PITTSBURG. TUESDAY.

TWO STATES AT WAR.

The Central American Republics of San Salvador and Guatemala Engaged

IN ACTIVE BLOODY STRIFE.

The Smaller Country's Forces Greatly Outnumbered, but Her Gallant Sons' Bravery

INDICATES PLUCKY RESISTANCE.

An Attempt by Guatemala to Interfere in Demestic Politics Arouses the Ire of the Salvadorans.

THEIR PRESIDENT LEADS THE ARMY,

Meets and Repulses His Adversaries, and Gives Orders to Advance Porthwith Into the Hostile Country.

MEXICO AND OTHER NATIONS MAY TAKE SIDES

War has broken out between two Central American States-Guatemala and San Salvador. The San Salvador forces have won their first victory. Both countries have allies, and serious complications are threatened. The Guatemalan Consul General at New York is inclined to doubt the correctness of the reports from the seat of war.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, CITY OF MEXICO, July 21 .- Official advices from San Salvador announce that war has at last broken out between the Central American Republics, Guatemala and San Salvador. Strained relations have existed between the two countries for some time, and effort have been made by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to induce the conflicting powers to settle their differences by arbitration without recource to war. General Barrillos, President of and india rubber. Nicaragua has 99 miles Gustemala, recently received Senores Castro and Larios, Ministers from neighborine Republies on their mission of peace.

The latest advices state that the Guate-Salvador, and were repulsed with the loss of many pieces of artillery, stands of arms,

and quantities of ammunition. Dispatches from President Ezeta.

The Salvadoran army is commanded by General Ezeta, President of San Salvador, part of Costa Rica's trade is with England The republic has 176 miles of railroad and 390 in person. General Ezeta Senor Pou, as follows:

IN THE FIELD, July 17 .- The Gustemalan forces, under command of General Villavicencio, invaded Salvadoran territory near Elcoro to-day, and were repulsed by us.

July 18.-The enemy, 9.000 strong, vesterday invaded San Salvador. Our forces bravely repulsed them, eausing their complete rout. Many pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, and hundreds of stacks of arms were captured by us. I have given orders to advance into Guatemala.

The men are armed with Remington rifles, machine guns and mountain batteries. The forces of Guatemala are said to be nearly double those of San Salvador, but the latter allege that disaffection exists in the ranks of their opponents, and two batallions have refused to go to the front.

Complications Are Numerous It is also asserted that President Barrillos talks of resigning and that General Barrerdia, the Gustemalan retugee, has returned to his country to raise an insurrection. It is reported, too, that Hondaras has joined forces with Guatemala in the fight against San Salvador.

Costa Rica and Nicaragua are friendly to the latter, and Senor Geronimo Pou has arrived in this city as the confidential agent of San Salvador. Senor Pou savs: "War was threatened before I lett, and that it has come as soon as it has should not be a surprise to any one who understands the political situation of the two republics. San Salvador has stood upon the defensive; Guatemala has chosen to interfere in our domestic politics by trying to put into power a President not our own free choice. We sent forces to the frontier to repel any attempted invasion of San Salvador, and it appears by my telegrams that they were needed there. On the 5th inst. we had 9.000 well-coulpped men on the Rio Paz. but I believe there are now fully 16,000 along the frontier. I understand the Guatemala forces number 20,000.

Possibilty of Mexican Intervention. If Senot Pou succeeds in inducing President Diaz to warn Guatemala to desist from her hostile intentions regarding San Salvador the war may end as suddenly as it begun. Mexico has from 6,000 to 7,000 men distributed along the Guatemalan frontier, and her intervention would be respected.

San Salvador is the smallest of the Central American republics, and its people claim that Guatemala has constantly interfered in their political affairs, and the present trouble is an effort to unseat General Ezeta, who is only Provisional President, and place Julie Interiano, a man of their choice, in his place. The Guatemalans argue, on the other hand, that Ezeta has no right to his position and has taken advantage of it to refuse to ratify the agreement for the Federal union of the five Central American States, They claim that Ezeta took possession of the Government by force and that President Menendez, the last incumbent, did not die of apoplexy as was reported at the time, but was assesinated. The Central American States.

The following description of the Central American countries will be of interest in connection with the present difficulty; Of the five Central American republics inwolved in the pending issue the most northerly is Guatamala, which is Mexico's immediate neighbor. Guatamaia's area is 46,800 square niles, and its population in 1887 was 1,357,000, o whom a third were of European descent, and the rest shoriginal or "Indian." The internal debt in 1886 was \$4,671,417, the external debt

The army consists nominally of about 2,200 men, with an enrolled militia of 33,000. The total exports for 1886, consisting chiefly of coffee and indigo, were valued at \$6,736,462, and the imports at \$3,235,803.

Honduras has an area of 46,000 square miles, with a population (1884) of 458,000. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of Aborigines. The fraction of the people tracing descent from Europeans, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the

Europeans, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific Coast and in the town of Santa Rosas.

Not a Large Standing Army. The active army consists of 830 men, with \$1,500 militia. The exports of Honduras consists chiefly of cattle, mahogany, bides and India rubber, aggregating about \$1,600,000 annually, while the imports of cotton goods, silks and hardware reach nearly the same figure. The foreign debt exceeds \$27,000,000, most of which was raised professedly to build



The Seat of War in Central America. an interoceanic railroad from Puerto Cortez on Atlantic to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific

bracing only 7,225 square miles, but it had a population of 651,130 in 1886, including whites, mixed and aboriginal. Its silver and promines are profitably operated. Its principal agricultural products are indigo, coffee, sugar and balsam. Its imports for the year 1886 were worth \$2,427,643, its exports \$4.754,648. The army numbers 2,000 men, with 12,000 militia. Despite pronunciamentos and disturbances it is a thriving commonwealth, keeping its expenditures generally within its revenues. It has two lines

of railway and 1,259 miles of telegraph.

Nicaragua covers 49,500 square miles, but its population in 1883 was only 275,817, among whom the percentage of Europeans or their descendants was very small. There are few towns and the principal occupation of the people is the raising of cattle.

Industries and Commerce Commerce is naturally restricted, the imports in 1886 aggregating only \$1,868,000, and the exports \$2,557,000. The leading exports are coffee of railway in operation and 1,300 miles of telegraph. The army consists of 704 men (397 of whom serve as police), with 9,600 militia. The is a moderate one. Costa Rica boasts an active army of 500 men

malan forces, 9,000 strong, under General and on a war footing can command 40,000 Villavicencio, invaded the territory of San militta, as every able bodied male over the age of 18 is bound to serve. The area of the republic is 23,000 square miles, the population (in 1883) 182,073. Coffee is the principal product, the crop being about 20,000,000 pounds annually. Bananas also are largely exported. The reveune for the same year was \$2,000,000, which was slightly in excess of expenditures. The main

INCLINED TO DOUBT. GUATEMALA'S CONSUL GENERAL SKEPTI-CAL ABOUT WAR RUMORS.

Senor Baiz Bas No News of the Reported Fighting and Says Senor Pou is the Anthor of the Stories of Rattle-Peace Enruestly Desired.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Mr. Baiz is Consul General for both Guatemala and Honduras in this city. He was seen by a DIS-PATCH reporter to-day. He said that he had received no news of a battle between the forces of Gnatemala and San Salvador. He was inclined to doubt the correctness of the dispatches which have reached here. He says that they all emanated from Senor Pou, who has just arrived in Mexico. It was necessary for him to make a flourish of trumpets to announce his arrival, and he had given an exaggerated account of the engagement, if any engagement has this session, also called out great apthe engagemeet, if any engagement has taken place. Baiz said that his last dispatches were about four days old, and they said nothing of a battle being imminent. They stated that the Guatemalan Government had sent a number of their troops to the frontier as an army of reservation General Ezeta was said to be carrying things with a high hand in San Salvador, and the Guatemaian forces were sent lorward to protect their own territory and in the interest of the establishment of peace in the adioining republic.

Mr. Baiz said that it is nonsense to talk of San Salvador having 9,000 men in the field. He declared they could not have had more than 2,000 or 3,000 in the buttle if one actually occurred, and that they couldn't muster 4,000 men in the field in six weeks. On the other hand, he said, Guatemala can muster a force of 40,000 in a few days. He said that a large quantity of modern arms and ammunition were imported from Europe last year, and the army is well

Mr. Baiz said that the only telegraphic communication between Guatamala and this country is by way of the cable from San Salvador to Mexico, and that all of his dispatches run the risk of being tampered with. He said that San Salvador is under martial law with a censorship of press and telegraphic communication that enabled the people in power to send out any infor-mation they pleased. He added that the country is in a state of anarchy, and that the party in power has not been recog-nized by Guatamala, Honduras or the United States. The country has no Minister representing it at Washington and no Consut General in this city. Mr. Baiz added that the action of Guatemala is in the interest of permanent peace on the isthmus, and that it is very probable that Honduras has joined hands with Guatemala in matter. As San Salvador lies partly be-tween these two countries, its present con-dition makes it a very undesirable neigh-bor. Mr. Baiz declared that there is no truth in the rumor that either of the countries which he represents has any design

BARRILLOS' BELIEF. THE REPORT OF A BATTLE AN ABSO.

ment of peace.

Disputches Are Wrong in Nearly Every Statement-Guntemain Has But 2,000 Armed Men-San Salvador in No Condition to Force a Fight.

RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- General Barrillos, commander in chief of the Guatemalan army, who is in this city on leave of absence, discredited the reports of a battle between the troops of San Salvador and Guatemala and in an interview made the

belief in them at all. They say that General Guatemala but is chief of the regular police in Salvador. As to there being 9,000 Guate-malan troops on the frontier, the last letters I remain froops on the frontier, the last letters I re-ceived from there said that there were but 2,000 men on the frontier to protect Guatemala from invasion by the revolutionary party in San Sal-vador. The report that President D'Arillos thinks of resigning is absurd. He is well con-tented with his position, and would not resign for anything in the world. General Ezeta is in command of the San Salvadorian forces. But even if they win a battle over the Guatemalans they would never be able to invade Guatemala because they have not sufficient means to do it. San Salvador can raise about 16,000 men, while Guatemala can raise 70,000 well armed with Remington and Winchester guns. If here is any trouble in Guatemala her there is any trouber in good shape to carry on a war. Forced loans would have to be made on the natives, but not on the foreigners, who are exempted from these loans, which would eventually be paid back with interest at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. The Salvadorians are against the union because Guatemala was first to propose union. I believe that Guatemala cannot force San Salvador into the union, because the natives of that country have no faith in the present political purpose of the Guatemalan Government. No matter what the latter government would propose, the San Salvadorans would not accept it. Neither Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Honduras are in favor of the union. If Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras would comme forces, they could oblige Barrillos to leave the Presidency of Guatemala. But this is not likely, on account of internecine difficulties, and because Guatemala lone has more means than all of them put together. I have no fear that Guatemala is in danger. If there is to be war it will be in two or three months, but not at present. There are many very able soldiers in finatemala as in targeent who could form the finances are not in good shape to war it will be in two or three months, but not at present. There are many very able soldiers in Guatemala at present who could form the army, but they are not in favor with President Barrillos. As to the future, it is too early to make predictions with any degree of certainty. It depends upon what happens there shortly whether I shall go to my country. If Guatemala conquered San Salvador it would not settle the question of union. The states of Honduras, Nicaragua and Josta Rica would also have to be subdued, in that event the union would take place and

THE KEYSTONE CAMPAIGN. ITS ISSUES DISCUSSED BY PENNSYL. VANIANS AT WASHINGTON.

In that event the union would take place and constitutional government be guaranteed on the same lines as in the United States.

General Osberne Makes Support of the State Ticket a Bread and Butter Question for Government Employes-Enthuslasm for Reed and the Tariff Bill.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The new Pennsylvania Club, just organized, of which Mr. J. K. Rankin, of Bellefonte, a brother-inlaw of Adjutant General Hastings, and one of the most prominent Division Chiefs of the department, is President, held a ratification meeting at Grand Army Hall, which was certainly the most important and interesting that has taken place in connection with the Pennsylvania nominations. The large room was well filled and enthusiasm was boundless. The speakers were three of the leading Pennsylvania Congressmen, one a late candidate for Governor General Osborne. The others were Representatives McCormick, of Williamsport, and Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster. Mr McCormick dwelt particularly on the subject of the reported dis-affection. He said he had recently visited various parts of the State and had taken pains to inquire into the matter, and he was satisfied there was no other than the

as the most finished, scholarly and eleganent like the one now orator who had ever had a place in that body. The speech of General Osborne was witty and practical. He told the auwhich was mostly composed of officials in the departments, how important it was to them to work for the ticket. If it had not been for the success of the Republican party they would not be there. If it had not been for the success of there. If it had not been for the success of their members of Congress they would not be there. Upon Republican success this year in Pennsylvania depended the return of himself and other members of schedules the tariff taxes had been in-Congress. Upon a Republican Leg-islature depended the election of a successor to Seuator Cameron, and upon the general result in the State largely deneeded success in the Presidental contest in 1892. It was to the individual interest of each to work to the best of his abilities, as it was a question of ambition and bread and butter as well as patriotism. A reference to big Tom Reed was received with tremendous applause, the audience rising to their feet and cheering for several minutes.

plause. General Osborne declared that the Senate now understood so well the temper of the people on this question that they would not dare to adjourn without enacting the law. The club adopted resolutions strongly indorsing the State ticket and pledging the members to do their utmost for its success. This club will be recognized by the Pennsylvania State Commi the organization having charge of the Washington end of the campaign.

CONTEMPLATING WITHDRAWAL.

New Zealand is Becoming Weary of Sul sidizing Steamship Compunies. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- R. L. Creighton, agent of the New Zealand Government, to-day received a cable dispatch from the Postmatter General of New Zealand, asking if the United States Congress had passed the shipping bilts. Parliament will be prorogued this month, and the Postmaster General has announced that New Zealand will follow the action of New South Wales and withdraw from ocean mail service be-tween Australia and the United States unless Congress take action at once toward contributing a substantial amount of the steamship subsidy. The New Zealand government is at present the only Australian government assisting to maintain the ser-

Mr. Creighton has also received a reply to his letter recommending that New Zealand be fully represented at the World's Fair at Chicago. The subject will be brought before the New Zealand Cabinet. Leading newspapers recommend an approfor the purpose of not less than

A MYSTIC SHRINE PILGRIMAGE.

The Pittsburg Lodge Will Join Several Others on a Trip to the Yellowstone. NEW YORK, July 21 .- A vestibule train

omposed of three sleepers, one dining car and one baggage car left the West Shore station at Weehawken this afternoon for a month's pilgrimage to the Yellowstone Park and California. It carried members of the Mystic Shrine and their wives and daughters to the number of a hundred or more. The temples represented were Mecca, of New York, Pyramid, of Bridgeport, Oriental, of Troy, Cypress, of Albany, Kismet, of Brooklyn, Roumi, of Baltimore, and Acca, of Richmond. The Medinah, of Chi-cago, Ishmali, of Buffalo, and Svria, of Pittsburg, will join the caravan later. The same train will run over the West Shore, the Grand Trunk, the Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande roads and will cover 7,933 miles. The party will spend u week in San Fran-cisco and five days in the Yellowstone Park. 55,30,000, with \$1,80,000 arrears of interest, beside a floating debt of unknown amount. I have read the dispatches, and place no Temple, of this city.

TALKING ON TARIFF.

Senator Voorhees, the Venerable Veteran From the Hoosier State,

OPENS THE DEBATE ON THE BILL,

In a Speech Full of Glittering Generali-

ties and Some Fairly Good Hits. HE TAKES CARNEGIE FOR HIS TEXT,

Show the Discrepancies in the Protective Policy.

The ball was started in the Senate yesterday in the great debate on the tariff bill, which is expected to last for weeks. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, was the first speaker. His remarks were listened to with interest, and were principally on the tin plate and sugar items of the bill.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, July 21.-There was a good attendance of Senators and a fair audience in the galleries to hear Voorhees, the battered and peeled, but still quite tal Sycamore of the Wabash, fire the opening gun of what promises to be a long and tiresome fight over the tariff bill. Of course it is not expected that every or all of the speeches will change a single vote or prevent the passage of a bill. All this time and oratory is to be wasted, primarily that the Senators may send their speeches broadcast over their States to enhance their chances for a re-election, and, secondarily, for the good of their respective parties. The speeches are printed at cost for them at the Government Printing Office, or they may get them for almost nothing as fragments of the Congressional Record.

PECULIAR TO THE MAN.

The speech of Voorbees was characteristic of the man and his style. It was not analytical or comparative, nor the opinions of an observer from a business standpoint. His exaggerated estimates of the wonderful diamond presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is a good illustration of the character of his speech. His picture of an uncut diamond worth more than the Kobinoor, the moonstone, or any other of the great diamonds of the world, while everyone who listened to him knew that an uncut diamond's value could hardly be estimated at all, caused a lively smile to ripple over the faces of his audience. Voorhees, who is so poor himself that he can scarcely pay his cabman or his grocer's bill, is very fond of getting a whack at the millionaires and he made the most of his opportunity to-day, It is said that Ingalls will make a speech on the bill, and that he will take occasion to analyze this speech of Voorhees as a sample of the logic used against the tariff

AS VIEWED BY VOORHEES.

But little business other than the routine was transacted in the Senate this morning. At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate in oppo-sition to the bill, which he characterized as hard outlines of its guilty face; much less would it expect to be treated with respect, spoken well of, and pressed as a law. Passing to a criticism of the details of the bill, Mr. Voorhees spoke of it as an astonishing fact that in the 14 schedules of dutiable articles the only reduction made is in the schedule relating to sugar and molasses, which, in the light of the proposed bounty creased. In regard to woolen goods that in-crease amounted to \$15,000,000 a year. There was no pretension, Mr. Voorhees said, that increase was put on for the sake of revenue. It was simply an instance of pro-tection run mad and developed into a Chinese wall of prohibition.

WHO PAID FOR THE DIAMOND. Mr. Voorhee referred to the recent Stanley wedding in London, attended by members of the royal family, and by the representa tives of the highest aristocracy of England, and to the wedding presents of fabulous price showered upon the hero of the Dark Continent and his bride. An American protected manufacturer, he said, was there, and bestowed upon the bride a gift of richer, rarer and far more costly value than any that could be afforded by the Queen of England or the King of Belgium. It was Carnegie, he said, and his gift was an uncut diamond of such size and quality that neither the richest of the crown jewels of England, nor the moonstone of India could surpass it in value. And, how, he asked, came this American king of steel and iron to have a diamond beyond the reach of the other kings of the world and to be able to give it away? Was it an inheritance, an heirloom? Had he hunted and found it in the diamond fields of Atrica? Had be toiled from day to day, economized and saved the earnings of a life time to buy it? Nothing of all that. The farmers of the United States had paid for that diamond ten thousand times over in the last twenty years by paying an average duty of over 38 per cent on every article of iron and steel they used, and by paying increased rates of railroad freight made necessary by the high duties on steel and iron rails and rolling stock. For the farmer, at last, paid for all. If the pending bill became a law, they would have an increase of duty to pay on iron and steel from

38.24 per cent to 51.75 per cent. PUT TIN PLATE ON THE FREE LIST. Mr. Voorhees passed on to the discussion of the proposed increase of 120 per cent on tin plate, in order to protect an infant industry as yet unborn, and in order to give employment to 24,000 workingmen now idle. It would be far cheaper (he said), for the country to pay 24,000 idle men their average wages, to tax every square of tin root, every dinner pail, teapot, and milk can, simply to build up half a dozen millionaires, and to enable them to give coaching parties to protection leaders, and to found libraries from the savings of 15 per cent reduction of the wages of their workingmen. Tin plate, he said, had the first right to be on the free list; and he would, at the proper time, move to put it there. There was no manufacturer of it in this country, and therefore nothin to protect, even it protection were right. It was a material in universal use, a common want with laboring people; and it ought to

pay no tax.

Might he not, with propriety, in leaving the tin plate schedule, call on all the men and women who use tin pans, pails, cups, strainers, teapots, coffcepots, wash basins, cooking pans, pie plates, cans for fruits and vegetables, and tin for roofing their houses, vegetables, and tip for roofing their houses, to join in pronouncing anothema maranatha against the bill? Doctrine of a high protective tariff was here, he said, carried to its full limit, and displayed without further attempt at disguise all its frightful capabilities for evil. It might exclaim with the false prophet of Khorassae, when he unvailed his hideous force to his ignorant working the said of the said false prophet of Khorassan, when he un-

pelieved in the overthrow of such a system of government. He believed that the pres-tat wicked, criminal system of tariff prodestruction. It was destined soon to en-counter the stern spirit of retributive jus-tice and to feel the desolation which it had inflicted on others. He rejoiced that there was a spirit in the land which would not down at the hidding of speculators.

down at the bidding of speculators.

JULY 23.

A PARTY THAT WILL NOT DOWN. Whether that spirit was of his party or of Whether that spirit was of his party or of the opposite party, or of an alliance em-bracing honest people of both parties, it was most welcome to him, and his prayer was that it would have a giant's strength in its arm so as to strike down the mail-clad rob-bers who were riding over and trampling down the laboring pool. The title of the bill was "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize daties on imports and for other nurposes." The only truth in the title be-ing "For other purposes," than those de-clared. With sugar on the free list, an annual revenue of \$56,000,000 was abolished; but other schedules increased duties to the amount of \$65,000,000. But if the bounty o 2 cents a pound on the sugar produced in the United States should result (as its lends urged it would) in the production of all the sugar consumed here, then according to the last status the American people would find themselves paying an annual sugar tax of \$61,528,000 under the masquerading, fraudulent process of so-called free sugar, in alliance with high protection and

EXORBITANT RATE OF TAXATION. He went on to say that all the internal revenue taxes on manufacturers, brokers and dealers, bank checks and incomes had been swept away, while duties on trace-chains, tin buckets, flunnel shirts and the like had had a manifold growth. According to the present rate of taxation on farms and in workshops, the war was still raging and costing more than ever before. Who, he asked, would dare stand before the country and say that the party so long in control of the Government had dealt fairly with the people on that subject?

In conclusion he declared that the battle for liberty, justice and equality would be fought out in every part of the field, but that at no point was victory more essential than where floated the banner of tariff re

At the close of the speech, Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions (which were agreed to), expressing the Schate's regret at the aunouncement of the death of Representative Walker, of Missouri, and for the appointnent of a committee of three Senators to at end the funeral.

Messrs. Vest, Plumb and Berry were appointed, and the Senate as a further mark f respect adjourned.

WANT THE DUTIES RETAINED.

The Bottle Blowers Petition Congress

to Protect Their Industry. WASHINGTON, July 21 .- This afternoon lelegates to the annual convention of the National Glass Blowers' Association, which has been in session at Baltimore, were received by Chairman Morrill in the room of the Senate Committee on Finance. They presented through Lewis Arrington, of Massill n, O., president of the association, a request that the duties laid upon glass

oottles be retained.

Mr. Arrington said that within the past two years there had sprung up a compe-tition with foreign importers, which the home manufacturer could not meet. Wine and beer bottles, he said, are imported into this country and used in cities where glass factories stand idle, while the foreign goods Mr. Brosius made one of his most eloquent efforts and his speech called out thunders of applause. He can't help being eloquent. In his speech on the Federal election bill he won a reputation in the House
moral atmosphere generated by a corrupt
monopoly of wealth that a financial measure
like the foreign goods
function to the offi, which he described as financial in the fact release the three discounts and idle, while the foreign goods
which had been carefully inspected in the
go in by loads. Small bottles, one ounce
and less, he said, are being brought into
this country and sold for less money than the
home manufacturer pays for the labor which
monopoly of wealth that a financial measure
like the foreign goods
a financial monster every elaw and tooth of
which had been carefully inspected in the
go in by loads. Small bottles, one ounce
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go in by loads. Small bottles, one ounce
and less, he said, are being brought into
this country and sold for less money than the
home manufacturer pays for the labor which
monopoly of wealth that a financial measure the delegation contained no manufacturers none but laborers, and they asked the change in their intesest alone.

Washington Walfe. SECRETARY NOBLE has ordered a revision of

the St. Louis census returns. THE Controller of the Currency has an pointed Gilbert B. Shaw receiver of the Park National Bank, of Chicago.

THE House adjourned in respect to the mem ory of the late Congressman Walker, of Missouri, who died on Saturday. MR. SOLEY the new Assistant Secretary of he Navy, has not yet taken the oath of office, because of the pressure of private business.

THE Senate bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Ill., was reported and passed. THE National Silver Committee are making preparations for a vigorous campaign, and will endeavor to secure control of the next House. CHAIRMAN COOLEY, of the Inter-State Commission, has gone to his home, at Ann Arbor, Mich., to attend the wedding of his

sent, it was ordered that the vote on the original package bill should be taken to-day, and that the vote on the bankruptcy bill be taken CONSIDERABLE speculation is being enter

In the House vesterday, by unanimous co-

tained by Congressmen concerning the advice of the Atlanta Constitution urging a boycott on Northern industries if the Federal election bill becomes a law.

THE Secretary of War has expressed the opinion that the river and harbor bill might be cut down one-half and still leave all the money that could profitably be expended dur-ing the present fiscal year.

SUPERINTENDENT PORTER began sending out checks in payment of the services of cen sus enumerators yesterday. Checks are being sent direct to the enumerators and are made payable at the Sub-Treasury in New York. THE communications on the Behring Sea trouble will not be sent to the Senate until the

latter part of the week, because of Mr. Blaine's desire that it shall include several recent com-munications to Lord Salisbury on the subject. REPRESENTATIVE COMSTOCK introduced bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish uniform grades of all kinds of grains transported from one State to another, or to any foreign country, which shall be known as American grades. THE Republican members of the Senate

again in session yesterday considering the Federal election bill. It is understood that the bill which is to be reported to the caucus is practically completed, but the time for the meeting of the caucus has not yet been fixed. THE Secretary of the Interior received a

telegram from Captain Boutelle, the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, stating that the great excelsior goyser has been in a state of cruption since last Saturday, the first time in two years. The column of hot water rises from the crater into the air a dis-tance of 800 feet.

A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER.

Fireman Roadhouse Says He Killed Engineer Vandevender With a Hammer. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

LIMA, O., July 21.-Fireman Roadhouse to-night confessed at Vanwert to murdering Engineer Vandevender. He said that Vandevender had been quarreling with him all along the trip, and among other things accused him reporting him for drinking. When the train neared Vanwert the engineer rushed at Roadhouse with a curse, saying that he would fix him. With that he dealt him a blow on the face, knocking him down and cutting his head. When Roadhouse recovered he picked up the hammer and rained several blows on his head, knocking him insensible. Roadhouse controlled the engine so he could have checked it at the railroad crossing had any train been in. Just before run-

veiled his hideous face to his ignorant worshipers:

"Here, judge if hell, with all its powers to damm,
Can add one in curse to the vile thing I am."

As he believed in the justice of God, he

HELP FOR DICK QUAY

To be Furnished by Democrats in Return for Services in

EFFECTING McDOWELL'S DEFEAT.

The Junior Senator, Smarting Under a Grievance, Alleged to be

FATHERING A FAR-REACHING SCHEME

By Which He Hones to Settle Old Scores and Make His Son a Legislator.

It is now given out that the bolt in Beaver county is part of a plan to assure Dick Quay's election to the Legislature. The details of the scheme are outlined by a gentleman who claims to know whereof he ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SHARON, July 21 .- The true animus of the bitter fight in the Twenty-fight Congressional district has been exposed. A Mercer county Republican, who was at Beaver Saturday, had a confidential talk with one of Quay's lieutenants, in which the latter detailed a farreaching scheme by which the junior Senstor hopes to arrange matters satisfactorily to his own interests. The Mercer county man says he is ready to back up his statement by names and absolute proof, if nec-Briefly, the present bolt in Beaver is a

scheme to assure young Dick Quay's election to the Legislature and make John M. Buchanan, a leading Democratic lawyer and politician of Beaver, the next Congressman from this district. It is an open secret that young Quay's chances of election are at present in doubt and that the Beaver Senator is worried over the situation. The bitter feeling against Dick Quay arises from the fact that, pre-vious to the Republican primaries, A DEAL WAS AFFECTED

by which Quay was to name the State delegates and legislative ticket. The faction which was controlled by the Senator was to name the county ticket. Had this arrange-ment been carried out all would have been ment been carried out all would have been lovely, but the Quay people, for some reason, interfered in the county fight and nominated a complete ticket. A deep feeling has arisen among the anti-Quay faction in Beaver county, and a bolt is threatened on Quay, Jr., which has become serious. To insure Dick's election, Senator Quay stands ready to make a bid for Democratic assistance, and looks to John M. Buchanan, an old-time friend, for the necessary aid. Their intimacy is well known, and has often been commented on. commented on.

With Buchanan as the Democratic nominee for Congress it has been figured that enough voices from the Democratic party can be secured to help young Quay through. Beaver county has already repudiated Mc-Dowell's nomination without a hearing or an investigation. Butler county is to be cajoled into a similar arrangement by a promise that the new conference, if held, is to make Black the nominee. McDowell will refuse to withdraw his name, and with two Bepublican candidates the fight would end in a Democratic victory.

THE SENATOR'S ATTITUDE.

It is well known that Quay does not entertain the most kindly feeling toward Black since the defeat of the Delamater delegates in Butler county, and the tears he would shall over M. Doesell's relitivish as a generally accepted conclusion that Tillman will be killed. That he is hated It is well known that Quay does not enwould shed over McDowell's political grave would not be many or bitter.

Senator Quay, in an interview this morning, is already predicting McDowell's defeat, and transferring the blame of a probable Democratic victory to the Mercer county man's shoulders. Thus the Senator would pay off old debts and scores, land young Dick in the Legislature and the house of Quay would shine with greater luster. The State ticket, in the four heavily Republican counties, would be assisted out of the State campaign fund.

TO SUCCEED GIBSON. CALL ISSUED FOR A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEAD JURIST'S POSITION.

Resolutions of the Democratic County Committee at York-Indorsing the State Convention Nominee-Scoring the Federal Election Bill-Increased Majorites Assured.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] YORK, July 21 .- The Democratic County Committee met to-day and fixed Monday, August 11, as the day for holding a county convention to nominate a candidate for Judge to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John Gibson. The following resolutions were unanimously

adonted:

adopted:

Resolved, That we, in common with the community in general, deplore the death of Judge Gibson, eminent as a jurist, irreproachable as a citizen, and always earnest and impressive as an advocate of Democratic prieciples.

Resolved, That we extend to his surviving family our most sincere sympathies in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Democracy of York county, embrace this opportunity, the first since the meeting of the State Convention, to register its approval and unqualified indersement of the work of our brethren in the Scranton convention both as regards the nomination of Pattison, Black, and Barclay, and the sound Democratic principles advocated in the platform. The enthusiasm which the names of Pattison, Black, and Barclay have awakened among the people who were present is so wonderfully manifest, and the helief of the size. among the people who were present is so won-derfully manifest, and the belief of the elecderiving mannest, and the belief of the elec-tion of our State ticket so deep-rooted among Democrats and liberal Republicans, that York county may reasonably be relied upon to give the largest majority in her history at the No-vember election.

the largest majority in her history at the November election.

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms the "Federal election force bill," now before the Schate of the United States; that we look upon it as a menace to the rights and ilberties of the American people, and an unwarranted interference with the rights of the State. Its coercive and revolutionary measures are intended to prevent a fair representation of the Democratic party in Congress, and that it is a villainous and arbitrary measure employed to perpetuate Republican control of the Federal Government regardless of the wishes and votes of the people.

eral Government regardless of the wishes and votes of the people.

Resolved, That we restorate all our former declarations looking forward to such speedy change in our election laws as will secure to us the blessings of ballot reform, and therefore most heartily indorse the proposition to call a Constitutional Convention recognizing such desirable performance as the safest, surest and most speedy means of securing a secret and most incorruptible ballot.

CONFAB OF THE LEADERS. Senator Quay and State Chairman Andrews

Putting up Fences. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, July 21. - Senator Quay

is expected here to-morrow night. His visit is being made for the purpose of conferring with ward leaders regarding the situation and to discuss a plan of campaign operations for the situation with Chairman Porter and Collector Maytin. It is known that the na-tional Chairman, who is deeply interested both personally and politically in the out-come of the State fight which is about to come of the State fight which is about to begin, believes that the real battlefields will be in Phillsdelphia and Allegheny counties. Senator Quay, while here, will also confer with Mayor Filler, who has always been one of the most libereal contributors to the campaign fands of the party. William H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, arrived in town to-day

from the West, where he has been for a few days in consultation with the Republi-can leaders of Allegheny, and the adjoining

OPPOSED TO REPUDIATION. CHAIRMAN HAINER SAYS LAWRENCE

WILL STICK TO McDOWELL. He Charges that Beaver Always Makes Fuss and Hints at the Use of Money in

tee Meeting a Farce.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR! NEW CASTLE, July 21 .- J. A. Hainer, THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER'S VOICE who was Chairman of Lawrence county's delegation at the Congressional Convention,

said to your correspondent to-day:

the Gubernsterial Canvas-A Commit-

I think Beaver county has displayed un limited gall in appointing three conferees to consult with a like number in the other counties in this district. Resolutions passed at Beaver Saturday repudiated McDowell's nomination. The only thing, then, that the three Beaver county conferees can do if the committee of the other three counties should meet, would be to maist on repudiation. Beaver's action leaves no other course open—'tis repudiation or nothing, and as each county would have to decide that for herself, a committee meeting of four counties would be a farce indeed. Here is another thing: Suppose it should be shown that two of more delegates to the Republican State Convention had secured their election by the use of money, why should not the Beaver County Committee order another convention held and repudiate the nomination of Delamater without consulting the balance of the State? It would be consistent with the present action of Beaver. It wouldn't be hard to show that money was used. It required 103 votes The only thing, then, that the three Beaver

action of Beaver. It wouldn't be hard to show that money was used. It required 103 votes and Delamater secured the nomination by 105. So that if three were thrown out there would be no candidate for Governor.

Unless Beaver county had its own way, there was always trouble. Had Townsend been nominated, even if every delegate in Butler. Mercer and Lawrence counties had been purchased outright, Beaver would not have held up her hands in horror. It is well known that Townsend was Senator Quay's man. Numerous telegrams came here during the convention from Quay, pointing out the necessity of nominating Townsend, because he (Quay) waned it. More than one of the candidates before that convention can show telegrams from Quay's lieutenants, making certain promises—bribes, if you please—which, had they been accepted, the present row would not have resulted. I am glad that the guilty parties are to be prosecuted. I think it would not have resulted. I am glad that the guilty parties are to be prosecuted. I think it is right, but I am dead opposed to this repudiating business, especially where it is absolutely certain that Major McDowell was not connected with it. When a law is passed in the Legislature and it is found that money has been used, the parties who do the bribing and the ones who are bribed are punished. The fact that bribery was done does not make the law invalid. Lawrence county will stick to the nomines though the heavens fall.

W. D. Wallace, Esq., charged with the bribery of the Beaver county delegates, has not been arrested, and many think that he will not be.

ANTICIPATE LIVE IMES,

The Campaign in South With Excl. nent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21 .- Will Bill Tillman, the Farmers' candidate, be Governor of South Carolina? Every man, woman and child in the Palmetto State is asking this question. There are a great many who believe he will not be. South Carolina politics have never before been in such a disturbed state. Even the turbulent days of 1876 were not a match to the present situation. Then it was white man against negro. Now it is brother against brother, household against house-hold. It is a death struggle between two giant factions and whichever goes down will stay down.

The temper of South Carolinians is such with uncompromising venom is not to be denied. Tillman realizes the seriousness of his attitude and frequently expresses himself as fear ul that he will be assassinated. Anticipating trouble, the citizens of Orange-burg have appealed to the State Executive Committee to cancel the meeting at that place on the 29th. It, however, will not be done. There are other places where trouble of a serious nature will likely occur, and with sensational incidents.

ANTI-M'DOWELL MEN APPOINTED.

Beaver County Republicans Will Confer With Others in the District.

BEAVER, July 21 .- In accordance with the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the County Republican Committee on Saturday, Chairman A. P. Marshall to-day appointed R. S. Kennedy, and Dr. H. S. McConnell, of New Brighton, to form with him a committee to confer with others that may be appointed by the remaining counties

f this Congressional district. Both gentlemen are strong anti-McDowell men, Dr. McConnell having presented the esolutions repudiating the Mercer county

DROVE THEM FROM THE CARS. Man Attacked With Hydrophobia Denied Admittance to a Hospital.

PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . COLUMBUS, July 21.-Vance Safley, a victim of hydrophobia, was brought to the city to-day from London, to be placed in a hospital for treatment, but he was refused admisson and remained at the city jail till midnight, when he was taken back. Six weeks ago a dog attacked some ladies when Safley went to their rescue and was bitten slightly on the cheek, and a few days since showed signs of hydrophobia. He has grown gradually worse. When placed aboard the train he was comparatively quiet. As soon as the breeze from rapid travel struck him, it acted as darits of water and threw him into paroxysms. One spell followed another and his barking and frothing drove all from the car and Safley was locked in with two or three attendant to be cared for.

At the city jail his condition has been nost pitiful and his actions have been those of an insane or wild man. Dozens of physicians have called at the prison to se the man, and the greatest care is being ex-ercised that he may not inflict injuries upon others. The physicians express the opinion that he will gradually grow worse, and cannot live more than a few days in his present

ARREST OF A TENNESSEE MURDERER. The Escaped Inmate of an Asylum Held at

PHILADELPHIA, July 21 .- A. T. Reeves, who assassinated Father Ashfild, of St. Peter's Cathedral, Memphis, Feb. ruary, 1889, and who, being adjudged insane, was confined in the Nashville Insane Asylum, from which institution he escaped three weeks afterward, was arrested in this city to-night in response to a telegram from the Chief of Police of Memphis. Reeves says he has been here for a year past.
The killing of Father Ashfield was sur-

rounded with mystery, and Reeves declared to-night that he would never tell what led to the death of the priest.

Moved to Decapitate Him. CAPE TOWN, July 21 .- In the Cape

The sixtieth anniversary of Belgian independence and the twent y-fifth year of the reign of King Leopold were celebrated yesterday. The King, in a speech, assured Belgium his African possessions after the expiration of 10 years.

THREE CENTS.

LONG YEARS A RULER.

Belgium's Aged Monarch Celebrates

the Twenty-Fith Anniversary of

HIS ACCESSION TO KINGLY POWER.

Solemn Religious Ceremonies in Honor of

the Nation's Birthday.

lestores to Her Parent a Lost Child Whom Cruel

Captors Had Blinded.

BRUSSELS, July 21.-The sixtieth anniversary of Belgian independence, and the twenty-firth year of the reign of King Leopold, were observed to-day with a Te Deum service in the Cathedral in the presence of the members of the royal family, the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign diplomatic representatives and the members of the Senate and Chamber of Representatives. Afterward a reception was held at the Palace. In responding to an address from the Senate King Leopold referred to the work of Belgium in Africa as receiving an impetus through the decisions of the Anti-Slavery Con erence. Belgium, he said, had taken a great part in a vast enterprise and he hoped she would take a still greater part in the

In responding to an address from the Chamber of Representatives the King said he deemed the time opportune to assure to Belgium his African possessions after the expiration of ten years, which period was necessary to consolidate the Congo free State. In the event of his death Belgium, his heir, would surely never wish to dimin-ish the extent or importance of her new pos-

MIN ISTER RIBOT'S REPLY TO M. DUPUY, His Party Negotiating With Other Europenn Powers for a Purpose.

PARIS, July 21 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to the interpellation of M. Dupuy in regard to negotiations, with the powers relative to the American customs administrative bill, said that the Government had been in negotiation with the other European powers with the object of trying to concert collective action against the bill. The other powers, he said, were averse to entering into any engagement in connection with the matter. M. R. bot de-clared that he eared further action would

lefeat its own object.

M. Dupuy said he hoped that M. Ribot rould strenuously try to secure from the United States Government a moderate application of the provisions of the bill. In any case, he declared, the French Customs ommittee know now what course to adopt.

RECOGNIZED HER MOTHER'S VOICE.

Girl Stolen by the Gipsies is Rescued After Many Days.

(BT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.) ited alms to-day from a group of peasants who were eating their dinner in a field near Torak Bere. One of the peasant women spoke to the gipsies, whereupon a little girl of 5 years, blind and hal! starved, cries out: "Mother, oh mother, come to me." The woman started and screaming: "My child. my child," rushed to the little girl, tore her ragged dress open, and showed a birth mark

breast of her baby daughter, stolen from her a year ago.

The gipsies had put out the child's eyes to prevent her recognizing her mother or friends. The peasants, enraged, would have lynched the gipsies but for the inter erence of the gendarmes, who took the band to prison for examination.

which she recognized as having been on the

TREATED LIKE KINGS.

Samona Savages Induced to Lenve a Circus by an Infatuated Woman,

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.] BERLIN, July 21 .- A wealthy retired merchant named Mux Hancke, 45 years of age, dwelling at No. 18 Leibnitz strasse, Charlottenburg, died suddenly ten days after his young and pretty wife had induced two Samoan natives to desert Cunningham's circus, and had brought them into Hancke's house, where she treated them as equals, dressed them like gentle-men, and took them out driving, to the great

scandal of the neighborhood, Hancke was a healthy man and worth 10,000,000 marks. The police have stopped the uneral, and held the body for an autopsy. Cunningham, the manager of the circus, has sued the estate for 100,000 marks

damages for the loss of his savages. SECURING A SILVER SUPPLY.

The Passage of the Silver Bill Creates & Demand for That Metal in England. LONDON, July 21 .- In the Rouse of Commons to-day Mr. S. Williamson asked, in view of the marked influence of American legislation regarding silver on the price of that metal in London, that steps be taken by the Government to secure a full supply for mintage purposes,
Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer, in reply to Mr. Williamson, said that the mint does not speculate in silver. It must subject to reasonable foresight, purchase according to its requirements.

LIMA CERTIFICATES TO BE LISTED.

Oil Brokers Secure the Standard's Consent to Pince Lima on the Exchange. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, July 21 .- Charles D. Wil-

son, President of the Consolidated Stock

and Petroleum Exchange, in his last report spoke of the diminishing supply of petroleum from the Pennsylvania fields and declared that the possibilities of the Lima (Ohio) fields should be considered. In accordance with suggestions, a conference of oil men was held to-day at the Consolidated Exchange, the following being present: M. Lowentritt, John Barr, Oil City; J. H. Pavne, J. E. Haskell, J. L. Blackmarr, E. A. Durham, Bradford; C. C. Wilton, L. V. D. Ferrard W. Eicher, V. W. Verk, Charles, C. C. De Forest, W. Fisher, New York; Gaorge Heard, W. J. Mustin, Pittsburg; R. H. Austin, E. D. Moxey, Philadelphia.

For a number of mouths the speculation in Pennsylvania crude oil certificates has dwindled. There were only 12,000,000 barrels in sight and the oil speculators ob-jected to taking a hand in a product with so small a supply, and that supply controlled by the Standard Oil Company. There are 20,000,000 barrels of oil at the wells. The oil men believe that certificates for the Lima oil should be put on a par with the Pennsylvania certificates. A committee went to confer with the Standard oil people, in regard to the proposed listing of the Ohio oil. They reported to the conference this evening, when the conference officially confirmed the idea and decided to list Lima oil jon the Consolidated.