

SILVER IS SUPREME.

A Radical Free Coinage Measure Passed by the Senate With a Rush.

PARTY LINES WIPED OUT.

A Dozen or More Republicans Join the Democrats in Kidding the House Bill.

ATTACK ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

President Harrison is Given Warning That He Must Not Make Any Use of His Veto Power.

EDMONDS PREDICTS FINANCIAL RUIN.

Speaker Reed May Endeavor to Stop the Avalanche in the House, but it is Almost Certain to Go Through.

CHIEF FEATURES OF A DEMONSTRABLE DEBATE.

The Senate yesterday amended practically every provision of the House silver bill, including the title, and then passed it by a majority of 17. As it now stands it is a radical free coinage measure. Two-thirds of those voting for the amended bill were Democrats, while of those against all but three were Republicans. It is believed that the new scheme will go through the House, notwithstanding Reed's opposition.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The extreme silver men had it all their own way today in the Senate, carrying all their amendments, rejecting all the amendments of the committee, to which they were opposed, and passing an out-and-out free coinage bill by a majority of 17, which is a large Senate majority for any measure. It was the most interesting day the Senate has had for a long time. Most of the Senators were in their seats, and the galleries were well filled by an audience that was clearly in sympathy with the majority on the floor of the chamber, as was attested by frequent applause for the free coinage men.

The feature of the day was the maiden speech of Senator Walcott, who delivered a very telling address, principally directed towards his new wife, who sat in the private gallery of Senators and seemed highly delighted with the attention bestowed upon her distinguished husband.

A Warning to the Administration. The Senator touched the administration rather caustically, but not so bluntly as Senator Mitchell a little later, who declared that any administration that stood in opposition to free silver would be hurried from power. All of these utterances are, of course, notice to the President that he had best know the ground he is treading on and forego the temptation to attack his little veto to the bill.

But the President is not the most imposing obstacle in the way of the ultimate success of the bill. It is transformed out of all semblance to the measure which came to the Senate from the House. The elimination of the sufficient redemption clause and the introduction of the free coinage provision are the sufficient reasons for the bitterest antagonism against the bill among the opponents of free silver in the House, which include most of the New York and New England men. It is said that Speaker Reed will exercise all of his prerogatives on the floor and in the caucus to prevent the enactment of the bill as it will come from the Senate.

WHI PLANS TO SPEAK OF REED.

But it is considered certain that the day of the final veto will dawn that the spillover of the Senate will stiffen the spinal columns of many members of the House, and that a great majority will back the counter-scheme in any movement to agree to the bill as amended. It is pretty certain, however, that any conferees appointed by Speaker Reed will be opposed to the Senate amendments, and that the fight will be a long and bitter one.

On the other hand, it is said by some of the close friends of Speaker Reed that he merely desires to put upon the Senate the responsibility of free coinage, redemption in legal tenders, etc., and that he will not use his personal influence arbitrarily for the defeat of the bill. In all of the votes today Senator Cameron was found on the side of the silver men, while Senator Quay, who was absent, was paired with Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

WESTERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS AT TACK HARRISON.

Edmonds Declares That the Amended Bill Turns the Finances of the Country Over to the Democrats—A Prediction of Disaster—The Various Changes.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—When the silver bill was taken up in the Senate today Mr. Walcott, of Colorado, secured the floor. He said that if it were true (as it was not) that the people of the silver producing States were governed in the market by a desire to protect the industry on which their property depended, a large warrant was given to them for such a course of proceedings by some of the Eastern States.

The country, (particularly the Northern States) seemed to have fallen on days when policies were rated at a commercial value alone, and when political fealty was made to depend upon whether the prosperity of the locality where the voter resided was to be better fostered by competition with other countries, or by large and prohibitory duties which practically excluded foreign competition. The prosperity of the people of the mountain States of the West had never so much depended on the products of their mines. Yet, while they were less benefited than any other region of the country by a high protective tariff, they were asked every session to stand by the duties, which the East formulated; and when they asked that some protection be granted to their property, they were told that their interests were those of a classed and visionary people.

Mr. Edmunds, who, as I had forgotten that he wondered how long the Republican

majority in Rhode Island, for instance, would be interested in what the people of the State depended for their livelihood were no longer fostered and protected. The words of Democracy seemed to have already made some headway in that Commonwealth, and the duties were not yet high enough. And how long did the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich) and those who agreed with him expect to depend upon the tariff for their livelihood? Would they not be content to help the industries which that Senator represented when he couldn't find for them only words of criticism and denunciation.

Mr. Walcott went on to criticize the friendly attitude of the administration toward the silver bill, and said that when Mr. Harrison was nominated, his record was searched in vain for any noteworthy act or saying, and that in the sentence, "that magna anima umbram," applied to him, the Republican leaders of the West had made great efforts among the farmers and miners, and had secured the success of the ticket, but the President had not exactly materialized on the silver question, and the awakening had been rather rude.

If They Had Known Before.

He ventured the opinion that if the President's position had been modified, he had announced before the last election not a single State west of the Missouri river would have given a Republican majority, not because a majority of the people of those States were not in sympathy with the Republican platform, but because they would have wished to rebuke overwhelmingly a party that selected as their standard bearer a man who had secured the success of the country and disregarded the will of the great majority of the members of the party. An open foe was to be preferred to a secret enemy.

In conclusion Mr. Walcott said that the silver bill was far greater importance than the election bill, the anti-gerrymandering bill, or the tariff bill. In view of the fact that the Senate had rejected the bill and the South and the West met on common ground, animated by a common and patriotic purpose.

Applauding the galleries, and felicitations and compliments from the Senators proved that Mr. Walcott's maiden speech in the Senate was recognized as a very great and a most well delivered and attracted much attention.

Voting Upon the Amendments.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the amendments reported by the Finance Committee. The first was to strike out the provision that the Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver should be payable in payment of all debts, public and private. The amendment was rejected—yeas 14; nays 50; and the provision remains in the bill.

The next vote was on the amendment to strike out the bullion redemption clause. It was agreed to—yeas 17; nays 7; the bill, as being Messrs. Chandler, Frye, Hale, Hays, and Edmunds, Messrs. Edmunds, Morrill and Sherman. Mr. Blair offered an amendment limiting the amount of silver to be coined to \$5,000,000 a month. Rejected.

The amendment of Mr. Plumb was the following amendment in lieu of the first section of the House bill:

The Free Coinage Proposition.

That from and after the date of the passage of the act of Congress in the United States shall be coined silver of the value of 425 grains of standard silver, or of 23.50 grains of standard gold, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on the general merits of the bill, and in the course of it declared that any administration which stood in opposition to free silver would be hurried from power. He also said that the bill was in the hands of the President, and as it deserved to be, he urged for its passage.

The vote was taken on Mr. Plumb's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 43; nays 24.

Mr. Plumb moved to add a new section to come in as section 2 of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which became a law June 13, 1878, and which was applicable to the coinage of this act.

It was agreed to without discussion, and Mr. Reed offered the following amendment as a substitute for the above:

A Vote From Texas.

Section 3.—That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than \$1, nor more than \$100, and shall be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be used for any other purpose, and the said certificates shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Edmunds—Without interfering with the free coinage which we have in the bill, I am opposed to the bill as it now stands, and I am opposed to its amendments, in general, and in particular to the amendments of Mr. Reed. I am being given to this legislation which is set.

The Meaning of the Platform.

Mr. Edmunds' question as to the responsibility of the Senate from Vermont is, of course, of no consequence except to himself. But when he says we are going to deliver over to the Democratic party the finances of the country, it is not only a question of the Republican platform, it is going to be sent or agree that the platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 shall be the platform of the party in 1890.

Mr. Edmunds—The platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 is, in substance, that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money, and that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator from Vermont has made an assertion which is directly contrary to the record and is historically untrue. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

NEW CASTLE, June 17.—A frightful accident occurred at the rod mill this afternoon. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW CASTLE, June 17.—A frightful accident occurred at the rod mill this afternoon. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

THE BLOWING OUT OF A CYLINDER CAUSES A FATAL ACCIDENT.

SOME MAY YET LIVE.

Terrible Uncertainty as to the Fate of the Entombed Men in THE ILL-FATED FARM HILL MINE.

Every Effort Possible Being Made to Reach the Unfortunate Ones.

SCENES AT THE MOUTH OF THE PIT.

The Funeral Services of the Two Victims Received Will Occur To-Day.

The Fate of the Miners who were cut off by yesterday's accident in the Farm Hill mine is still undecided.

The relief party will reach them at an early hour to-day.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

DUNBAR, June 17.—At the scene of yesterday's accident there seems to-day to be a settled feeling of apathy over the people at the mouth of the pit, caused by the uncertainty as to the fate of the imprisoned miners. The knowledge, even of the death of the 32 entombed miners, would be a welcome relief from the terrible strain which holds the friends and relatives of the unfortunate miners to the mouth of the pit watching and waiting for any signal that would enable them to learn the fate of their loved ones.

After a long discussion it was decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Eastin (by adding the words: "And all silver certificates already issued," as so modified it was agreed to—yeas 34; nays 22).

Mr. Plumb moved to insert the following additional section which was adopted also:

The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or to have the bullion returned, and if they elect to receive coin, such and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Mr. Chandler moved to insert the following amendment:

No gold or silver bullion shall be received by the Treasury Department under this act except such as shall be shown to be the product of the United States.

Mr. Teller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to, yeas 42; nays 26. The bill, as amended, was passed—yeas 42; nays 25, as follows:

That from and after the date of the passage of the act of Congress in the United States shall be coined silver of the value of 425 grains of standard silver, or of 23.50 grains of standard gold, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on the general merits of the bill, and in the course of it declared that any administration which stood in opposition to free silver would be hurried from power. He also said that the bill was in the hands of the President, and as it deserved to be, he urged for its passage.

The vote was taken on Mr. Plumb's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 43; nays 24.

Mr. Plumb moved to add a new section to come in as section 2 of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which became a law June 13, 1878, and which was applicable to the coinage of this act.

It was agreed to without discussion, and Mr. Reed offered the following amendment as a substitute for the above:

A Vote From Texas.

Section 3.—That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than \$1, nor more than \$100, and shall be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be used for any other purpose, and the said certificates shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Edmunds—Without interfering with the free coinage which we have in the bill, I am opposed to the bill as it now stands, and I am opposed to its amendments, in general, and in particular to the amendments of Mr. Reed. I am being given to this legislation which is set.

The Meaning of the Platform.

Mr. Edmunds' question as to the responsibility of the Senate from Vermont is, of course, of no consequence except to himself. But when he says we are going to deliver over to the Democratic party the finances of the country, it is not only a question of the Republican platform, it is going to be sent or agree that the platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 shall be the platform of the party in 1890.

Mr. Edmunds—The platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 is, in substance, that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money, and that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator from Vermont has made an assertion which is directly contrary to the record and is historically untrue. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW CASTLE, June 17.—A frightful accident occurred at the rod mill this afternoon. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

THE BLOWING OUT OF A CYLINDER CAUSES A FATAL ACCIDENT.

SOME MAY YET LIVE.

Terrible Uncertainty as to the Fate of the Entombed Men in THE ILL-FATED FARM HILL MINE.

Every Effort Possible Being Made to Reach the Unfortunate Ones.

SCENES AT THE MOUTH OF THE PIT.

The Funeral Services of the Two Victims Received Will Occur To-Day.

The Fate of the Miners who were cut off by yesterday's accident in the Farm Hill mine is still undecided.

The relief party will reach them at an early hour to-day.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

DUNBAR, June 17.—At the scene of yesterday's accident there seems to-day to be a settled feeling of apathy over the people at the mouth of the pit, caused by the uncertainty as to the fate of the imprisoned miners. The knowledge, even of the death of the 32 entombed miners, would be a welcome relief from the terrible strain which holds the friends and relatives of the unfortunate miners to the mouth of the pit watching and waiting for any signal that would enable them to learn the fate of their loved ones.

After a long discussion it was decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Eastin (by adding the words: "And all silver certificates already issued," as so modified it was agreed to—yeas 34; nays 22).

Mr. Plumb moved to insert the following additional section which was adopted also:

The owners of bullion deposited for coinage shall have the option to receive coin or to have the bullion returned, and if they elect to receive coin, such and such bullion shall be subsequently coined.

Mr. Chandler moved to insert the following amendment:

No gold or silver bullion shall be received by the Treasury Department under this act except such as shall be shown to be the product of the United States.

Mr. Teller moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to, yeas 42; nays 26. The bill, as amended, was passed—yeas 42; nays 25, as follows:

That from and after the date of the passage of the act of Congress in the United States shall be coined silver of the value of 425 grains of standard silver, or of 23.50 grains of standard gold, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose, and the said silver shall be coined into the standard dollar of the value of one dollar and no part thereof shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Mitchell addressed the Senate on the general merits of the bill, and in the course of it declared that any administration which stood in opposition to free silver would be hurried from power. He also said that the bill was in the hands of the President, and as it deserved to be, he urged for its passage.

The vote was taken on Mr. Plumb's amendment, and it was agreed to—yeas 43; nays 24.

Mr. Plumb moved to add a new section to come in as section 2 of the act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, which became a law June 13, 1878, and which was applicable to the coinage of this act.

It was agreed to without discussion, and Mr. Reed offered the following amendment as a substitute for the above:

A Vote From Texas.

Section 3.—That the certificates provided for in the second section of this act shall be of denominations of not less than \$1, nor more than \$100, and shall be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, and shall be used for any other purpose, and the said certificates shall be used for any other purpose.

Mr. Edmunds—Without interfering with the free coinage which we have in the bill, I am opposed to the bill as it now stands, and I am opposed to its amendments, in general, and in particular to the amendments of Mr. Reed. I am being given to this legislation which is set.

The Meaning of the Platform.

Mr. Edmunds' question as to the responsibility of the Senate from Vermont is, of course, of no consequence except to himself. But when he says we are going to deliver over to the Democratic party the finances of the country, it is not only a question of the Republican platform, it is going to be sent or agree that the platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 shall be the platform of the party in 1890.

Mr. Edmunds—The platform of the Republican party adopted in Chicago in 1888 is, in substance, that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money, and that we will not support any measure which would give the Government any right to issue fiat money.

Mr. Edmunds—The Senator from Vermont has made an assertion which is directly contrary to the record and is historically untrue. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW CASTLE, June 17.—A frightful accident occurred at the rod mill this afternoon. The end of one of the immense cylinders attached to the huge Porter Allen engine blew out with a report that was heard all over the city. William Price, assistant engineer, was caught in the wreck and hurled to the pit below, sustaining injuries which will prove fatal. Two or three other workmen were injured, but not seriously. The sound was like an explosion of a cannon, and it was thought the boilers had exploded. The loss to machinery will reach at least \$100,000.

THE BLOWING OUT OF A CYLINDER CAUSES A FATAL ACCIDENT.

draws late the police become more vigilant and have stretched a cordon about the burning mine to keep away the hundreds who crowd too close for safety should the dense smoke suddenly burst into flames, or something horrible occur, as any sparks can occasionally be seen when the cloud lifts for a moment.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

HANDS TIED BY PAIN WOMEN. Many more than one reason for their untiring efforts to refresh the brawny, muscled miners who find their long rest all too little after the ten hours' ordeal in a pit where he met his death.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

At the Mahoning entrance they are even more severe and no man with even a suspicion of whisky on his breath is allowed about. The weary shift of rescuers are squatted about in knots, snatching a bite to eat and a cup of coffee or tea.

CLOSING THE LINES.

Last Scattering Shots of the Prelude to Next Week's Battle.

ENTHUSIASM FOR GEN. HASTINGS.

A Solid Delegation Instructed for Him in Montgomery County.

W. L. SCOTT AGAIN OUT FOR CONGRESS.

Hemel is Gaining Strength as a Possible Democratic Compromise.

The Montgomery County Republican Convention yesterday instructed for Hastings and endorsed Quay. Congressman Seranton was re-nominated after a lively contest. The Ohio Democratic State Convention will meet at Springfield August 26.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

MONROETOWN, June 17.—Montgomery, practically the last county to take itself on record before the State Convention, did so emphatically to-day. The 230 delegates which comprised to-day's Republican County Convention slapped Quay in the face by electing a Hastings delegation, and thus nullified the bruise with a strong rebuff of his course toward the policy of protection.

The air was so full of Hastings sentiment that Work Hoff, clerk in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, of Lower Merion, and ex-Assemblyman Joseph A. Shoemaker, of Jenkintown, both of whom were present, did not even allow their names to be presented to the convention