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BEAVER IN A BLAZE.

That Congressional Scandal Has Now Raised Excitement to a Fever Heat.

THE CHARGES OF BOODLE

Are Supported by the Confessions and Affidavits of the Accused Delegates.

M'DOWELL REFUSES TO CONSENT

To a New Conference or the Withdrawal of His Name as a Candidate Under Any Circumstances.

CALL FOR THE COMMITTEE MEETING,

Which Will Make a Complete Investigation of all the Accusations and Decide as to the County's Course.

SOME DECIDEDLY SENSATIONAL INTERVIEWS

The allegations of bribery in connection with the nomination for Congress in the Beaver-Butler-Lawrence-Mercer district have raised a tempest. One delegate has made an affidavit, and others have issued sensational statements. The official call for the investigation has been promulgated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW BRIGHTON, July 12.—Beaver county, and in fact the entire Congressional district, is now in a fever heat of excitement concerning the nomination of Major McDowell. As exclusively announced in to-day's DISPATCH the official call for the investigation has been issued. It is as follows:

To the Members of the Republican County Committee:

Charges of corruption having been made publicly through the press against certain members of the Beaver County Congressional delegates at the delegate convention recently held at New Castle, Pa., you are requested to meet at the arbitration room in the Court House, Beaver, Pa., Saturday the 19th day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take such action in relation thereto as may be considered expedient, and to attend to such other and general business as may be brought before the committee. A. P. MARSHALL, Chairman.

McDowell Will Never Withdraw.

Major McDowell asserted positively this afternoon that no matter what was done or what were proved in connection with the alleged purchase of the three Townsend conferees he would under no circumstances withdraw or consent to a new conference.

The most important development of the day, however, was the sworn confession of one of the boodle delegates in the form of an affidavit. John R. Tate is the individual in question. He made a clean breast of the matter, sparing no single detail of the transaction.

After this was done and it was put in writing he proceeded to the office of Justice Piper and swore to the truth of his story, and here it is:

The Affidavit of Delegate Tate.

I, John R. Tate, one of the conferees from Beaver county in the late Congressional conference, do make the following statement of my own free will: On Wednesday, July 2, 1890, Edward Shaffer and Tom Downing, two of the Beaver county conferees, approached me on the street in New Castle with this proposition. That if I would join them in casting my vote for Alexander McDowell instead of for Charles C. Townsend they would see that I received $250. I replied, "Can't you make it $300? One of them replied that he would see. By the above question I thought to discourage their proposition. We conversed further about the matter for awhile and then the subject dropped. They wanted me to cast my vote on a certain ballot with them for McDowell, but I refused to do so. Later in the evening as Shaffer, Duerr, another Beaver conferee, Downing and myself were walking up street in New Castle William Wallace, an attorney of that place, approached. We walked into a side street, where Mr. Wallace said that if we would vote for McDowell he would give us $1,200. He told me then and there that he would

Write a Check for $1,000

payable to me; that he had only about $100 or $200 in cash about him. I said that I wouldn't go into the arrangement without the money. He said he would see me before the convention, or that he would have it for me after the convention adjourned. He failed to see me that night, and we did not vote for McDowell that night as a result. I did not see Mr. Wallace again until noon on Thursday. I was up near Wallace's office in company with Downing when he said to me that Wallace wanted to see me. I went into Wallace's office, Downing remarking that he wanted to see another party. While I was talking with Wallace, Downing returned. Then Wallace said: "I've got the cash right here," and he produced four envelopes, in each of which he said there was $300. I then and there promised to vote for McDowell. Previous to that time I had made no promise to vote for McDowell. Wallace wanted to know if we would change our votes from Townsend to McDowell on the first ballot after assembling. "Do it on the first ballot and be done with it," were his words. I objected and said that it ought to be done on the second or third ballot. He said: "All right; I'll have it fixed on the third ballot." In

Consideration of This Promise

of Mr. Wallace I voted for McDowell that night. After we got to Beaver Falls Downing handed me an envelope in which there were $645. After we came out of the convention hall Shaffer told me that he had the money. Wallace told me in his office that he would leave the money in a certain saloon not far from the convention hall. I do not know where the extra $340 came from which was in my envelope.

This affidavit is signed by John B. Tate and sworn to before a justice of the peace.

George N. McCain is in the district investigating the matter for the Philadelphia *Press*. His account of the discovery of the transaction bears out in detail that first given in THE DISPATCH from Washington several days ago. He telegraphs his paper as follows:

The Details of the Discovery.

There were so many indications that Downing, Shaffer and Tate had been corrupted that some friends of Captain Townsend in Beaver Falls, in New Brighton and Beaver determined to probe the matter to the bottom, and in this they resorted to subterfuge with the greatest success. Four gentlemen, one of whom was Dr. H. S. McConnell, of New Brighton, a neighbor of Captain Townsend, and another, Mr. R. S. Kennedy, drove out on Friday night last to the home of Thomas Downing, in North Sewickley township.

The party reached the farm house about 11 o'clock and roused Downing from bed. When he met the party he was informed that they had called on him to learn just how much he had received for his action in helping to sell out Captain Townsend and the Beaver delegation. Downing at first was inclined to deny that there was any financial consideration, but when pressed, confessed to his visitors that he had received a cash consideration for the vote which he cast for McDowell. He said that Lawyer William Wallace had promised him $1,200, and that a prominent merchant of New Castle had supplemented this amount with $1,000 more. Wallace left the money for them in a saloon under the Opera House in New Castle, and the rest of the money was left in another saloon at or near the Fountain House.

From a Prominent Politician.

Downing said that he understood that the $1,000 came into the merchant's hand from one of the most prominent politicians in Lawrence county. He said that when they divided the money instead of $2,200 there was only $1,950. Somebody had taken $250 from the package, presumably as commission for the transaction of the business. The three, Downing, Shaffer and Tate, each received $650. Of this share Downing said that he had given Duerr $250 to keep his mouth shut.

On Sunday afternoon last three gentlemen, one of whom was Dr. McConnell, drove up to Freedom and had a long talk with Duerr, the man who got mixed and therefore lost his share of the boodle. Duerr in a half-hearted way denied that he had been in the deal to sell out Beaver county. He finally got tangled up, a chronic failing, apparently, and confessed that Downing had given him $250.

When pressed for a further statement he said that he couldn't talk any more then, but if his visitors would call on Tuesday he could give them some additional information, as Downing was coming to visit him on Monday with some more money. When asked why Downing was furnishing him with money Duerr replied: "So that I won't tell anybody that he voted for McDowell." This last remark was made when Mr. Duerr was in a very tangled state of mind.

Downing's Story Corroborated.

On Sunday night the same party of gentlemen called on Conferee Edward Shaffer, at his home in the upper part of Beaver Falls. He confessed to them that he had received money for his vote and described how it had been delivered to him through Wallace's band. His description of the transaction coincided with the confession made by Downing. The fourth man, John R. Tate, was not seen, but on Thursday night last he voluntarily called on Dr. McConnell at New Brighton and gave him a full history of the case.

Tate said that he knew how great a wrong had been done and he was willing to do all he could to remedy it. His statement was on the same line with the confessions of Downing and Shaffer and the utterances of Duerr.

The statement of Tate, who is a comparatively young man and an ax roller by occupation, made to Dr. McConnell, was substantially the same as his affidavit, which was made subsequently. A call was made upon the repentant delegate by the correspondent. Tate is a heavily built man about 34 years of age with a light mustache. He is intelligent and a good talker, but he is greatly perturbed and excited over the position in which he finds himself. He did not deny a single statement made by him in his talk with Dr. McConnell the night previous, instead he emphasized some of them anew. He said:

His Conscience Has Troubled Him.

"I wouldn't care if it wasn't that I went back on Townsend. I never thought of such a thing until I was faced directly with the proposition, even then I wouldn't agree to it, but when Wallace in his office displayed the money I gave my consent. Such a sum of money was a great temptation to a man with others depending on him, and who had been in pretty hard straits for a year. It's useless to say that I regret the whole thing now that it is done, and I appreciate its full significance, but I can conscientiously say that I haven't had a minute's peace since I took that money."

Just before dark Edward Shaffer, another of the conferees involved, was seen at his store, on Seventh avenue, near the western boundary line of the city of Beaver Falls. Shaffer is a grocer in a small way and lives in a pretty house next door the one-story building used as the store. He is a tall, slender man with a flowing brown mustache, and is about 40 years of age. He sat on a flour barrel with his feet against a molasses barrel and during the interview chewed a bit of wood, biting pieces from it every few minutes. He was nervous and excited.

Shaffer May Make Some Revelations.

"If you've got the story that you say you have," he said, after the correspondent had explained the object of his visit, "then there's no use in my saying anything. If it's a penitentiary offense then there are a lot who will have to take it together. I'm sick and tired of the whole business. I wish to God I had never known anything about politics. This thing has worried my wife so that she can't eat or sleep." As he spoke he nodded toward the door outside of which, on the flagstone walk, a pale-faced little woman was pacing restlessly to and fro and nervously weaving a piece of cord through her fingers.

"If there is going to be any trouble for anybody over this you can bet your life that there will be some lively revelations about other political deals in this district. I won't give anything in the way of a statement. I way trying to throw the blame on somebody else and so I'll keep my head shut."

SARATOGA IS SELECTED.

The National Educational Association Will Meet at the Watering Place.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—Great interest has been manifested in the next meeting place of the National Educational Association, and it has been practically determined to hold the next session at Saratoga, N. Y. State Superintendent McElroy, of Oregon, has extended an official and earnest invitation to the officers and members of the National Association to hold their meeting in 1894 at Portland, Ore. Superintendent Gault, of the Washington schools, is heartily co-operating in this effort. This move to hold the next session at Portland is met with approbation by the delegates recently assembled in St. Paul, and the effort will no doubt be successful.

Superintendent McElroy has already received the heartiest assurances of encouragement and assistance from the transcontinental lines of railway and from many other lines represented by the several passenger railway associations now represented here.

IN A MANIAC'S GRASP.

FRIGHTFUL EXPERIENCE OF A NORTHWESTERN ENGINEER.

A Fireman Becomes Suddenly Insane and Makes a Murderous Attack Upon His Companion—The Wild Ride on a Through Train—Overpowered at Last.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JANESVILLE, WIS., July 12.—One hundred passengers thundered toward death on the Chicago and Northwestern through express north of this city to-day. Over switches that were clanged shut barely in time to keep the train from destruction, along stretches of track where other trains were rushed into side tracks and out of danger by frightened train men, who realized something to be wrong, and past depot platforms where people watched in wonder, the train sped without a pause. On the floor of the tender lay Engineer Steve Hotalling, a man of massive build, powerless in the grasp of a maniac. The insane man—his face blackened by coal dust, his clothing stripped almost from his body in the life and death struggle, and his shoulders covered with blood—brandished a wrench, which he had clutched from the engine tool box. Both his arms were in the grasp of the almost despairing man beneath him, but men on the depot platform at Clyman, one of the towns through which the train shot, could see that he had nearly freed himself and that in another moment, unless some help should come, the murderous blow of the wrench would fall.

The maniac was Engineer Hotalling's fireman, C. L. Hastings. Near Watertown he had stepped from the cab to coal up. He did not return and Engineer Hotalling reached back from his seat, pulled aside the cab curtain and looked out. As the curtain moved aside Hastings bounded in from the tender; his face was distorted as if in agony and there was in his eyes a look which Engineer Hotalling could only liken to that of a wild beast. He clutched the engineer about the neck and threw him headlong to the swaying footboard. There the two struggled as the train dashed on under a full head of steam.

One time the engineer all but dropped to the rails beneath. He recovered himself by a desperate effort, but could do nothing more than to save himself from the blows of the insane man's weapon. The engine left without fresh fuel, was slowly losing steam, but still rushed on at a rate that could mean nothing less than a fearful tragedy at the first switch left unturned. As the train swept past Clyman without stopping, however, the passengers and train crew realized that something was wrong and a party hurried forward. Writhing and struggling along the blocks of coal on the tender, they saw the engineer and his maniac assailant.

Hastings was overpowered and taken to the baggage car. A moment afterward he fainted and consciousness did not return until 12 hours later. The intensely hot weather, made more trying by the temperature of the cab, is given as the cause of his insanity, and there are fears that he cannot recover.

LAWYER THOMPSON'S SUICIDE.

Ill Health is the Only Cause so far Assigned for the Deed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The news that H. C. Thompson, until recently solicitor of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company, of this city, had shot himself in Jersey City created great surprise here. Mr. Thompson's residence is at Beverly, N. J. It is situated on the river bank just below Warren street. From its porches a beautiful view up and down the river can be obtained. It is large, of much architectural beauty and is surrounded by prettily laid-out grounds. Everything marks it as the residence of a man of taste and culture.

Charles D. Thompson, his eldest son, seemed very much unnerved to-day, and answered all questions in a low husky voice. "I am afraid," said he, "that the next news from Jersey City will be the tidings of father's death. What makes it so much more distressing for us is the fact that last Wednesday my mother and sister sailed for Europe on the Ohio. It was immediately after seeing them off that father started on this trip to New York. When he did not return on Thursday my brother, H. C. Thompson, Jr., went over Friday morning, but could find no trace of him. What reason he had for the act I don't know. He has been suffering from diabetes for some time and this made him very low spirited. In addition, he has been overworked of late."

Craig D. Ritchie, President of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, said that Mr. Thompson had been solicitor for the company for over five years. He was also a director of the company. In May he handed in his resignation, giving as his reason his continued ill health. At that time Mr. Ritchie told him that he was expected to finish up all cases then on hand. To this he assented, and in consequence the company had not elected any one to succeed him.

BOTH ARE PREACHERS.

A Highly Sensational Divorce Suit in Which a Pennsylvanian Figures.

WILMINGTON, O., July 12.—A minister who is well known in Western Pennsylvania is on the defensive in a very sensational divorce case now in progress here. It is the suit of Mary V. Andrews against William M. Andrews, now residing at Blanchester. Both are ministers. The plaintiff has charge of the Universalist congregation at Cuba and Farmer's station, in this county, and at Washington Court House, in Fayette County, and the defendant officiates for the same denomination at Blanchester, Edwardsville and Jeffersonville.

The wife charges cruelty and inordinate jealousy and the husband has a cross petition making a charge which the wife says is the result of his jealous nature. On the stand she denied her guilt and testified to various kicks and blows she had received from the defendant and many cruel remarks he had passed. She also charged her husband with appropriating church funds.

Mr. Andrews entered a denial of cruelty and testified that his wife often beat him with a cane. He also swore that his wife had on two or three occasions found pocketbooks containing $35 each, but the last time she found one he discovered that the money had been stolen by his wife from a house where they had attended a funeral.

Mr. Andrews has preached at Claysburg, Du Bois and Washington in Pennsylvania, and in towns of several other States.

OVER 2,000 LOCKED OUT.

The Clothing Cutters of New York Placed on the Defensive.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Over 2,000 clothing cutters and others of the Knights of Labor were locked out at noon to-day in the shops of 80 clothing manufacturers in this city. This course was decided upon by the clothing manufacturers to comply with one of the bylaws of the association, rather than for the purpose of precipitating a fight between the association and the Knights of Labor. The bylaws provide that the association shall uphold any member in trouble with its employes, and this lockout is to comply with the bylaws in the case of Benjamin & Co., boycotted by the Knights of Labor.

The locked-out men are expected to return to work Monday noon, after signing certificates to the effect that they do not belong to any organization.

STANLEY A BENEDICT.

The Marriage of the Bold African Explorer Celebrated With

A MAGNIFICENCE ALMOST ROYAL.

The Nobility and the Rabble Alike Turn Out in Full Force.

MR. GLADSTONE ONE OF THE GUESTS.

Thousands Will Surely be Ruined by the Potato Blight in Ireland.

Henry M. Stanley and Miss Dorothy Tennant were yesterday afternoon pronounced man and wife with great ceremony. The couple are now enjoying the honeymoon at a rural castle placed at their disposal.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12—[Copyright.]—Miss Dorothy Tennant became Mrs. Henry M. Stanley this afternoon before an interested and aristocratic throng in Westminster Abbey, which was surrounded by a tumultuous and eager mob. The ceremony was not advertised to take place until 2 o'clock, but as early as 10 crowds began to gather about the Abbey, and at 1 o'clock both sides of the pavement from the Square to Victoria street were completely blocked.

Every available position was seized upon by thousands of spectators eager to obtain a glimpse of the explorer and his bride. Before 1 o'clock the guests began to arrive, not at the main entrance, as the crowd appeared to expect, but by way of Dansyard and through the cloisters of the old monastery.

THE GROOM UNRECOGNIZED.

Stanley arrived shortly before 2 o'clock and passed unrecognized into the yard. Immediately after Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone drove up in an open carriage and were applauded to the echo, and scarcely was the tumult of their reception stilled when the bride's carriage suddenly swept up to the western door, which until that moment had not been opened, and before the waiting throng was fully aware of her presence, had passed into the abbey.

Six boys and six girls of the little waifs from ragged school whom Miss Tennant had befriended, all wearing white rosettes and their best clothes, were admitted by the cloister entrance, and the rest of the wedding party followed promptly. At 2 o'clock the choir marched up the aisle followed by Bishop of Ripon and the canons, while the great organ filled the abbey with sound.

Stanley met his bride at the altar. He looked worn and ill and leaned heavily on a stout ebony stick. Miss Tennant, stately and tall, came in on her brother's arm. Canon Farrar opened the service. Then the Bishop of Ripon, coming down from the altar to the steps, the two plighted their troth.

THE BRIDE IN TEARS.

The tears came into the bride's eyes, but she bore herself with fortitude and made the responses in a clear soft tone. After the ring was placed in its proper place bride and bridegroom walked to the altar, accompanied by Mr. Tennant and five groomsmen, Messrs. Parke, Bonny, Nelson, Stairs and Jephson, and there was singing and playing for half an hour, Dr. Butler making an address, bringing the ceremony to a close.

The bride's costume was wonderfully effective, being an exact reproduction of the magnificent dress of the Tudor period. A competent expert informs me that the petticoat and long court train were of white duchess satin and corded silk, while the bodice was of white satin, trimmed with lace. The front of the skirt and corsage were embroidered with white silk and pearls, while the edge of the petticoat and train were trimmed with a garland of orange blossoms. The bodice was set off with a high medici collar embroidered with pearls.

The bridal veil of tulle was fastened to her hair by diamond stars and surmounted by a wreath of natural orange blossoms. Her shoes were of silver leather, with diamond buckles. Round her neck she wore a magnificent diamond necklace, the gift of Sir W. Mackinnon, and from this depended an enameled miniature of the Queen, the gift of that estimable lady.

DIAMONDS WERE NUMEROUS.

Among the ornaments she wore were a diamond aigrette and a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Her long train was borne by her two nephews, Master Leopold and Harold Myers, dressed as pages in the costume of the period of Charles I., white satin cavalier suits and large white hats, with ostrich feather plumes. The two bridesmaids were Miss Silvia Myers, the niece of the bride, and Miss Finlay, two little girls who looked very pretty in white satin sacques, with overskirt of crepe lisse and broad sashes. They wore narrow roses tied with white ribbon.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Mr. Burdett Coutts, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead Bartlett, Sir W. and Lady Harcourt, Sir R. Temple, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawson, M. P.; Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Louis and Lady Pelly, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Sir Charles Russell, Lord Arthur Hill, Sir John Swinborn, M. P.; Sir William Mackinnon, Viscount Lymington, M. P.; American Minister and Mrs. Lincoln and something like 500 others of Briton's nobility and gentry.

A TREMENDOUS CRUSH.

There was a tremendous rush and crush after the ceremony, and Mrs. Tennant, among others, only found her carriage after a long delay, with the result that she arrived at her house in Richmond Terrace behind many of her guests. The house is not an ideal one for big social functions, but everything passed off well. The guests went straight upstairs to the rooms in which the presents were laid out, and having observed and admired, proceeded to the garden, where a crack military band played for a couple of hours.

In accordance with the new fashion, there was no wedding breakfast, but refreshments were provided at three buffets placed under large tents. A large proportion of those present in Westminster Abbey proceeded to Richmond Terrace, among them Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and his political lieutenant, John Morley.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant received their guests in a marquet in the garden, and for half an hour they were kept busily engaged, but at the end of that time Stanley, pleading fatigue, went into the house, accompanied by his wife and Surgeon Parke. Stanley really looked ill, and the rumor quickly spread that the honeymoon journey would have to be postponed. At 4:30 o'clock, however, the bride and bridegroom started in a close carriage for Waterloo station, and left at 5 o'clock for Romsey, in Hampshire.

Great efforts had been made to keep the time of the arrival at Romsey secret, and the proposed official reception by the Mayor and corporation had been declined on the score of the bridegoom's illness. But the secret was not well kept, and when the train arrived at 7:30 o'clock a big crowd of country folk had assembled. Honors usually reserved for royalty were accorded the couple. The common people were excluded from the station and the country constabulary were in attendance to preserve order.

A few local notabilities on the platform set an example of rudeness, which was subsequently followed by those outside, by rushing to the car when the train had stopped, and thrusting their heads through the windows in order to get a glimpse of the famous couple, and Stanley's face plainly showed his annoyance. When they had entered a pair horse carriage, waiting outside, the crowd pressed around so persistently that the police had forcibly to clear a passage.

It was after 8 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived at Metchet Court, a beautiful Elizabethian mansion placed at their disposal for the honeymoon by Lady Ashburton. They were received by the entire household in great state and conducted to a suite of rooms set apart for their use.

TORIES IN A TANGLE.

ALL OF THEIR CHERISHED PLANS MEET WITH DEFEAT.

Only One Measure of Any Importance Has Been Passed by Parliament—The Humiliation of the Ministry Now Complete—The Future Programme.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—The humiliation of Salisbury's muddling Ministry was completed this week by the formal abandonment of the remaining important measures in their legislative programme. Of the principal bills referred to in the Queen's speech at the opening of the session only one, that for improving the laws relating to artisans' dwellings, will have become a law when the session ends, and that measure would have shared the general fate but for the good will of the Liberals. Several other bills and projects introduced since the Queen's speech have also been sacrificed.

The failure could not well have been more complete, and it is positively astounding in view of the fact that, nominally at any rate, the government still has a large parliamentary majority. The only explanation, and it is the true one, is that the ministerialists know that they are in a minority in the country, and therefore dare not attempt to force their measure through Parliament because such action might result so disastrously as to leave them no alterative but to dissolve Parliament. They can and do now say that the Irish land bill and other fine schemes are merely deferred until the next session when if the people will only wait they shall witness prodigies of legislation and the rout of the wicked Gladstonians.

This policy of make-believe has kept the Government going for a long time now, and it may serve to keep them in office perhaps another six months. Unless the Ministers again change their minds, which is by no means improbable, the new session will commence at the end of November. Within six months from that date this kingdom ought to be in the throes of a general election.

THE PRINCESS AS A CRACK SHOT.

England's Future Queen Hits the Bull's-Eye Without Any Trouble.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—The Prince and Princess of Wales were unable to attend Stanley's wedding, owing to a long standing engagement to open the National Rifle Association's annual meeting at the new camp at Bisley, whither the riflemen have been compelled to move because their shooting at Wimbledon, with its occasional accompaniment of stray bullets, deteriorated the value of the Duke of Cambridge's property in district. The ceremony consisted in the Princess firing the first shot, and very prettily she performed it.

A new magazine rifle was supplied for her use, and carefully mounted on a stand to prevent kicking. Sir Henry Halford, the famous shot, sighted the rifle to 500 yards range. The Princess pulled the trigger and, heigh, presto, the marker, signaled the bullseye. The royal markswoman was uproriously cheered and no one ventured to snicker or in any way to throw doubt upon her performance.

DYING OF STARVATION.

Two Thousand Arabs Made Destitute by the British Policy.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—Two thousand Arab men, children and women are dying of starvation just outside Suakim. The town is under British protection, but the British Government, who waged war upon the unhappy people, destroyed their crops, flocks and herds, and thereby brought about the present misery, says it can do nothing for them.

The Aborigines' Protection Society issue an appeal for money to help the victims, but it is feared hundreds will be dead before succor can reach them.

ASSASSINATION CHEAPER.

Bulgarian Patriots Who Do Not Want to Pension Ex-King Milan.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is still taking the waters at Carlsbad. The report is revived that a wife has been found for him, but the lady's name is still a mystery. King Milan declines to leave Servia, and the impression strengthens that he is planning mischief. He is certainly in want of money, and the radical Government is being urged to bribe him to return to Paris, even if it costs 500,000 francs.

Some patriots hint, not obscurely, that assassination would be easier and cheaper.

RUIN TO THOUSANDS.

No Doubt That the Potato Blight is Prevalent in Ireland.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—There is now no doubt that the potato disease has attacked the crop in the south and west of Ireland. The district most affected up to the present is the country around Skibbereen and Schull, county Cork, which the famine of 1848 ravaged so terribly.

There is no fear of a famine now, but the disease means ruin to thousands.

WHEAT ADVANCING.

Unfavorable Weather Has Affected the Crop Prospects Throughout Europe.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—A fortnight of almost daily rain in England and equally unfavorable weather in many European districts has rendered corn prospects anything but bright, and the price of wheat is advancing at every market, holders being strong in their demands.

LINCOLN MAY RESIGN.

The Minister's Wife and Daughters Go to Chicago Next Month.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 12.—Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the American Minister, with her daughters, will leave London for their home in Chicago early in August. The Minister will not take his leave before November, and it is hinted that he will then resign his position.

CONSTANTINOPLE ON FIRE.

One Thousand Shops and Houses Have Already Been Destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—A great fire is now raging in the Stamboul quarter of this city. The conflagration began in a timber yard, and the flames, fanned by a strong wind, spread rapidly to the adjoining property.

Fully 1,000 houses and shops have already been destroyed.

IN HARRISON'S HANDS.

The Amended Silver Bill Passes the House of Representatives

BY A STRICTLY PARTISAN VOTE.

A Rumor That the President May Decide to Veto the Measure.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAW PROSPECTS.

A Growing Sentiment Among the Senators in Favor of the Scheme.

The silver bill has now passed both branches of Congress, and is at the disposition of President Harrison. The vote in the House was strictly on party lines. There is a report that the measure may be vetoed, but such action is not considered probable.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—As forecast in these telegrams, the House followed closely in the wake of the Senate, and the compromise silver bill reported by the conference committee of the two houses was passed this afternoon by a vote of 122 to 90, each member voting adhering strictly to his party. No time was allowed for buncombe speeches in the Senate, where several days of valuable time was consumed without changing a single vote. The measure, under the effective rules of the House, was pressed to a prompt passage.

Now the question recurs, what will the President do with it? There are rumors abroad saying that he will interpose his veto, but this would be unprecedented, in view of the fact that not a single Republican in either branch of Congress voted against it, though some were not satisfied with it.

ALMOST SURE TO SIGN IT.

Notwithstanding the rumors, which are said to have their origin in words spoken in the White House, no one appears to think the President can do anything safely but attach his signature to the bill without any explanatory phrases or unnecessary sermonizing.

When the measure was called up in the House to-day Chairman Conger, of the Carriage Committee, took the floor and said that the bill presented in the report was (as all conference bills must be) in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought Congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the House would like to pass if he were preparing a measure to state his convictions.

But it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country, that would answer the demands of the silver miners, that would answer the demands of the agriculturists, the laborers and the business men of the country. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Bland) would tell the House that the bill demonetized silver.

A DIRECT CONTRADICTION.

It did nothing of the kind. On the contrary the whole tenor of the measure remonetized silver. An additional circulation had been demanded. The bill would give the country at the present prices of silver an increase of $57,780,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold it would give an increase of $70,000,000.

The pending measure had been agreed upon by Republicans only. It had been passed in the Senate by Republican votes only, and it might pass here by Republican votes only. It would then go where it would be signed by a Republican President, and thence it would go to a country that would give such a Republican endorsement that many gentlemen on the other side would not be here to vote in the next Congress.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, regarded the conference bill as a vast improvement over the monstrosity sent here by the Senate, which proposed to make the United States mints the dumping grounds for all the silver of the world for the benefit of speculation. It was also an improvement over the bill as it originally passed the House. It would give the country an additional currency of metal and paper for the uses of business.

A VOICE FROM OREGON.

Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, said that he favored the bill. Although it did not contain the ullest recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals it was a concession on both sides of the question, and it was a victory for the popular demand. It was a long step toward free coinage. He was no doubt that after the fall elections there would be a strong representation here on the line of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, concurred with the gentleman in hoping that the next House would be a free coinage House. But that House would be composed of those who advocated free coinage and who stood by their colors. It would not be composed of the Republican party, which, by gag rule, had voted down and stifled free coinage. If free coinage came at all, it would come from that party which has stood firm to the flag of free coinage and which had not surrendered its principles at the back of Wall street. He denied that the bill was the result of a free and fair conference. It was the result of secret meetings of the Republican conferees.

MR. BLAND'S IDEA.

The bill was one which practically demonetized silver. It was a sugar-coated quinine pill. On the first reading it seemed that the Secretary was to purchase 4,500,000 ounces every month, but when a man rolled the pill around in his mouth he began to taste the bitterness of "or so much thereof as may be offered."

There could be traced in this measure a stealthy and Italian hand. The bill surrendered every principle of bi-metalism. It surrendered free coinage. It made a combination with the bullion speculators of Wall street. In the interest of Wall street it departed from the legal ratio and changed that ratio from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1. To change the ratio was to pile up so much capital in the treasury at the expense of the people and in the interest of Wall street and the bullion owners, and he denounced it as a fraud and a cheat on the people who were demanding the ratio of 16 to 1. The bill made silver simply a commodity to be measured by gold, upon which money shall be issued at its gold value.

AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, favored the report, and hoped that an international agreement could be reached that would establish a fixed ratio between silver and gold. Mr. Williams, of Illinois, contended that the committee of conference had overstepped its jurisdiction, and had acted upon matters upon which, under the rules of the House, it had no authority to act.

In reply to some remarks by Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, said that since the close of the war everything had appreciated in value except the Democratic party.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, suggested that the Democratic party had increased somewhat in value recently in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Grosvenor replied that while the Democratic administration of Ohio might be a good one, under it the taxable value of property had depreciated.

AN OUTSIDE QUESTION.

Mr. Bland inquired whether the gentleman would like to see Mr. Foraker Governor again in order that property in Ohio might be appreciated.

Mr. Grosvenor retorted that he would rather see Mr. Foraker Governor than his friend from Missouri.

Mr. Bland—No doubt that is your taste.

Mr. Grosvenor—That is my taste and I stand by it, and I am sorry for anybody whose taste differs from mine. [Laughter.]

Mr. Townsend, of Colorado, said that he and s[illegible] Republicans had voted for free c[illegible] gentlemen on the other side [illegible] coinage bill would have [illegible] when they had recognized th[illegible] to get silver legislation at this [illegible] was to go back to the Republican party, where they had always belonged, and get it from that party.

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After further debate the conference report was agreed to by a strict party vote—yeas, 122; nays, 90.

A CHANGE OF RULES

TO BE RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

A Determined Effort Will be Made to Pass the Federal Election Bill—McComas May Not be Renominated Because He Advocated the Scheme.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A tremendous amount of work is being done in the interests of the election bill, and the workers do not meet with any serious obstacle. The great thing to accomplish is to excite some enthusiasm among the Senators. Those grave and reverend gentlemen are not emotional and are slow to move, but there are signs of awakening among them. The committee of Senators appointed to consider by what means the Federal election bill could be passed through the Senate, if it is determined to take it up and press it to passage, have been conferring during the day. The proposition submitted to the next caucus will probably be to have a motion made in the Senate to fix a time for taking a vote on the measure and to let the fight come up on this motion. There would be no parliamentary means of limiting the debate upon this restrictive proposition, but the majority would, if they adopted this course of procedure, rely upon a test of physical endurance to force a vote. They will prevent an adjournment, and then see which party would get tired first, at least this is one proposition.

This plan will in all probability be presented to the next caucus for consideration. There will be strong opposition to it, but just how strong is a question. It is reported to-day that if the majority do resort to a change of rules then they will determine to go the full length and will take up the apportionment bill also. Superintendent of Census Porter and some of the Senators have been talking over the progress of the work of the census, and it is said that he has informed them that the census enumeration will be completed and verified in a short time. The caucus will be held on Monday night. The committee has definitely decided on such a change of rules as will permit of the calling for the previous question.

A rumor that there was danger of the defeat of the nomination of McComas, the brilliant representative from the Cumberland district in Maryland, on account of his support of the Lodge bill, is pronounced by that gentleman to be without foundation. Speaking of the prospects of the Lodge bill to-day Judge Payson, of Illinois, one of the ablest and wisest of the members of the House, said: "The Federal election bill will be taken up by the Senate and will be passed, this is certain as anything can be that has not been actually accomplished. It is nonsense to talk of laying back and saying that the House has performed its duty and there let it rest. If there was reason to pass the bill by the House then it must become a law and be applied to the elections this fall. The bill will be passed by a party vote. Having taken hold of the plow it will not do to stop and look back."

A GARFIELD GATHERING.

Secretary Windom's Daughters and Others at the Residence in Mentor.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Misses Windom, daughters of Secretary and Mrs. Windom, left here on Thursday night to go Mentor, O., where they are now the guests of Mrs. Garfield. They expect to remain through July in that delightful Buckeye village. Mrs. Garfield's home will be quite gay for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield live in Cleveland, where the brothers practice law, Mr. James Garfield residing with his mother on the home place. Mrs. Stanley Brown is with her mother, and the fiancee of James is in Mentor for the summer.

Then the two younger sons, who are at college, Irving and Abram, well grown young men, are relieved from their college studies for the present. So that with the charming accession they have this week received from Washington the party at Mrs. Garfield's will be a most agreeable one. Secretary and Mrs. Windom expect to remain here until Congress adjourns.

JOINING THE AMERICAS.

Ground Broken for the South American Road at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., July 12.—The first practical step toward the great Pan-American Railway from North to South America has just been taken here. Ground was broken for the Corpus Christi and South American Railway. The first division is 150 miles long and extends from the Rio Grande to Corpus Christi, at which point it connects with the railway systems of the United States. The Rio Grande is to be bridged from here to Matamoras, and the line extended first to the City of Mexico over a route several hundred miles shorter from St. Louis, Chicago or New York than any existing line.

From Mexico City it continues south to the Guatemalan line and beyond. Work is now in progress at both ends of the first division, which will be completed in about nine months. The Mexican and United States authorities participated and an international salute was fired across the Rio Grande.

TOOK A NEW TURN.

The Freight Handlers at Toledo Join the Federation.

TOLEDO, July 12.—The freight handlers' strike took a new phase to-day. The men of the Lake Shore and the Wabash roads, the only ones yet out, joined the Federation of Labor. This, it is believed, will lead to a strike of the brakemen and switchmen of the two roads, who belong to the Federation, in order to compel a yielding to the demands of the roads. The roads have secured about 90 men to take the place of the 400 strikers.

THE OLD BOARD RE-ELECTED.

The Glassworkers at Baltimore Hold Executive Session.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The Improved Green Glass Pressers' League to-day re-elected the old board of officers. The executive board chosen is as follows: William J. Maneely, James A. Hart, Richard Burns and Henry Hamill, of Philadelphia, and James A. Hope of Muncie Ind. Six of the 11 committees have made reports.

The American Flint Glassworkers' Union held the usual executive sessions to-day.

JUST TOO INNOCENT.

The Standard Oil Company Says it is Not a Trust and Does

NOTHING INJURIOUS TO TRADE.

An Answer Filed to the Suit to Revoke the Ohio Charter.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION, TOO,

Will be Tried by the Corporation if the Other Pleas Do Not Avail.

The Standard Oil Company has filed an answer in the Ohio Supreme Court to the suit for the revoking of its charter. The lawyers of the concern strongly aver that it never did anything unlawful, and that if it did it was so long ago that the charges are barred by the statute of limitations.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, July 12.—M. R. Keith and Virgil P. Kline, attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, this evening filed in the Supreme Court the answer of the company in the suit brought by Attorney General Watson to revoke its charter. The answer admits only the allegations as to the organization of the company, its purposes and subsequent increase in the capital stock, and denies all other averments in the petition.

The company makes a direct and positive denial of the allegation contained in the petition of the Attorney General to the effect that the defendant January 2, 1882, became a party to the trust agreement. The company has not, says the answer, through its officers, directors or stockholders, become a party to the trust agreement, nor has it carried out, observed or performed the obligations imposed by such agreement, and did not become a party to a supplemental trust agreement, as alleged in the petition.

DENIAL OF EVERYTHING.

It is further denied that the property, real or personal assets or business of the corporations, or limited partnerships within Ohio and mentioned in class first of said trust agreement, were transferred to or vested in the defendant, either by the corporations included in the first class of agreement or the individuals of the second class. The answer declares that the company did not issue its stock to the trustees named in the agreement at par value to the appraised value of the money and property and business of several corporations and limited partnerships in Ohio.

The trustees mentioned in the agreement do not, according to the answer, exercise general supervision over the affairs of the defendant company, but its business is managed and controlled by a board of directors chosen by its stockholders. The defendant denies that the trustees are enabled to and do control the action of the defendant company in the conduct of its business, and the defendant denies that it has surrendered its corporate powers, business and property to the trustees named.

NOTHING INJURIOUS TO TRADE.

It denies the allegation that it chooses no directors or officers, has no capital stock and issues no certificates of stock, but avers that the directors, a majority of whom are citizens of Ohio, are annually elected by its stockholders, that it has capital stock for which certificates are issued to and held by its stockholders, and the defendant denies it is a party to any agreement creating or constituting a combination and monopoly injurious to trade and commerce.

In the second ground for answer the Standard Company falls back on the statutes of limitation for its plea, the language used in this part of the answer being as follows:

By way of further answer and defense defendant says that on or about the time alleged in the petition, certain individuals then being holders and owners of stock in the Standard Oil Company, made and entered into with others, the several agreements set forth in the petition. That they did this solely in their individual capacity, and in reference to their individual property, and not as officers of the directors of defendant, but defendant says that if said action of stockholders in becoming parties to

THE SEVERAL AGREEMENTS

alleged in the petition in their individual capacity and with reference to their individual property shall be deemed and held by this court to have been the corporate act of defendant, and if the signing of the said stockholders of the said several agreement aforesaid, shall be deemed and held by this Court to be a cause for forfeiture of the charter of this defendant, then this defendant says that such act was done and committed more than five years before the filing of the petition herein and that the cause of action therefore is barred.

NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISE.

The Cloakmakers' Strike Still in an Unsettled Condition.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The prospect of a speedy settlement of the cloakmakers' strike was not so bright last night as it seemed on Friday an account of the extreme demand made by the cloakcutters, operators and contractors' unions, relative to the discharge of nonunion men and the payment of wages to the strikers for the time they have been idle on account of the lockout.

It was decided to hold one more conference Monday, and make a last attempt to settle the strike. Meanwhile both committees will confer with their respective organization.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

Contents Classified for the Convenience of Hasty Readers.

To-day's issue of THE DISPATCH consists of 20 pages, in three parts. The first contains all the news. The other two are made up as follows:

PART II.

Page 9.
South Penn Ruins.... L. E. STOFIEL
Cleveland and Hill.... CHARLES T. MURRAY
A Plunger's Advice.... FRANK G. CARPENTER
Stand Fast, Craig-Royston.... WILLIAM BLACK
Page 10.
Cities of Bolivia.... FANNIE B. WARD
Heroism Unrecorded.... JAMES C. PURDY
Page 11.
To Let Column. Real Estate Notices.
The Want Column. For Sale Column.
Page 12.
The Summer Resorts. Doings of Society
The Militia Boys. Business Cards
Page 13.
The Grand Army. Local Trade News
Markets by Telegraph. Late News in Brief
Page 14.
Baseball in England.... JOHN D. PRINGLE
Late Diamond Gossip.... CHARLES J. FOLEY
Everyday Science.... A STAFF WRITER
Bathing for Show.... JENNIE JUN
Secret Societies.
Page 15.
Turkish Atrocities.... DR. THOMAS L. WHITE
Tricks Even in Art.... W. E. S. FALES
Press and Pulpit.... A COUNTRY PARSON
Our Genius Abroad.... ELI PERKINS
Page 16.
The Chartiers Valley.... W. G. KAUFMANN
Three Noted Tombs.... LAWRENCE C. GOODRICH
Lake Chautauqua.... A SKETCH

PART III.

Page 17.
In the Congo State.... GEORGE W. WILLIAMS
Stanley's Love Affairs.... EDWARD B. PHELPS
President of the World's Fair.... CARPENTER
In the Dark.... DR. PHILIP WOOLF
Page 18.
That New Jersey Pup.... HOWARD FIELDING
Women in Charities.... BESSIE BRAMBLE
Fireside Puzzles.... E. R. CHADBOURN
Page 19.
The Iron Candlestick.... PAYSIE
A Food for Summer.... ELLICE SERENA
The Effect of Hope.... REV. GEORGE HODGES
A Suburban Store.... R. W. SHOPPEL
Page 20.
Dress for an Outing.... MEG
Character and Physique.... SHIRLEY DARE
Gossip of the Metropolis.... CLARA BELLE
House Decoration.... C. R. CLIFFORD