BLAINETO THE FRONT

FORTY-FILTIN Y. AR.

The Old-Time Hustlers of the G. O. P. to Rally Around the Banner of the

MAGNETIC MAN OF MAINE.

Harrison's Administration Believed to be Doomed to Certain Political Destruction.

FEARS OF THE FALL ELECTION.

Now Almost Admitted That the Next House of Representatives Will be Democratic.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT TO PLAY MOSES

And Resone the Organization After It Has Met With a Little Adversity Under the Present Leaders.

ALGER, ELKINS AND PLATT ALL IN THE DRAL

Blaine's friends have been in close consultation, and it is now appounced that the Plumed Knight will soon again be in front of the Republican ranks. The close followers of the Maine man assert that Harrison will abandon all idea of 1892 after receiving the returns of the fall elections. For this reason they are not anxious for the present Congress to pass the reciprocity scheme, as it might go down in the general wreck.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON, July 24.-About the busiest man here the past few days has been S. B. Elkins, who came here last Saturday after a conference with ex-Senator Platt and General Alger at Manhattan Beach, and has been at work ever since on several statesmen with all the vigor and energy that he used to display in booming the Plumed Knight a few years back. Not since those days, either, has Elkins been so full of enthusiasm and good spirit, for the perennial smile that adorns his big, round face, is broader, deeper and happier now than it has been since the day Blaine was nominated at

Chicago in 1884. With wealth already his, and a United States Senatorship almost in sight, Elkins has no greater ambition to satisfy than to see his old chieftain unstalled in the White House. He is as eager to achieve that end as if it were his own fortunes he was pushing in that direction instead of another's.

The Issue of the Hour. Mr. Elkins has been here all the week

conferring with the Senators who are to participate in the tariff debate now on, and he undoubtedly hopes to shape whatever legislation that may be passed in the line of reciprocity just as he did on the silver bill move in some direction, and that the Blaine when it was up for debate. Exactly what the Blaine men are going to do in the way of Insisting on having the reciprocity idea incorporated in the McKinley bill is not

Neither Elkins nor any of the others who enjoy Blaine's fullest confidence seem to really care whether the scheme is adopted or not. Indeed, some of the shrewdest of them believe it would be good politics to let it drift along as it may in the debate and not to make much effort to have it made into law.

No Hope for the Next Congress

They argue that matters have gone too far already to save the next House from Democratic control, and that the verdict of the country pext November will unquestionably be a condemnation of the present Congressits tariff bill, its force bill and its extravagance. Hence they have little desire to have the reciprocity scheme bundled in with the rest.

"That hose's eyes are sot," remarked a Blaine man to-day. "Then why board a sinking ship? What is the use of booking an apparently popular idea with one which is unpopular, and not even in the best favor with our own people? It seems to me too good ammunition to be wasted in that way. I am convinced that the McKinley measure would be overwhelmingly defeated if the people could vote on it now, for anybody can see that the temper of the country toward a reduction, not an advance in the tariff. The vote in November will show it. A defeat will only emphasize the necessity for a more liberal dealing with our tariff laws by the Republicans, and for the adoption by the party of Blaine's reciprocity ideas. It will be the only thing left them.

All in the Same Boat. "On the other hand, if the South American scheme is coupled with McKinley's

bill it would hardly develop sufficient strength with the people before November to turn the tide. Even if it did, we would get no credit for it from the extreme protectionists, and reciprocity would have to go a-begging." "Then you think there is a good deal of smart politics, as well as statesmanship, in

Blaine's move?" my informant was asked. "Why, its the signal that all the Blaine men have been waiting for these two years," was the reply. "I am told that Blaine's letters have increased ten-fold in two weeks. They come from all over the country, and some of them contain the hope that he will he in the race in 1892. This thing has been coming for six months, and for two months any close observer could have seen that Blaine was at work on something big. Blaine believes that he has both Tom Reed's and McKinley's scalp hanging at his belt, and Elkins has been down here dancing a war dance around the corpses and chanting the death song."

Not a Harrison Enthusinst.

"But how can Elkins, whose efforts helped make Harrison the nominee, now turn against him?" "It can hardly be called that," was the

-meaning by that a follower of Harrisonand always repelled the suggestion. He acknowledges but one leader-the man from Maine. I doubt whether he thinks the accident of 1888, or his grandfather's hat, has lifted Harrison mentally above the level of the second line of lawyers in Indiana. At any rate he doesn't regard him as a success in the White House, and he thinks Harrison will wake up to that fact

in time to decline a renomination. That would let him out without being charged with turning against the man he boomed so hard at Chicago, and it would also give him a chance to say to Harrison: 'The Blaine men gave you four years of it. Now help us.' During the St. Louis convention I remember seeing a letter from Elkins a month or so before the Chicago gathering, written to a man in his confidence who had asked him to name the nominees. This is how it read: 'Blaine and Alger, it; otherwise Harrison and Morton.' The 'if' meant if Blaine would accept, despite his letter of refusal. That shows the direction in which

the Blaine men were working at the time.

The President's Eyes to be Opened. "They are trying to bring about the same condition of affairs in the party now," continued my informant, "and to sweep aside all the candidates except Harrison and Blaine. Then Harrison's eves will be opened to the probability of defeat in 1892, if it should be necessary to open them after the Congressional election returns this fall are placed before him. But you can't tell how he will be affected by them, for after the administration's signal defeat last year in the Mahone canvass in Virginia and in the Ohio election, Prince Russell told everybody that papa was not worried over the result, for only local matters were involved, after all. He may feel the same way over the result of the November elections, but the Blaine men hope to make it an object-lesson for him, and are confident that he will turn to them and their chieftain for comfort."

This nest programme of the Blaine-Elkins men was outlined by one who unquestionably knows their movements, for he is in their confidence. He is also in good standing at the White House, and enjoys, therefore, unusual opportunities for reaching both factions.

One Benutifal Vision Dispelled. But aside from this there are other indications that Harrison is considerably nearer to the Blaine faction than he was two weeks after he was elected, when he told Senator Edmunds that the Maine statesman would not be in his Cabinet. Harrison assumed the Presidency with the avowed purpose of demolishing all factions and welding the remnants together in a great Harrison party. That is why Mr. Blaine is the only representative of his faction in the Cabinet, while the other members are not identified with any faction. But the idea of building up a Harrison machine has been given up, and the President has given some strong signs of an approaching capitulation to the Plumed Knight's followers.

Clarkson, a Blaine man through four National Conventions, has more power to-day than ever; Editor Smith has just followed Reid and Phelps abroad; Platt, who is now a combination of Blaine and Alger, has a pretty free rein in New York affairs; Joe Manly, Lodge and Fessendenall Blaine men—run things in New England, while Elkins is not only putting Blaine men into all the offices in West Virginia, but is using his influence elsewhere

The Pelicy of Waiting and Watching. Thus, it looks now as if Blaine's policy of waiting and watching may be ultimately crowned with success. He has undoubt-Elkins' quiet journey last week from his West Virginia home to New York, thence to Manhattan Beach, where Platt and Alger awaited him, and alterward here, shows also that the column is about to man who is not getting ready for marching orders, will soon see the procession moving

on without him.

No one here knows the details of the Manhattan Beach meeting, but that some under-standing was had is clear from Elkins' quick return here and his energetic work since then with other prominent Republi-cans. Elkins urged Alger to make a combination of his forces in 1888 with the view of making Blaine the nominee, with the Mich-igan man in second place. He would like to make a similar bargain for 1892, or at least an alliance in that line.

Alger an Important Individual.

With Alger holding Michigan for them and also keeping the negro delegation from the South in line, the Blaine men would have the biggest part of the next National Convention in their hands. No one can look at the list of men ready and waiting do Blaine's bidding without realizing this.
The include M. H. De Young and M. M. Estee, Chairman of the last convention on the Pacific Slope, and both against Harri-son; Judge Thurston, President of the Republican League Clubs in Nebraska; Clark-son, in Iowa; Powell Clayton and Logan Roots, in the Southwest; Piatt, in New York; Phelps, in New Jersey; Fessenden, in Connecticut; Lodge and others, in Massa-chusetts; Manly, in Maine, and, of course, Elkins, in West Virginia.

Then Dudley wants to make a combination that will break the Indiana delegation, and Quay is on the lookout for a bargain. The here around the White House certainly looks Blainey.

SENATOR SHERMAN OBJECTED

To the Printing of a Bill Backed by Labor Alliance.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-Mr. Voorhees. by request of the Labor Alliance, introduced a bill in the Senate to secure the constitutional right and freedom of trade, speech and the press, within the limits of the Republic, and he asked in view of the respectable source from which it emanated that it should be printed in full in the

Mr. Sherman objected to the printing in the record as being unusual.

Mr. Voorhees—The Alliance will take notice of the objection and where it came from,

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSED

The Torrey Measure Secures a Large Majority in the Lower House. WASHINGTON, July 24.-After a brief debate in the House to-day the vote upon the bankruptcy measure was ordered. The vote was taken on the minority substitute. which is known as the "Voluntary bankruptcy bill." This was disagreed to-Yeas,

74; nays, 125. The Torrey bankruptcy bill was then passed with unimportant amendments-Yeas, 117; navs, 84.

A New Postmuster for Johnsto wa-PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The President to-day nominated James Earl Ogle as postmaster of Johnstown. The nominations of L. L. Shattuck, Titusville, and Joseph Moorhead, Blairsville, were confirmed.

A Big Purchase of Bonds. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day purchased \$6,250,000 4 per cent. bonds at prices ranging from 12234 to 124, and \$482,500 434s at 103346 reply. "Elkins never was a Harrison man | 1031

RAUM ON THE RACK.

THE PENSION COMMISSIONER TO BE IN VESTIGATED.

dis Friends Confident That He Will Go Through the Ordeal All Right - The Nature of the Charges That Have Been IT WILL COST THE LOSER \$17,000. Made Against Him.

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The decision the House Committee on Rules to report avorably the Cooper resolution with regard to the investigation of Commissioner Raum. of the Pension Bureau, was something of s surprise, as it was thought the resolution would be allowed to die in committee. Though the original resolution is considerably modified, being robbed of an apparent animus infused into it by Mr. Cooper, it is still broad enough, and General Raum will have to answer the charges of influencing employes of the Pension Office to buy refrigerator stock. No one attaches any importance to this charge. Many employes of the department are always ready to rush forward and take stock in any scheme in which a superior officer is interested, hoping to gain favor thereby, and the Pension Oi

fice is no execution.

A good authority in that office, however, assures the correspondent of THE DIS-PATCH that it will be impossible for any committee to establish that any employe has been promoted because of such purchase. The amount of stock taken by any one employe was decidedly insignificant, according to this authority, and a mountain has been made of a very small molehill. As to the far graver charge of having advanced cases which were in charge of Attorney George E. Lemon, though that gentleman is not named, it is a charge that has been made against every commission-er since Mr. Lemon became the leading pension claim agent here. Some cases have always been advanced since the establishment of the bureau. At times they were cases of deserving persons in great need, and at others of persons who had influence with the various boards. Mr. Lemon having such a vast number of cases has had some advanced at all times, and more than other attorneys, perhaps in proportion as the number of his cases exceed theirs. Were

all the reasons for the advancement of these cases known there would rarely be found cause for complaint, but so long as cases are advanced somebody will howl.

The only serious thing suggested by the proposed investigation is the fact that the amon rules thought the matter serious enough for an investigation, but this was explained by a member of the committee by saying that, if an investigation had been refused, a great Democratic outcry would have been raised, and so it was thought best o let the Democratic resolution of Mr. Cooper take its course, but with a special committee of five instead of the Pensions Committee, which has quite enough to do without this work.

"General Raum will come out all right," said a friend of his to THE DISPATCH cor respondent this evening. "Even if he were a knave, he is not a fool, and he would be a fool if, in the light of the Tanner upheaval, he should immediately proceed to make himself a subject of dispute and investiga-

MODIFYING THE FORCE BILL.

Many of the Radical Features Will Omitted by the Senate.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The sub-co mittee of the Senate committee on privil eges and elections have practically concluded their labors on the Federal electio bill, and that measure will, as soon as prac ticable, be laid before the full committee After that it will be considered in caucus and, if satisfactory, be at once laid before the Senate as a substitute for the Lodge-Rowell bill from the House. It is pretty well established that the bill which has been prepared by Senator Hoar' sub-committee, is a considerable modifica tion of the House bill. It is asserted tha the provisions for jury commissioners and the employment of troops at the polls have been omitted. This leaves the way open for the killing of obnoxious supervisors, in spectors and judges, but as murders of the kind make good campaign material for the Republicans, Mr. Hoar is given credit for great shrewdness in eliminating a provision very objectionable to the timid and the guilty, and at the same time preparing the way for any quantity of campaign thunder It is suggested by some of the Republic ans that it would be a good idea to report the elections bill at once, or very soon, and set apart a portion of each day devoted to the tariff bill for a speech or two on the elections bill. This, it is thought, would reects to some extent, and impress on the country the determination of the Senate to pass both bills. This suggestion, however, House who are anxious in regard to the elec-

SURE TO SOLIDIFY THE SOUTH.

The Governor of South Carolina is Oppos ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR I

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.-THE DIS ATCH correspondent interviewed Governor John P. Richardson to-day as to his views on the boycott of Northern markets by the Southern people, indorsed by Governor Gordon, of Georgia. Governor Richardson considers the plan unwise, impracticable and undignified. The passage of the force bill should be protested against by the South, but not by threatening to withdraw her patronage from the North. He would favor holding a convention of representatives from every Southern State, fully discussing the situation and correctly representing to Congress and the people of the Union the damaging and retarding effect the passage of this bill would have upon the South. "If the bill," he said, "passes the Senate after the earnest and unanimous Senate after the earnest and unanimous protest of the large section of country for whose injury and subjugation it is particularly designed, it will cause a destructive reaction upon the men and the party who, for ignoble political purposes, violate the spirit of the Constitution, and every lover of justice and right by the enactment of an infamous law. The act would check the progress being made by the South and be destructive to her industries, and the other sections of the Union would feel the effect destructive to her industries, and the other sections of the Union would feel the effect of a check of Southern prosperity. But this condition of things would not continue long. Instead of breaking the solid South this act would have the opposite effect. It would bring the people of the South closer together. They would stand together as one man and continue to govern themselves and preserve their rights." and preserve their rights.

FIGHTING FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Little State Successful in Sen Battle

Agninst Guntemalan Forces. LIBERTAD, July 24 .- News has just been received here confirming reports of the suc cess of the Salvadoran forces beyond the frontier in Guatemalan territory The Salvador army has now gained six battles and has captured quantities of arms and ammunition. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The Salvadoran forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Gustemala and are meeting with success at every step.

Great enthusiasm prevails. The intention is to overthrow the Government of President Barillos before coming to any agreement with Guatemala. San Salvador is determined to free herself from the yoke of Guatemala and assure her own liberty and dependence. WON THE BIG WAGER.

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY.

Marcus Mayer Makes a Quick Trip

From California to Europe.

Details of the Burning of the National Line Steamer Egypt.

SOME TERRIBLE SCENES ON BOARD. The Maro uis de Leuville Has Sued the Landon Newspapers for Libel.

Marcus Mayer reached London yesterday from San Francisco, and Manager Williamson conceded that he had lost the wager without the formality of going to Paris. The bet will be paid by 24 suppers for 24 persons each, at a cost of \$17,000. One has already been served.

TRY CABLE TO THE DESPATOR. 1 LONDON, July 24-[Copyright] .- Marcus Mayer has won his famous wager that he would travel from San Francisco to Paris in 15 days, the terms being that if he did not accomplish this design he should pay for 24 dinners for 24 people at the Cafe Bignon, the dinners to be the best the house could afford. The estimated expense was more than \$17,000.

The bet was with J. C. Williamson, the biggest theatrical manager in Australia, and was made in San Francisco in June Williamson arrived here two or three weeks ago and has since been at the Savoy Hotel waiting for Mayer to start,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT Mayer left San Francisco on July 9 or the Central Pacific Railway. He arrived at Ogden on the 11th at 6 A. M. At Evanstown, in Wyoming, a snow shed had burned and the train was delayed. He took a special train on the Union Pacific and arrived in Council Bluffs on the 12th at 5 A,

M., having done 958 miles in 26 heurs.

Here he was retused a special train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and was detained five hours, but arrived in Chicago on the 13th at 2:30 P. M. He left half an hour later, and by the Grand Trunk and West Shore Railroad he arrived in New York on the 16th. The same evening he took the City of New York for Liverpool.

The steamer made the trip in six days and ten hours, making the run on a southerly course, the distance being 2,911 miles M., having done 958 miles in 26 heurs. erly course, the distance being 2,911 miles instead of 2,760, the usual course. Never-theless Mayer arrived in London at 10:20 this morning, having taken a special train from Liverpool, as by taking the club train at 3:20 this afternoon he would have reached Paris at 11 o'clock and so won the bet.

CONCEDED THE BET. Williamson agreed to consider the wager Williamson agreed to consider the wager lost, and the first dinner was given at the Cafe Royal this evening. Of the 24 who sat down to this dinner, which was eaten after the theater was closed, there were, beside Mayer and Williamson, Nat Goodwin, W. A. Mestayer, Joseph Reynold, of the Fifth Avenue Theater; Charles Fauntleroy Chatterton, Abbey's secretary, C. J. Abud; George Edwardes, of the Gaiety Theater; Captain George F. Bassford, of the Haymarket; Vice Consul O. R. Johnson, Ted Marks, Harry Marks, Augustus Harris, Henry Rosenfeld and enough other less prominent people to make up the number. Williamson paid the bill with good grace. Williamson paid the bill with good grace.
To-morrow night the dinner will be at the

DEBATING THE HELIGOLAND BILL. Lively Session Over the Angle-German

Agreement in the House of Commons. LONDON, July 24.-In the House of Commons to-day Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, moved that the bill providing for the cession of Heligoland to Germany pass its reading. In speaking of his motion, Sir James said that England had obtained an ample equivalent for the cession of the island. Heligoland, he declared, was useless to England. The inhabitants of the island, directly they know that their present immunities were secured by the agree-ment between England and Germany, ex-pressed their satisfaction and gratefulness for the care taken of their interests. Mr. Gladstone blamed the Government for not securing beforehand an agreement

with France regarding Zanzibar. He said it was difficult to comment on the omission without embarrassing the Govern-ment, which he did not desire to do. It was to be regretted that in one person were combined the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, as the duties of the two exceeded the po sibilities of any human brain, unless it pos-sessed the powers of Napoleon or Cromwell. He could not yote against the bill on principle, because the Queen could give Germany Heligoland.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that

the constitutional practice was that the House move an address to the Crown approving the whole agreement. But the Government had introduced a bill such as was never before heard of. He cited precedents where territory had repeatedly been ceded in times of peace without an act of Parliament. The introduction of the bill had opened up an im nense question. It was a mischievous and dangerous innovation to give to the House of Lords a veto upon the foreign policy of the Government, especially if the Govern-ment of the day did not happen to have a

LORD SALISBURY'S TROUBLE.

majority in the House of Lords.

The Dispute Concerning the Territory is Africa Not Yet Terminated.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, July 24.—The perplexities seem o be gathering fast and thick round Lord Salisbury in relation to the settlement of the territorial claims in Africa. The latest annovance comes from the Sultan of Zanzibar, who has increased the sum which he demands as the price for ceding the coast of the mainland to Germany, according to the agreement made between that country and England. He has enlarged his demands to England. He has enlarged his demands to so excessive a degree that the Berlin Government is unwilling to pay the sum, and General Von Caprivi has advised Lord Salisbury that he ought to bring the pressure of his influence to bear upon Seyyid Ali to induce him to modify his extraordinary stipulation and hold to something like the original understanding.

The Colonial party in Germany greets this new complication with pleasure, because it is altogether dissatisfied with the terms which have been made with England in Africa, and is hopeful that the growing combination of difficulties in Zanzibar will eventually clog the wheels of the interna-

eventually elog the wheels of the international arrangements and cause the treaty with England to be abandoned. The Portu-guese Government has assented to the prop-osition made by the British Foreign Office, in view of the bitter opposition to the terms of the Airican arrangements, concerning which I have already cabled you that the mission at Blantyre, in the Mozambique province, and all the British settlements in the Shire district shall remain under the British protectorate.

A FIGHT WITH FIRE. FEARFUL BATTLE WITH FLAMES ON DOOMED STEAMER.

JULY 25, 1890.

Particulars of the Heroic Struggle and Timely Rescue of the Egypt-The British Bont Manbattan Lauds 95 of the Sufferers at Dover.

LONDON, July 24.-The British steamer Sanhattan, Captain Robinson, from New York July 9 for Hull, which has on board the crew and cattlemen from the National line steamer Egypt, before reported abandoned on fire at sea, passed St. Catherines Point at 10 o'clock this morning. She signaled that she would land the people from the Egypt at Dover.

Upon arriving at Dover the steamer Manhattan sent the crew of the Egypt ashore in boats. The landing of the ship-wrecked sailors was watched with interest by the great crowd of people that had gathered on the docks, and the men who had so narrowly escaped death were warmly welcomed upon reaching land.

It transpires that as the Manhattan approached the Egypt, the German ship Gustav & Oscar, Captain Zemann, bound from Hamburg for New York, which was lying near the burning vessel, sent up signals of distress. These were immediately answered by Captain Robinson, of the Manhattan, who found that the decks of the German vessel were crowded with the crew of the Egypt, who, with the cattle-men who were on the lost steamer, had been transferred to the Gustav & Oscar. The shipwrecked men numbered 95 in all, and there was no room for them on the German vessel, which was in an almost sinking

The captain of the Manhattan had his

boats lowered quickly and the sufferers were soon safe on board that vessel. Captain

Sumner, of the Egypt, while fighting the fire, had his face badly burned, and especially about the eyes. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the 15th instant and blazed fiercely until midnight. For four hours the crew fought the flames heroically, amid blinding smoke and fierce beat. But notwithstanding all their efforts the fire gained rapidly, and the vessel was at length almost one mass of flames. At 1 o'clock the Gustay & Oscar hove in sight, and preparations were at once mad sight, and preparations were at once made to abandon the burning steamer. Two of the Egypt's boats were damaged, and had to be left behind. The six others were lowered, and, after all hands had been safely got aboard, the boats were directed toward the German vessel, which was reached at 3 o'clock. From the decks of the German ship the crew of the Egypt watched the burning steamer until midday. Several of the Egypt's crew declare that

the steamer lacked two of her proper com-plement of boats. Many of the cattle on the Egypt were suffocated and the others half roasted, rushed overboard roaring madly. The scene is described as horrible

in the extreme.

At Dover the shipwrecked sailors were taken good care of at the Sailors' Home. To-morrow the men will proceed to London. According to an official statement that has been made, the fire occurred 1,100 miles from Land's End. The flames first appeared among some bales of cotton, which were stored directly over the boilers. The fire dried up the pumps until, at last, they re-fused to work.

REVOLT IN THE BALKAN.

Russian Agents Busy Endeavoring to Fomen a Disturbance in Bulgaria. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.)

SOFIA, July 24.-Numerous desertions have taken place at Schumla, Widdin, Plevna and Rutchuk, due undoubtedly to Criterion, and the next day the party will bribery and corruption among the soldiers have dinner on Train de Luxe for Paris. In by Russian agents and bands of armed men, Paris the 24 will not confine themselves to Bignen's, but will dine where strey please at sembling in the fastnesses of the Balkan Williamson's expense until the contract exhibits, in readiness for open and widespread revolt as soon as the word shall be given

from St. Petersburg.

The country is on the eve of a bloody sellion against Stambuloff and Princ Ferdinand, and, unfortunately, the passions of many of the people turned against the Government, because of the execution of Major Panitza and other acts, are ready to be led into war upon the existing regime.

AN INVENTION OF THE FRENCH.

Minister Reid Says He Didn't Express Any Free Trade Sentiments. PARIS, July 24.-The Siecle and the Figuro to-day publish an alleged interview with Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister which makes him denounce the McKinley bill as a measure opposed to civilization, and which further represents him as declaring that tt was improbable that the citizens of the United States would long endure the tariffs, and that the increasing of the difficulties of commerce would imperil the success of the

Chicago Exhibition. Mr. Reid authorizes an explicit denial of the truth of the interview.

The Latest Frenk of the Marquis. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, July 24 .- Marquis De Neuville has brought suits against several papers which published accounts of his intended marriage to Mrs. Frank Leslie, He claims to have been much maligned.

TO CONVINCE THE ENGLISH

That American Cattle Can be Admitte Without Any Fear of Contagion.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1 NEW YORK, July 24 .- The officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for this State, gave a farewell dinner at Clark's, to-night, to Dr. D. E. Salmon, of Washington, chief of the National Bureau of Animal In dustry, and the three United States veterinary inspectors who accompany him to England on a mission whose ontcome, it is to be hoped, will be the removal of restric-tions on the importation of American cattle. The British cattle raisers have secured the passage of a law requiring that all American cattle be slaughtered at the port of entry. Dr. Salmon and his as-sistants propose to inspect American cattle arriving in London, Liverpool and Glas-gow, and those passed by them will be al-

lowed to enter.

In this way tney expect to prove that lit tle or no disease exists among the imported cattle. At the dinner W. Judsop Smith Special Agent of the State Bureau, pre-sided, and speeches were made by Dr. Sal-mon and A. K. Robertson, Chief Inspector for the State. Mr. Robertson gave figures showing contagious pleuro-pneumonia to have been practically wiped out in the last six months, even in this State, which is the only State in which it exists.

A POLITICAL FIREBRAND KILLED. Congressional Candidate in Mississippi

Filled With Buck Shot. MERIDIAN, MISS., July 24.-T. M. B. Cook, a widely-known Republican politician of Jasper county, who was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in this district at the election two years ago, was assessinated yesterday afternoon, near Mount Zion Church, in Jasper county. He was a candidate for the Constitutional Convention and is reported to have made a very incendiary speech during the day, which probably led to his death, the particulars of which are not known. He was found late in the afternoon and had apparently been dead afternoon and had apparently been dead of the statement of the state

parently been dead several hours, having been hit by 15 buckshot,

A STAB AT M'KINLEY

Minnesota Republican Convention Opposes His Tariff Bill.

THE RECIPROCITY PLAN FAVORED.

Governor Merriam is Nominated to Bun for a Second Term.

JACK ROBINSON NAMED FOR CONGRESS.

Arrangements for the Gathering of the State Dem gratic Societies,

The Minnesota Republican State Convention yesterday indorsed the reciprocity plan nstead of the McKinley tariff bill. An exension of the free list was also advocated. Governor Merriam was renominated on the first ballot.

IMPROIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. ST. PAUL, July 24 .- The feature of the State Republican Convention which assembled here to-day was the refusal to indorse the McKinley tariff bill in the platform. Instead the resolutions declare for an enlarged free list, and pronounce emphatically for the Blaine reciprocity scheme, especially with the South American countries.

In addition the platform favors the exclusion of undesirable immigrants, favors the reduction of the rate of interest or noney, indorses the introduction of the manufacture of bindery twine into the State prison, denounces all monopolies and trusts and advocates the placing on the free list of any commodities that may at any time become the sub-jects thereof, pledges the party to secure laws that will free the people from the vexations and exactions of onopoly and particularly to secure the reduction of rates on grain, lumber and coal, approves the Australian ballot system for the whole State, and firmly opposes any Federal legislation designed to restrict the competition of Canadian with domestic com-

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED.

The convention was late in coming to or-The convention was late in coming to or-der, and while waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, heard a speech from Attorney General Clapp on the issues of the coming campaign. That committee finally reported 459 delegates present and decided two contests. The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, and the report was adopted. The platform was reported and unanimously

adopted. Nominations for Governor being in order Governor, W. W. Braden, present State
Auditor and ex-Congressman Knute
Nelson were presented. The first ballot resuited: Merriam, 350; Nelson, 74; Braden,
34. Previous to that vote there had been a long fight as to the manner of holding the election for the candidates named, some the delegations to be polled and the result to be announced by the Chairman. The latter won by a vote of 287 to 171.

Merriam was brought to the convention by a committee appointed for the purpose and made a brief speech of thanks, in which he stated the grounds for his belief in the success of the party which had just chosen him for the head position on

COMPLETING THE TICKET. For Lieutenant Governor the names of State Senators G. S. Ives, of N. tollet, and David Clough, of Hennepin, were presented.
Mr. Clough declined the nomination, have

ing promised his support to Mr. Ives, and vote which was taken resulted, Ives, 395; Clough, 56; and the nomination was made by acclamataken tion without waiting for the announcement of the vote. State Treasurer Joseph Bob leter was renominated by acclamation for Secretary of State. Hans Mattson, the present incumbent, was defeated by F. P. Brown, of Faribault county, the vote stand-

ing: Mattson, 143; Brown, 311.

A recess was then taken till 8 o'clock, when the ticket was completed as follows: State Auditor, P. J. McGuire, of Polk county; Attorney General, Moses E. Clapp, renominated; Clerk of Supreme Court, C. B. Holcomb, of Washington county.

THE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

To Aid the Regular State Organization in Every Possible Manner. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The conven tion of the Democratic societies of this State, which has been called to meet in the

city of Reading, will be held during the second week of September. The executive committee of the organization has not yet met for the purpose of fixing the date, but as the officers of it desire the time fixed for the second week of September, it will no doubt be so named. Major John D. Worman, who is Secretary of the Democratic societies of the state has prepared a circular letter which will be sent out in a few days to the officers of the different Democratic organizations throughout the State, calling upon them to have delegates elected, and to make all ecessary arrangements for attending the

Secretary Worman is in dally receipt of letters from all sections of the State from leading Democrats, who are anxious to have the convention called at an early date, in order that every possible assistance may be rendered the regular State party organization.

ROBINSON IN CONTROL

advance money on bills of lading that on the face of them are not negotiable, and it is claimed that the effect will be to crowd out the small dealers and give a few millionaires a practical monopoly of the grain and shipping interests. On the other hand the railroads He is Neminated for Congress and Pulls All His Priends Through.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 MEDIA, July 24 .- The warmest political fight in the history of Delaware county poltics is over and Senator-elect John B. Robinson, generally called Jack Robinson, is on top. His victory is regarded as one of the greatest ever achieved by any man in polties. He won against the combined forces of both Captain Johnson and Dr. Forwood. and comes off with flying colors. Captain Johnson was backed by Collector Cooper and the heads of the political county organ-izations and by Judge Clayton, and, it is charged, by the almost combined liquor innence of the county.

Robinson has won against this almost heretofore invincible organization, and he will not only succeed Smedley Darlington as the member of Congress from the Sixth and will discharge all non-union men in their employ, reserving the right, however, to retain the American girls working for district, but also steps into Collector Cooper's place as the leader and dictator in Delaware county politics. Robinson is not only nominated by a good majority, but has pulled his friends through for nearly every

Nominated an Alliance Man. RALEIGH, N. C., July 24 .- The Dem crats have nominated B. F. Grady, an Alliance man, for Congress in the Third district, and nominated B. H. Bunn in the Fourth district. The Republicans of the Fifth district renominated John M. Brower.

Stockdale His Own Successor. SUMMIT, Miss., July 24.—The Sixth Congressional Democratic Convention to-day nominated Hon. T. R. Stockdale to succeed

THE REBEL YELL

HAVING A MARKED INFLUENCE IN KEN TUCKY POLITICS.

The Estimated Loss in Business to Union Soldier Beaten in a Democrati Convention by an Ex-Confederate-Au Independent Candidate May be the Re-BY INCREASED IMPORTATION. sult-Difference of Opinion.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Since the defeat

people of both political parties are striving

Democratic party to step aside simply muse he had been in the Union army.

ferent lines than mere sectional feeling."

does seem that these old war issues ought to be laid aside and parties organized on dif-

This letter has called out a vigorous re-

Sun says that county which sent a

delegation enthusiastic for Adams to the

close of the convention shows no disaffection

strength. Longmore led in the convention from the start, and Adams does not claim that

Republican candidates in this State when

ever an ex-Confederate has been nominated, but it effects little.

MANAGING THE FAIR.

DIRECTOR GENERAL TO BE APPOINTED

WITH FULL POWER.

Clash of Opinion Expected Between Local

and National Committees-Gosborn and

McCormick's Views to be Formulated-

NEW YORK, July 24 .- The World's Fair

ommittee concluded their work here this

After the meeting General Mc Kenzie was seen and asked about the results of the

amount of friction between the local com-

mittee and the national committee. Much, however. would be conceded to the

committees were so thoroughly impressed with the views of General Goshorn and

Governor McCormick that they requested

them to formulate their views in writing.

The report of the committees will be pre-sented to the National Committee of One

Hundred on September 24.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says:

The Senate and House met to-day. The World's Fair bill was presented in each

and referred to appropriate committees.

A joint meeting of three committees of

the lower House adopted a resolution to-day calling upon the World's Fair directory to state specifically whether the intention is to locate the World's Fair on the Lake Front or in Jackson Park, or both, and if the latter, what portion of the fair is to be placed on

what portion of the fair is to be placed on each side. The vote on the resolution was

overwhelmingly in its favor, and the sub-ject will be brought up to-morrow in the

BOTHERSOME BILLS OF LADING.

The Uniform Document Likely to Cause

Trouble to Railroad Officials.

CHICAGO, July 24 .- An important con-

ference was held to-day in the rooms of the

Central Traffic Association between the freight officials of the Eastern roads and representatives of the various Boards of Trade from the Missouri river to the At-

lantic seaboard. The subject under dis-

cussion was the new uniform bill of lading which the railroads have decided to put into

effect August 1.

The new bill is not negotiable, and the

Board of Trade people are protesting against its adoption on that score. Bankers will not

ests. On the other hand the railroads contend that the statutes of many of the States provide that the words "Not negotiable" must be stamped or written on bills of lading, and that they cannot legally be made negotiable. The meeting took no definite action.

CLOAKMAKERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Six Thousand Striking Employes Return to

Work To-Day.

NEW YORK, July 24.-The cloakmakers

strike was settled to-day and the men will

return to work in the morning. Through

the exertions of Coroner Levy an agreement

The manufacturers recognize the union

m. About 6,000 Hebrews will return to

IGNORING THE BOYCOTT.

Atlanta's Board of Trade Protest Agains

the Election Bill.

ATLANTA, July 24.-A public meeting

was held at the Chamber of Commerce to-

day at which resolutions protesting against the passage of election bill were passed. The resolutions ignored the proposed boy-cott against Northern tradeamen.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 24 .- General satis

faction is expressed here at the attitude

assumed by Lori Salisbury in respect to the Behring Sea dispute, as evidenced in the published correspondence.

was reached which is satisfactory to both

parties.

work to-morrow.

regular proceedings of the House.

Action of Illinois Legislature.

allay and stamp out sectional feeling, a

sefore the Democratic convention here of normally Advanced Prices. Natt Adams, the ex-Federal soldier, by Woodford Longmore, the ex-Confederate, Woodford Longmere, the ex-Confederate, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, there has been a good deal of talk about "the rebel yell in politics" being responsible for Longm re's victory. The Republicans, taking heart at this, decided to put a man in the field against Longmere. First ex-Congressman John D. White, who is now living in Louisville, announced that if the Republican party had no candidate he would run independent. This was followed by the announcement that J. H. Tingley, of Bar-QUANTITIES OF BELGIAN GOODS coming Into the Country Constantly and Stered in Eastern Warehouses.

A Chicago importer of glass has been figaring. According to his estimates the window glass manufacturers, by advancing prices too much, are losing \$150,000 in trade weekly. Pittsburg's share of this loss would be \$50,000.

THREE CENTS.

\$50,000 EVERY WEEK

Pittsburg Glass Men

Strange State of Affairs Due to Ab-

nouncement that J. H. Tinsley, of Barnouncement that J. H. Tinsley, of Barboursville, had been named for the race by
the Republican Central Committee.

Barboursville is also Adams' home, and
the disaffection on Adams' account would
be greatest there. Tinsley accepted reluctantly. In his letter he says: "While capital is pouring into Kentucky to-day more
than any other State, and while the good
people of both political parties are striving SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR I CHICAGO, July 24.—If the statement of one of the oldest, most experienced and most reliable of Chicago jobbers in window glass is correct, the window-glass manufacturers Democratic convention in Kentucky, twen-ty-five years after the war is over, compels a gentleman of high character, re-nowned in political history of the country, who has given the best years of his life to the service of the of this country have made a big mistake in advancing prices, which is liable to cost them over \$2,000,000 in business before they are a year older. It is well known that early in the year there was a coal miners' strike in Belgium, and European window-glass makers, who had previously paid perhaps \$1 50 per ton for fuel, were obliged to pay \$5 per ton and even more. Over there the manufacturers do not carry large stocks as a sponse from Democrat papers all over the State. It is pointed out that Governor Buckner, the best known Confederate in the State, sat in the convention as an Adams leader. The Winchester rule, and the necessary result was a rapid advance in the price of foreign window glass, which, with the tariff, made it impossible to import any great amount of it to

this country for the time being. THE OPPORTUNITY IMPROVED The American glass manufacturers there-

apon saw a glorious chance to advance the price of their product and the card rate was his being a Union soldier caused his defeat The cry of "rebel yell" has been raised by put up notch after notch until the last advance, made in March, marked an increase of about 25 per cent. over the price of three

months previous to that date.

It was predicted at the time that the policy of advancing prices would result disastrously. Men who had long watched the market saw that the high price of the Belgian article was due to temporary causes, which must soon be removed and urged the manufacturers to move slowly, and urged the manufacturers to move slowly, but their counsel was not taken. Then the importers of foreign glass in New York saw their opportunity. They placed large orders for foreign glass, and now that the Belgiam strike has been settled, it is coming in at the rate of from 25,000 to 50,000 boxes per week.

afternoon and left later for Washington. LARGE QUANTITIES IMPORTED. "Thus for the week ending June 30 the imcommittee's interviews with experts here on World's Fairs. General Mcrtation to New York was 16,000 boxes. During the same week 20,000 boxes came in to Boston, and shipments to Philadel-phia and San Francisco and other ports made the total number probably in excess of 50,000 boxes. The cost to the manufacturer of each box of Kenzie said the committee was profoundly impressed with the sound sense of General Goshorn and Gvoernor McCormick, the latter general director of the American exhibit at Paris in 1878, from both of whom much had been learned. The committee was particular, said General McKenzie, to get views window glass may be safely estimated at \$3. upon the best policy looking toward the concentration of power, for the best management of the undertaking.

"Although the committee had reached no ness from that one week's importation was \$150,000. And, since Pittsburg manufactures about one-third of the total American product, the loss, in business, to Pittsburg conclusion, it was very probable that a di-rector general would be appointed who would have entire control in all matters, manufacturers may be estimated at \$50,000 upon that week's importation of glass alone.
"I have no doubt that this year's importation of foreign glass which has thus begun will amount to over 1,000,000 boxes." the gentleman whose views of the window glass market have been above summarized. urers at \$2 50 per box, their loss in trade is \$2,500,000, and all because they have acted local committee, but the national committee proposed to retain power enough to make the fair a national one. The unwisely in advancing prices faster than the market would bear, and have thus made

They are now TRYING TO EQUALIZE MATTERS.

possible the importation of foreign glass.

"The manufacturers and the glass blowers" organization are endeavoring to raise the tariff on foreign glass by means of the Mo-Kinley bill. They succeeded in having the duty increased in the bill that passed the House, but the Senate has taken the increase off and left the tariff as it was before. Incidentally that, too, has resulted in-juriously to the American manufact-urers. For the importers of foreign glass, fearing that the tariff would be increased, have filled their warehouses with it; they have imported larger quantities than the market requires. Now all that foreign glass must be sold. It canforeign glass must be sold. It cannot be kept on hand, It will
be used to fill up gaps and
will displace just so much American
glass, Another evil effect of the course
pursued by the manufacturers is that large
quantities of American gold case to foreign quantities of American gold goes to foreign ountries to pay for the importations, and

American manufacturers. The parties who suffer are the manufacturers themselves." A LEAP FOR LIBERTY

"The consumer of glass is not very sari-ously affected. He pays about the same

price that he would have paid if the price had not been abnormally increased by the

Two Convicts Jump 50 Feet Only to Re-PRECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

this country is so much the loser.

NEW YORK, July 24 .- A desperate but insuccessful attempt to escape was made on Wadnesday evening by two convicts in the King's county penitentiary on Crow hill, They were James Thompson, alias Tobin, who had completed four months of his five years' term for burglary, and Edward Smith, who had done six months of his five years and seven months' term for a similar offense. They had been employed with a gang on some contract work in the old workshop along-side the north wall. Keeper Nicholas Jones, about 6 o'clock, noticed that there were two men missing from the ranks.

Keeper James Schollard got around outside just in time to see both of the convicts

appear at the edge of the workshop roof, 40 eet high, and drop into the ten-foot trench alongside the wall, a perilous plunge of 50 feet. Thompson was vainly trying to climb out of the trench, but his companion was lying on his back groaning with pain. It was found that in addition to shock and internal injuries, each had sustained fractures

A MAD PRISONER'S FREAK.

He Gives an Imitation of Tarring and Feath-

oring Upon Himself. MPRCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

POTTSVILLE, July 24 .- When the prison authorities went to the cell of Oswald Wilhelm this morning they found the most curious looking creature they had ever seen. He had emptied his quart of molasses over his head and naked body and then torn open the chaff bag of his bed and rolled in it. He said in explanation that men had come in during the night and tarred and feathered him. Wilhelm was committed to-day for beat-

ing his wife. He is subject to fits of insanity three months in every year, but during the remainder of the time is quite rational, and has accumulated property valued at \$8,000. He became very violent when an attempt was made to wash him, and had to be manacled. He was removed to the alms-house by order of the sourt.