the County Committee was in session. He was called in and introduced to them and made a rattling speech. Then in the evening he was taken around the Grand Army posts and he and the other "old boys" had a jolly time together. Major Montooth is popular, and 75 per cent of the Republican members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who constitute about two-thirds of its membership, would like to vote for him for Governor.

ALL WANTED THE DELEGATES.

No movement was started for Major Montooth at that time, and not long thereafter the Stone men began a boom for the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They say that they were prompted to this course by what seemed to them to be a determined effort to set up the county in favor of Senator Delamater, through the County Committee, against the sentiments of the people. What would have amounted to an extensive movement for Mr. Stone had he been Delamater's only competitor was started, but it did not go far until Hastings went into the county for a few hours and saw his friends. Since then it has been a Hastings and Delamater fight until recently, when it became a Hastings and anti-instruction fight.

Senator Delamater was here Friday, Saturday and Sunday of last week. He was met by George S. Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt is Chairman of the County Committee, and an out-and-out Delamater man. He brought to town a number of the members of the committee who are favorable to the young Senator from Crawford county, and he consulted with them as to what the prospects were and how the fight should be made. This visit gave to the minds of the Hastings men an impression which had already been received by Stone's supporters—that the party machinery of the county was being used to further the candidacy of an aspirant for the Governorship, who, to say the least, lacks general popularity in York County. It was to counteract this that Hastings came to the county on Thursday, and he had a reception wherever he went.

EFFECTING A COMBINATION.

At one time this week the fight looked as though it would be made by Hastings against the other three candidates combined. The Montooth men and the Stone men went to Dr. James A. Dale and other Hastings managers and tried to make a deal. Their propofition was that Hastings take two of the delegates, Montooth one and Stone one, and that the three forces combine against Delamater The Hastings men told them very frankly that they did not consider that such a deal would be to their advantage, inasmuch as they were confident that they had the popular sentiment of the county and expected to have all the delegates instructed for their candidate. Failing to make terms the Stone and Montooth men were at first inclined to join the Delamater people in the fight against instructions.

At the last, however, the Montooth and Stone men nearly all supported the Hastings' delegates. There was the usual amount of talk of the use of patronage and of the promise of office to influence the result. Here it seems to be used mostly in the Delamater interest. The census enumerators for the county have not been named as yet. A census enumeratorship has apparently been promised to about one Republican in each four in the county. The appointments are being held back, and the men who have been promised places were afraid to turn a hand for the other side. In the face of all this, however, Hastings has won a great victory and Delamater has been decisively defeated.

THE SESSION WAS VERY DULL.

The Methodist General Conference Recommends Reunion.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—To-day's session of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South was the last at which new business could be introduced, and it was unusually dull. The Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, to whom was referred a communication asking the General Conference to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners to be appointed by the House of Bishops and House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church for conference on organic union, etc., reported, recommending non-conference. The committee held that the spirit of the church had always been broad and catholic. It had welcomed to membership all who wished to be saved, and had resolved to lead a new life without regard to race or color. The policy would never be abandoned. As for organic union with the memorialists, the committee would regard it as an unmixed evil. The committee wanted those who had made division to make overtures for reunion. The vote of the conference was unanimous in favor of the report.

A resolution condemning Sunday newspapers was referred to the Committee on the Sabbath.

INCREASING IN INTEREST.

Important Subjects Discussed by the Charities Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—The interest in the conference of charities and correction increases each day. There are now present nearly 300 members, exclusive of those of Baltimore. At the session this forenoon the following papers were read: "The Public Hospital work of Brooklyn," "Hospital management," "Advantages of hospital treatment, with a plan of construction for natural ventilation;" "The relation of public hospitals to the medical profession."

In the afternoon the delegates visited the Johns Hopkin's Hospital. Indianapolis was chosen as the place for the next annual convention, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

CARLISLE MADE SENATOR.

FORMAL BALLOT TAKEN BY THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Many Republicans Glad to Vote for the Democratic Leader—His Speech on Accepting the Honor Conferred Upon Him.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May [illegible] the joint meeting of the Legislature [illegible] Lindsay placed John G. Carlisle in nomination in a brief speech of admiration in which he paid a graceful tribute [illegible] choice of the Democratic caucus. Mr. Langley, for the Republican caucus, nominated Hon. Silas Adams, the Representative from Casy county.

The ballot then proceeded, 107 votes being cast for Carlisle, and 15 for Adams. Senator Carlisle left for Washington to-night. He will not present his credentials in the Senate till after the vote on the tariff bill in the House.

The friends of Mr. Carlisle called upon him after the caucus Friday night and informed him of his nomination. He heartily thanked them for the honor conferred, and after paying a high tribute of respect to his predecessor, Mr. Beck, Mr. Carlisle said that he could not hope to fill entirely the place of the distinguished dead. He hoped, however, to take some active part in the struggle to win which meant the country's salvation, and to surrender which meant our ruin. The time was at hand when the Democratic party needed the services of all its friends. The people and principles of that party represented what he conceived to be the fundamental principles of the Constitutional Government. They believed that the great power of taxation, ever liable to be abused, to be for the public use; that the property of one person should not be converted to the use of another. On the other hand, he pointed out the object, principles and purposes of the Republican party. In such a struggle—a struggle in which was involved all that our forefathers fought for—he could not see how and did not believe the party in the right could fail.

Concluding, he said: "And now, my friends, again offering you my profound, sincere and grateful thanks, I go back in a few days to the seat on the floor where the good people of the Sixth district have so long sent me as their Representative, to remain a little while, and then to the place in the upper branch of Congress, and wil begin services there."

WALLACE STILL HOPEFUL.

The Contest is Now Between the Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor Pattison.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The announcement made recently that Philadelphia delegates to the Democratic State Convention would vote almost solidly for Pattison for Governor, and the action of the Lackawanna County Democratic Committee in declaring for the same candidate have not discouraged Senator Wallace, who says he is sanguine of success. The Senator is a rain or shine candidate. His acceptance of the nomination is not contingent on the selection of Delamater or any other Republican of the opposite party.

Six counties have thus far selected delegates favorable to Wallace, and his friends, who claim to be well informed of the situation, predict his nomination on the first ballot. Chauncey F. Black admits he is not in the race, the contest between Wallace and Pattison having knocked him out of it.

MEAGER RETURNS IN MERCER.

Delamater Said to Have a Sure Thing on the State Delegates.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SHARON, May 17.—It will be impossible to report the result of to-night's primaries in Mercer county before to-morrow. At this writing, midnight, the vote in the six wards of Sharon are not counted and it is impossible to get more than a few scattering returns from the county. The State delegates will be for Delamater; McDowell has a strong lead for Congress, and Fruit, Hall and Harshaw will compose the Legislative delegation. A full county ticket is to be nominated.

A dispatch from Greenville says: There were about 60 names on the Republican ticket at the primaries this evening in Mercer county, and at a late hour to-night but few returns had been received. Delamater undoubtedly will be the choice for Governor.

DEATH CAUSED BY TOOTH PULLING.

The Work of a Dentist Attended With Serious Results.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIMA, May 17.—Nathaniel Gore died to-night at his home in South Tanner, in terrible agony, being strangled to death by adema of the glottis. The trouble commenced several days ago from tooth pulling. Dr. W. G. Ebersolte came here last week and advertised a method of extracting teeth without pain. Mr. Gore had four teeth taken out and immediately his jaws and gums began to swell, extending to his throat, and resulting in his death. The attending physician thinks it attributable to the local application used by the dentist. S. A. Krauss, a well-known photographer and several others who had teeth extracted by the dentist, are suffering in the same way. The preparation used is manufactured at Carrolton, the home of Dr. Ebersole, who has always borne an excellent reputation. Mr. Gore was an oil well driller who came here from Bradford. He leaves a wife and four grown children.

A MOST REMARKABLE SCENE.

A Woman Steps From the Coffin at Her Funeral and Falls Dead.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEWPORT, Ky., May 17.—Mrs. Jacob Korb, of Kenton county, died Monday, after a long illness. As the lady was being borne from the church to the grave a groan was heard in the coffin. The frightened pall-bearers hastily dropped the casket. The lid was hastily taken off and the woman, wild-eyed and paralyzed from fright, sat up. Women screamed, and fainted and men became excited. The woman was carried into the church and a physician sent for.

Before he arrived the woman started to her feet and fell back dead. The physician on arrival pronounced her dead, and she was at once buried. There is much excitement in the neighborhood. Many believe the woman should not have been buried.

FATE OF FRITZ EMMET.

He Will Leave the Country Making No Defense Against a Divorce.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, May 17.—Fritz Emmet is no longer a resident of Albany, having shaken the dust of the capital city from his feet. A short time ago his wife, Eleanor F. Emmet, embraced the Catholic faith. A few days later she directed her attorney to bring action for divorce against Mr. Emmet. The charge is that of unfaithlessness. To this Mr. Emmet has directed his lawy