PURITY IN POLITICS.

Commissioner Roosevelt Entertainingly Instructs Chautauquans on

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

The Beneficial Results of Choosing the Public Servants by Merit.

PROF. WEIDNER ON SOCIAL ETHICS.

Completing the Series of His Brilliant Lectures on the Study of the Bible.

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S SERVICES

Chautauquans were addressed yesterday by the Hon. Theodore L. Roosevelt on "Civil Service Reform" and the benefits derived from that system. "Social Ethics" was the subject of Prof. Weidner's theological lecture. The National Business Mens' Educational Association is in session on the Assembly grounds.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 26.—Fair Chautauqua left off her theological discussions and Prof. Burnham this afternoon to receive in political ethics with the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt as instructor. At 2:30 George Vincent stepped forward and introduced the United States Civil Service Commissioner with the following words: "I take great pleasure in introducing to you an able, brilliant, live, young American, who is not afraid to enter politics and works to make them better."

Mr. Roosevelt said that it was embarrassing to face this audience under ordinary conditions and doubly so after such an introduction, though myself a staunch party man. I shall have to quote the words of Senator Ingalls, who says that politics are not run according to the decalogue and golden rule. We consider that it has a place in politics and that men shall not lie, cheat, swindle or buy votes. In so speaking the Senator says that men should lie, cheat, steal and buy votes. If you hire a man to steal for you he will as a matter of business expediency for himself steal from you.

OPPONENTS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

This is the class of men whom you will find opposed to reform. They do not offer any real argument or meet the issue fairly. There are at least 1,000,000 men in the United States who, desiring office, are actuated by self-interest in opposing civil service reform. The general public takes general, but not active interest in its course. I read a letter of a gentleman the other day who insisted that the Government had been built up without civil service and we did not need it now to tear it down. Literally such a statement would mean that our Government had been made and perpetuated by means of the only other agent, the military service. They are so ignorant that they do not know how to state their own side of the question.

We wish to destroy mercenary purposes in politics. I believe that a choosing by merit will give measurable benefit to our civil service and immeasurable benefit to the pure in our political life. No intelligent man can see but two sides to the question of reform. The one the mercenary work for some political chief, the other the merit system.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS.

We have not an ideal service, but it is much better than the one it supplants. We have it in practical operation, and where you find a well-managed office you will find it up to the civil service law. Under the postmastership of Mr. Sexton, of Chicago, Mr. Hendricks, of Brooklyn, we have an excellent service because the law is observed. But in Milwaukee under Mr. Paul, Baltimore under Mr. Jones, where the service is not lived up to, the public does not get good service.

I aided in the investigation of the affairs of the Clerk's office in New York City several years ago. The clerk received $80,000 per year. When asked if he performed his duties as clerk he answered in the negative, but said his assistants did that. He had attended to the wants of his constituents. Under such methods they leave the work to the subordinates while they attend to their own political affairs. We test men by examination. Senator Gorman recently made the statement in an examination of mail carriers in Baltimore, the question was asked, "What is the nearest mail route from Annapolis to Hong Kong?" I wrote to Mr. Gorman twice asking him to offer me evidence but never received any answer. It may be that the mails miscarried. I also advertised in the newspapers, offering $100 reward for the proof of the facts, but never a word have I heard. What we did ask was that the applicant know a little concerning the topography of the city.

POOR JUDGMENT OF THE PUBLIC.

In the examinations we go on the theory that the probabilities are that we will get the best men. Sometimes we yield to the demands of some man of influence when they wish admirable men appointed in particular prophetic instances. Recently a Congressman came to us with a man for an appointment who, he claimed, was desired by the merchants and the whole business community. He was a man pre-eminently fitted for the place, and the appointment was in no way a political one. We yielded, the President of the Republican club of the city was given the place and its Secretary made his assistant.

Oft-times people are not eulogistic enough of their Congressmen when they do well, and not severe enough when they are unfaithful in the duties of their office. The American public often does not use good judgment. It will hail as a Napoleon an army officer who whips six Indians out in the West, while it will condemn to oblivion the man who voted wrong upon some bill in the House. We suffer on one side through the spoils system and on the other side through the pessimistic theorist, who condems everything and who never did an honest day's work in their lives.

WHERE THE BOSSES RULE.

There are a large number of men in Congress who are working valiantly for the right, while there are others who are working just as valiantly in the other direction. Congressman Washington, from Tennessee, made the statement that out of the men who had passed the civil service examinations in his State, 95 per cent had been removed from office. I looked it up and found that 92 per cent had remained in office. In the Washington offices it is a success, but in local offices outside of Washington, it depends upon the officer in charge. If political "bosses" are in control we cannot do so much good, for Congress has appropriated so little money for us to work with that we cannot force them.

At the close of his talk, Mr. Roosevelt offered to answer any questions propounded. A paper was handed up to him containing the following query: "Do the examinations show character, application or perseverance?" "They do not," said Mr. Roosevelt. "But you take the ten leading men with the highest percentages in an examination and usually they are superior in all qualities to the ten standing lowest. Further, no person can be passed until he has presented vouchers from reliable parties asserting their good moral character and if they forge these letters they are subject to imprisonment. At the end of six months' time if in any way found incompetent they may be released."

STUDY IN SOCIAL ETHICS.

At 4 o'clock Prof. Weidner spoke on "Social Ethics" and gave one of the most logical and striking theological discourses ever heard here at Chautauqua. Mr. Weidner is full of ideas and knows how to express them. "Christ is not a teacher," he said, "A censor, a law-giver, like Moses. Yet we can nevertheless, and we must speak of the educating grace of God in Christ. On the relation between authority and liberty rests every organized society.

The divine word, the law and the gospel, is the same at every time. But its interpretation, its application and introduction into reality is intrusted to the church, as steward of the divine mysteries. As the moral life must be a unity, a connected whole, the normal relation of liberty to the law appears in this, that life is to be planned, and that there may be time for the fulfillment of the various duties; and everything must get its time, and be done at the right time. Hence it belongs also to the right division of time along the various duties of life, that there be produced a scheme of life, nay, a daily scheme, which excludes the many unfilled pauses. Genuine conservatism must, of necessity, determine itself to progress.

CHRISTIANITY'S INFLUENCE.

The only certain means against age and decay is the continuance of growth. Both conservatism and progress at last return to the relation between authority and liberty, because every regulation of society is determined by this relation. Christianity sharpens and completes every demand of the law, not merely for the individual, but also for society; and it offers to men the grace of gospel, while at the same time it expresses as a demand of conscience that men should accept the invitation. Our preceding presentation has chiefly been directed to fundamental principles and universal laws, but now we must apply these principles to the facts of actual life.

The Business Men's Educator's Association held another interesting session. In the morning a paper was read by Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, D. C., on "The Possibility of Business College Work," which was followed by a lively discussson, in which all took part. The afternoon was devoted to discussions on arithmetic. In the morning session Mr. R. E. Gallagher occupied the Chair and Mr. Byron Horton, of New York, acted in a similar capacity in the afternoon. The association is enjoying the hospitality of the assembly and declare this the most pleasant gathering place in their history.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Sunday's service will be as follows:

9:00 A. M.—Bible study: "Hagai," Dr. W. R. Harper.
11:00 A. M.—Sermon: Bishop N. S. Rulison.
2:30 P. M.—Primary class, Sunday School Assembly.
4:30 P. M.—Society of Christian Ethics.
5:00 P. M.—C. L. S. C., Vesper service.
7:30 P. M.—Meeting in the interest of college Y. M. C. A. work.

The Rogers Band has arrived and will discourse music for the twilight promenade every evening during the season from the pier.

The annual tennis tournament will take place August 11-14 inclusive with Mr. Shearman, of Yale, in charge.

PARSON ARNY'S RACES.

THE GOOD MAN DRIVES HIS FLYERS TO WIN EVERY TIME.

No Disorder Among the Crowds in Attendance, no Betting and no Gambling—Religious Training is a good Thing for Horses.

SARANAC, MICH., July 26.—"Oh, happy day that fixed my choice," sang Parson J. W. Arny this morning as he saw that the day for his now world-celebrated races was to be fair and favorable. At the 10 o'clock the crowds began to make their way to the race track, and by 10:30 the bleaching boards and the grand stand were crowded. Everything was quiet and orderly as a well regulated church picnic. All the events were half a mile, best two in three.

The first event was the three-mile race. Each owner drove his own horse. The contestants started well together, but Arny's Amy quickly showed the religious training she had enjoyed, and she forged forward at a tremendous pace, coming under the wire in 1:20¾. Parson Arny was greeted with hearty applause, and his little nag was showered with bouquets and good words. In the second heat Amy again came off more than conqueror, making the half mile in 1:21. Shout after shout followed this and the good Parson raised aloft his hands as though deprecating the noise or about to dismiss the congregation.

However, he thought better of it, and the second race was called. It was a contest between 3-year-olds, and was participated in by Arny's Bogge and two other entries. Again the Parson's excellent work showed itself, Bogge taking the heat in 1:40. The second heat and race was won easily by Bogge in 1:44. Parson Arny's colt won the third race, it being a walk away.

After the races were concluded athletic and field sports were participated in and a general good time had. There were no betting on the races or gambling on the grounds. In an interview Parson Arny said that he had been active in getting the races up because no one else did it and he wanted it done. As to racing, he was bound to enjoy it, and was sorry it had been so much abused. Good people had never thought it wrong for him to try his own speed at foot races while at college, and he asked why should they object to his trying the speed of his horses.

SUICIDE OF A BANK DIRECTOR.

Sickness and Despondency the Cause of the Rash Deed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

DAYTON, O., July 26.—The friends of O. M. Oblinger, director of the First National Bank, Germantown, this county, were greatly surprised this morning when they learned he had suicided by hanging. Mr. Oblinger is a well known citizen of this county, and had the confidence of the farmers and business men, and everybody thought he was the last man to take his own life, but this morning, while his wife went to the bakers for bread Oblinger went upstairs, tied a rope to the transom, made a loop, got on a chair and stepped off into eternity.

He leaves a wife and four children. Sickness and despondency supposed to be the cause.

SERMONS IN THE VALLEY.

Thousands Gather at a Great Sunday Camp Meeting.

Four thousand people are at Valley Camp to attend to-day's meeting. Hundreds will leave the city this morning on the different roads to visit the camp. The singing will be done by a choir of 30 voices, under Rev. C. M. Miller. The programme is as follows: Nine A. M., praise service, conducted by Rev. C. M. Miller; 10:30 A. M., sermon by Bishop E. G. Andrews; 2:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. A. H. Norcross, D. D.; 7:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. C. V. Wilson.

This year's meeting promises to be a great success. The customary dinner will be held under the cool shade trees, and everything will be pleasant.

Will Have One of the Best.

Work is to be commenced on the new Wilkinsburg United Brethren Church almost directly. The plans for the edifice are nearly ready, and there is every indication that it will be as handsome as any in the borough. It will be of brick, and will be situated on the corner of South and Coal streets. A proof that the church will be commodious and beautiful appears in the fact that its cost will be $12,000.

DIED.

WAGNER—On Saturday, July 26, 1890, at 10:20 P. M., JOHN WAGNER, aged 45 years, 9 months 17 days.

Funeral from his late residence, 1108 Frederick street, Southside, on MONDAY at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

WITHOUT A WARNING.

Continued from First Page.

been grasped in the spiteful hands of a demon, which crumbled it into fragments. The beautiful windows were torn as though they were paper screens. Having toppled over the steeple and demolished the windows, the roof was next attacked. A section of it and the entire rear end were torn out and wasted into rubbish. The wrecks on Springfield street were in many cases complete. Ten buildings were actually tumbled in fragments into the cellar, yet there are people alive and comparatively uninjured to-night who were carried down with the falling timbers.

The wind played with many of the buildings as a cat might play with a mouse. Several were turned upon their foundations until the front doors were where the back doors ought to have been. The iron bridge of the Boston and Maine Railroad, over Salem street, was warped and twisted as though its iron girders were made of thin wire. One house was blown over to the east, and while the leeward side was all jammed together the windward front was lifted fully aloft in the air. When the owner reached the place fire was beginning to blaze among the ruins. He found his way among the timbers to the sitting room, and there on the floor under the piano he found his wife under a pile of brick weighing fully 1,000 pounds on top of the piano.

A CURIOUS PREDICAMENT.

At one end of the instrument was a big stick of timber, at the other was all the flooring of the room above, but the piano legs were big and strong so they held up under all the pressure, so his wife was rescued alive and well. Mrs. Mary Pepperer, who lived at No. 4 Springfield street, was trying to shut a door when the cyclone came along. She was picked up and flung into the yard, receiving severe internal injuries. Her son was lifted 15 feet in the air, and he, too, fell in the back yard.

The work of rescuing the living and removing the bodies of the dead was commenced at once by the police, firemen and volunteers. Mary Lyons was found crushed beneath heavy timbers at No. 5, Emmett street. She was dead. Mamie O'Connell, 14 years old, was pulled out of the ruins at No. 19 Springfield street, with her neck broken and badly mangled. Mrs. Jeremiah O'Connell, her mother, was found crused to death at the same place.

Helen Cutler, 11 years old, was standing on the Salem street bridge when the storm swept over it. She was blown into the street below, and died from concussion of the brain. The body of Mrs. John Collins was found in the ruins of her home on Portland street. The lifeless arms of the mother was holding tightly the dead body of her 4-year-old child. Julia Betty, 10 years old, was also found dead in the ruins on Portland street.

CARRIED THREE HUNDRED YARDS.

Michael Higgins, the switch tender at South Lawrence, sits on a little observatory near the track. It is tall and narrow. When the storm struck it he was handling the brakes to switch off a freight train. The house in which he sat was taken up and carried some 300 yards. When it fell it was a mass of kindling wood. Higgins was picked up dead, his neck being broken.

Blersa Haffner displayed great heroism in rescuing six little children from a house which was tumbling. Although suffering severely from sprained ankle she sought out the children, jumped from the second story window to the ground and then caught the children as they jumped.

Mr. C. D. Mody, of Whitehall, N. Y., was an eye witness of the catastrophe, and he also assisted in the work of rescue. He gave this graphic story of the storm: "I thought the end of the world had come. One sees such a whirlwind but once in a lifetime. Any words I can express utterly fail to describe the terrible scene. I never imagined that tornadoes visited this portion of the country, and my surprise was as great as my fright. There was a terrible fall of rain, which began at 9:05 o'clock. The water came down in heavy sheets, accompanied by claps of thunder. Suddenly there was a more severe concussion than previously, then

THROUGH THE DARKNESS

I could see boards, branches and debris generally flying in the air. Next door to the office where I was there is a machine shop, and the men employed there rushed frantically for the doors, but their egress was difficult, for every step outside meant danger to life and limb. We all left the dangerous place and hurried to the house of M. H. Cutler, general foreman of the car shops here, which we could see in the darkness had been blown over. His wife and two of his daughters were in the houses and another daughter was just returning from an errand over the Salem street bridge when the terrible thunder clap came.

"The three first mentioned were rescued from the fallen walls without any serious injury beyond a number of severe bruises and cuts, but the young woman crossing the bridge was quite badly hurt, it is feared, internally. Near that place were six or eight houses and in less time than it takes for me to tell they were demolished, the roofs of some of them being torn off first, when others were toppled from their foundations. Most of the buildings were on the left, but everything was included in the general wreck and disaster. Some of the houses were thrown clear into the streets blocking the thoroughfare entirely. From Mrs. Cutler's house I went down Salem street and assisted the work of the rescuers as much as I could. From under one roof I saw five persons taken. None of them were dead, but all were severely injured and mangled terribly. One of them, a 9-year-old boy, had his arm broken in five places, and in his terror and agony shouted pathetically,

'MAMA, MAMA,'

while she, almost as badly injured, was on her knees in the street thanking God with uplifted hands that her little family was no worse off. From another house a woman was brought out almost naked. Heavy timbers had her a prisoner, and in her struggles to free herself from what seemed an awful death, she had torn almost all her clothing from her body. There were about 70 men at work at her house before she was rescued. With her long gray hairs streaming down her back, this old lady—she was almost 60 years old—was carried into an opposite house, which had been almost completely wrecked, with blood almost pouring from the wounds in her body. Two of her teeth hung by shreads from her torn and bloody mouth.

INSANE AT HIS BRIDAL.

An Iowa Farmer Becomes a Raving Maniac as He is to be Wed.

WAPELLO, IA., July 26.—A sad case of insanity is reported from Columbus Junction, Ia. John Williams, a well-to-do farmer of 40, was engaged to marry a young lady who came all the way from Wales to wed him. He procured the license Thursday and the marriage was to have taken place that afternoon, but just as the ceremony was to be performed Williams went raving crazy and attacked his bride furiously, attempting to stab her with a knife.

He was with difficulty secured and locked up. The sight of his betrothed seems to madden him, and he raves and struggles to get at her. The doctors believe he will soon recover his reason.

HIS BODY CUT IN TWO.

Horrible Death of a Pittsburg Mechanic Near Findlay.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FINDLAY, July 26.—Winfield Clark, an employe of the Salem Wire Nail Mills, of this city, was instantly killed this evening while walking along the track of the Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. He was struck by the engine of the northbound train, and run over by three or four coaches, his body being cut entirely in twain.

Clark was a drinking man, and it is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor when he met death in the horrible manner it came to him. Clark was about 30 years old and unmarried. He came here from Pittsburg several months ago, where his body will be sent for interment.

BITTER AT BISMARCK.

The Ex-Chancellor's Poignant Personal Sarcasms Which Were

AIMED AT EMPEROR WILLIAM

Have Led to the Arrangement for a Conciliatory Meeting.

A CHANGE IN THE RUSSIAN POLICY

Regarding the Bulgarian Matter is Announced—Meeting of Socialists Called.

Prince Bismarck's indiscreet utterances have caused considerable feeling on the part of the Emperor, and an attempt will be made to suppress his remarks. Russia will modify its policy in the Balkans.

[COPYRIGHTED 1890, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, July 26.—Emperor William will arrive on Monday at Wilhelmshaven, where he will hold a Ministerial Council. The officials here do not expect that he will come to Berlin, as his programme is so crowded that he will hardly have time to visit the capital.

It is whispered, that busy as the Emperor may be, he has sent a communication to Prince Bismarck, intimating a design to make a short visit at Friedrichsruhe.

The Emperor is utterly averse to all public action against the Prince on account of his public utterances on state affairs, and desires a conciliatory meeting with his former chancellor. Besides the annoyance arising from Bismarck's published interview, the Emperor must have been stung by the Prince's many personal sarcasms, made with the apparent intention that they should be repeated in the Court circle.

WORRYING THE EMPEROR.

The question of how to silence Bismarck probably occupies the Kaiser's mind fully as much as do the critical developments in the East. Meantime all idea of adopting legal measures to suppress the ex-Chancelor's utterances have been abandoned. Prince Bismarck has paved the way for an amicable meeting by a letter sent to Chancellor Von Caprivi in an inquiry connected with the business of Chancellerie, in which he expressed a desire to see the Emperor as soon as he returned from Norway.

The Emperor will return from England on August 8, and will pass a week at Potsdam before starting for Russia. Archduke Karl Ludwig, heir to the Austrian throne, will meet Emperor William and the Czar at the camp at Narva, on August 17. On the 25th the Emperor and the Archduke will bid goodby to the Czar. Within a month, therefore, it will be known whether the German-Austrian relations with Russia will be more friendly or strained to the point of rupture.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The *Grashdonin* of St. Petersburg, edited by Prince Mesteshersky, which is credited with an occasional inspiration by the Czar, says the Russian policy is on the eve of a change which will harmonize the German and Russian policies in the Balkans; that negotiations are coming to a climax, and that the interviews will re-establish clauses in the Berlin treaty which are now violated. The basis of the expected arrangements appears to be the Czar's acceptance of Emperor William's candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Events in Bulgaria, however, may precipitate a revolution and nullify the Emperor's diplomacy before the rulers confer.

In view of a failure of the negotiations, leading to a final rupture with Russia, the Emperor, during his recent visits to Copenhagen and Christiania, revived the proposal for a Scandinavian coalition, including the reabsorption of Finland by Sweden. The Czar's ukase, tending toward a complete Russifying of Finland, created a feeling of intense discontent, which is ripening to revolt. The Emperor offered King Oscar as the price of Sweden's entry in the Dreibund the prospective restoration of Finland.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS.

Prince Bismarck, giving the *Novoe Vremya* correspondent a second interview, deplored the menacing aspect of affairs and said he felt that it was now more than ever his chief duty to try and assure the peace of Europe. Why, he asked, should Germany continue to regard Russia as an inevitable enemy. At the present moment, he said, absolutely no reason existed for a German war with Russia, and an attack on Russia by the Germans was inconceivable on any good grounds.

Germany's energies ought to be concentrated in dealing with the dangers of Socialism. The longer the State gave away to the Anarchists' demand the bloodier would be the issue. The whole tenor of the interview suggests that Bismarck, if unreconciled to the Kaiser, will become a formidable opponent in any line of foreign policy involving a quarrel with Russia.

The language of the *Volks Tribune*, which is edited by the Extremist, Schippel, forbodes increasing friction between the sections of the Socialist party. Herr Liebknecht's paper, the *Volksblatt*, declares that the Berlin Congress will prove the solidarity of the party and show the world a united German democracy prepared to combat with new arms on a vaster battle field. As to individuals who manifest a lack of discipline, the *Volksblatt* settles them by chasing them out of the party. Herr Schippel hasn't the bull of the Socialists behind him, but what he wants in numbers he makes up in the fervor of his ideas, and his unwearied propaganda is fast converting the masses from the policy of mediation advocated by the older Socialists.

The Dresden *Arbeiter Zeitung* and the Magdeburg *Volkstimme* accurately reflect the feeling of the more extreme side in accusing Bebel and Liebknecht of exercising a choking influence on Socialist activities and enervating the proletarian agitation.

NOTES OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

Herr Ritterhaus, the correspondent who interviewed Prince Bismarck on behalf of the Frankfort *Journal*, is about to institute proceedings against the Berlin *Post* for charging him with falsifying Bismarck's statements. Herr Ritterhaus intends to call Prince Bismarck to testify at the trial of his suit.

The operation performed by Prof. Fuchs, of Vienna, on the eyes of the Shah's first wife, has proved unsuccessful and she is now totally blind. Berlin oculists do not blame Prof. Fuchs as he warned the patient that it was too late for him to guarantee that the operation would be a success.

The Empress Frederick has pressed Queen Victoria to be present at the wedding of the Princess Victoria in November. Her Majesty has expressed a desire to be present and will do so if her physicians approve of her venturing the risks of a winter journey.

The life of Emperor Frederick, compiled by the ex-Empress, assisted by Profs. Curtius and Schellback, will be issued by Christmas. Emperor William contributes a memoir of the early life of his father, including many letters from Emperor William to the Grand Duchess of Baden, and family documents, and the ex-Empress writes the story of the Emperor's final illness.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show is prospering. M. Herbette, the French Ambassador, Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, and a number of other diplomats and Americans, were present at the opening performance. The Health Commissioner insisted upon a general inspection before he would sanction the opening of the exhibition.

Extended the Surtax on Sugar.

PARIS, July 26.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 284 to 227, to-day adopted the bill for the renewal of the surtax on sugar. The bill extends to August, 1892, the surtax of 7 francs on raw sugar.

The Money Will be Raised.

PARIS, July 26.—The Budget committee has approved the credits asked by the Minister of Commerce to lay a cable between France and England, and to establish telephone lines between Paris and London.

WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS

Will Meet With the Director General of the French Exposition for Advice.

PARIS, July 26.—M. Berger, who organized the exposition held in Paris last year, has left the city for his country residence, where he has arranged to meet several of the Commissioners of the World's Fair to be held at Chicago who are expected to shortly arrive in this country. The diplomas and other awards granted to foreign exhibiters at the Paris Exposition will not be distributed until they can all be sent simultaneously.

M. Tirard has written to M. Berger requesting that the awards be distributed before August 15. The possibility of a compliance with the request is doubtful. Some of the officials of the Exposition are of opinion that they will not be ready before November. The awards to America exhibiters will be sent to Hartford to General Franklin, who was Chief American Commissioner to the Exposition. No medals will be given unless cost of manufacturing is defrayed by the recipients.

CONSULS WILL CONFER.

The American Consuls General Will Meet in Paris Next Month.

PARIS, July 26.—A conference of American Consuls General will assemble at the American Consulate in this city on either August 2 or on August 5. The conference will be presided over by Mr. F. O. St. Clair, Chief of Consular Bureau of the State Department at Washington, who is at present visiting Scotland. The Consuls General at London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, Rome and Vienna will be present.

Recognized the Protectorate.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Temps* announces that England has recognized the French protectorate in Madagascar, and has also admitted France's right to extend her influence in the Tohad country.

A CORPSE AS SECURITY.

FIGHT A KENTUCKY UNDERTAKER IS MAKING FOR HIS FEE.

He Wants $35 for Taking Care of a Dead Boy, and the Father Thinks It's Too High—The Body in Charge of a Constable.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, July 26.—A strange fight is in progress in Newport, Ky., over a corpse. The various turns of this legal squabble have resulted in a number of new and interesting points being made. The case involves the possession of a corpse for debt. While on a visit in Newport the young son of Thomas F. Cassell, a prominent negro lawyer of Memphis, was drowned. After several days had elapsed the body was recovered from the river.

This was on last Friday. The corpse was taken care of by Gus Menninger, an undertaker. It was badly decomposed, but he embalmed and dressed it, and kept the corpse on ice until the arrival of the boy's father. He arrived in Newport on last Monday. Cassell sent a negro undertaker named Porter to get the body and ship it. Menninger refused to allow the corpse to leave his establishment without the payment of his charges, $35.

This amount Cassells considered exorbitant and refused to pay. He went before 'Squire McLaughlin and replevined the corpse. Menninger in return sued for $35 and attempted to hold the corpse for security. This is the perplexing part of the case. Cassell's attorney argued that there is no market value on a corpse, and that there cannot be a lien upon it for debt no more than a doctor could have on a live person for services rendered.

'Squire McLaughlin was unable to find any precedent upon which this claim could be based, and he took the case under advisement. In the meantime the corpse has been placed in a vault under the charge of a constable, and cannot be shipped to Memphis for burial until a decision is reached.

THE BOY DROVE

And It Resulted in a Runaway and a Smash-Up.

Last night about 6 o'clock an Indian pony attached to a sulky came tearing down Carson street. When near Twentieth street the sulky veered onto one wheel and the spectators on the a reet were horrified as they saw the horse make a lunge toward the pavement, and a man and boy frantically trying to save themselves.

The horse, man, boy and sulky all went down in a heap, and the crowd that gathered expected surely that the boy was killed, but he partly crawled and was partly helped out from under the horse. His first words were: "Where is my hat?" He had been allowed to drive the horse, and in making the turn from the car track dished the wheel and scared the horse.

OPPOSED TO THE BOYCOTT.

Action of the Citizens of Columbus, Ga., on the Lodge Bill.

COLUMBUS, GA., July 26.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held to-day in response to a newspaper call to consider what action should be taken regarding the force bill. The resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the bill. They contained the following clause:

Resolved, That the suggestion of a commercial boycott is utterly repugnant to our views as unwise, unjust and unequal to the situation, but that we do in all sincerity believe the passage of the force bill will seriously jeopardize and endanger the entire commercial interests of the South; that it threatens its financial integrity, will cause stagnation of the now rapidly advancing prosperity and involve ourselves and our Northern friends in common ruin. We do, therefore, cordially invite the co-operation of all patriotic men, North and South, and especially those representing the commercial interests of the whole country to unite with us in opposing and defeating this dangerous, iniquitous and partisan measure.

WANT SHORTER HOURS.

Fifteen Hundred Bakers of Chicago Quit Work Without Notice.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Fifteen hundred journeymen bakers—all members of the German Union in Chicago—quit work to-night without a moment's notice. The strike is to enforce a demand for two hours less work on Saturdays. There has been considerable friction between the journeymen and the proprietors of smaller bakeries, in which most of the craftsmen of the German Union are employed. To-night the union held a secret meeting and decided upon an immediate strike.

The Journeymens' Executive Committee announced that they would be at their headquarters to receive any communication from the Bosses' Association. Unless the dispute is quickly settled there is a large chance that the bakers of other nationalities in the city, numbering probably 1,500 men additional, will also go on a strike.

An Overdose of Morphine.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MANORVILLE, PA., July 26.—A well-dressed negro was found in an unconscious condition this morning near the railroad track. Investigation showed that he had taken an overdose of morphine, resulting from the effects of a two weeks' debauch. The man, Richard Hanson, is supposed to be temporarily insane.

From Force of Habit.

From the Chicago Herald.]

New York with its new viaduct is supplied with 300,000,000 gallons of water daily. Yet, strangely enough, there are still a few calls for whisky and beer.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

Both State Chairmen Prepared for the Opening of the Campaign.

NEITHER IS TALKING VERY MUCH,

Apparently Being Anxious for the Other to Show His Hand.

THE BEAVER SUITS TO BE PRESSED.

Dr. McKinney Says That the Investigation Will be Forced to a Finish.

Political headquarters will be speedily opened by both parties in Philadelphia, although neither Chairman has yet publicly announced his plan of campaign. The Democrats assert that everything is harmonious within the party ranks. John W. Morrison is second in command at the Republican fount of inspiration.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The State chairmen of both the great parties have made the first move in the fight by selecting headquarters from which the ammunition, in the shape of campaign literature, will be fired. The Republican headquarters, at the Continental Hotel, will be opened in a lively way about August 1, while the Democratic headquarters will open up at 1416 South Penn square, just as soon as the building is placed in proper condition. Chairman Andrews, on the Republican side has had the experience of one State campaign, which will be of benefit to him, while Congressman Kerr, who has been chosen as the Democratic leader, will buckle on his armor for the first time in a State fight.

The Chairmen of the State Committees, who are just now busily engaged shaping their lines for the contest, are keeping very quiet regarding their intentions, and it looks as though one is waiting for the other to "show his hand." Chairman Andrews has a personal, as well as political interest in the success of his candidate. Both Andrews and Delamater hail from Crawford county, and the Republican State Chairman has been nominated by the Crawford County Convention as the candidate to succeed Delamater in the Senate. For years both have been in politics together, and Andrews will leave no stone unturned to make his man a winner.

Delamater and Andrews left the city together to-day for Spring Lake, where the family of the latter is summering. They will remain there until Monday, when they will return here to consult with the local Republican leaders. While Chairman Andrews is absent from the city the State headquarters are in charge of Chief Clerk John W. Morrison.

Few of the out-of-town Wallace leaders have put in an appearance in this city since the Scranton convention was held, but the local Democratic leaders, who are on the alert, claim that whatever bad feeling existed among the Wallaceites because of ex-Governor Pattison's nomination has since died out, and that the desired harmony has been secured.

IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

ONE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE HAS WITHDRAWN.

Harmony in the Party Must be Preserved at Any Cost—The Probable Winner in the Convention—Democrats All at Sea as to a Leader in the Contest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORRISTOWN, July 26.—Theodore W. Bean, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination in the Seventh Congressional district, to-day announced positively that he declines to be longer regarded as a candidate and withdraws his name from all consideration before the Republican Congressional Convention of the district. It was known to his friends that he did not propose to enter into a contest for the nomination, believing that such a course at this time would be prejudicial to party interests. This sentiment has been general among his connection, and there has nowhere been any disposition to insist upon a nomination that would not be thoroughly acceptable to the Republicans generally. There are, therefore, at present but two men in the field for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district. Irving P. Wanger and Charles Heber Clark, and Wanger will probably be conceded the nomination without a ballot. He is regarded as the strongest man of the two for the impending struggles.

The names of Messrs. Young, Bean and Bosler, for some time before the public, have been withdrawn at their own request. The voters of the two counties, therefore, who are asked to select Mr. Yardley's successor can take their choice of the two named, or, as is their undoubted right, can select some one else from among the available Republicans of the district. The delegates' election will occur on Saturday evening, August 23, and the convention to nominate will convene at Lansdale on the Tuesday following.

The Democrats of the district are awaiting developments since they are notoriously deficient in material to make anything like a hopeful canvass. It is generally agreed among them that it will not do to name Senator Ross, of Boylestown, who has already been twice defeated—in 1884 by Hon. I. E. Newton Evans, and in 1888 by Hon. Robert M. Yardley—because the custom in the district requires that the office shall be filled by the coming term by a citizen of Montgomery county. Besides, Mr. Ross' well-known free trade views render him obnoxious to protectionists, and make him a weak candidate, as experience has shown. Among the names canvassed by the Democratic managers are those of Charles Hunsicker, Esq., ex-Judge Hiram C. Hoover, Dr. H. D. Markley and Edwin Hallowell. E. L. Acker would accept the nomination and the friends of ex-Senator William Henry Sutton, of Lower Mercer, are out with a petition in his behalf. Petitions don't count for much, however, with the party managers, and the Democrats are entirely at sea in the matter of a candidate for Congress. Those who would be strong with the farmers are weak elsewhere, and the situation is decidedly uncertain.

NEITHER FEAR NOR FAVOR

To Prevent the Thorough Investigation of That Bribery Scandal.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW BRIGHTON, July 26.—Dr. McKinney, in an interview, says he has never directed any delay in the arrest of Wallace, but has steadily insisted on his prompt arrest and a thorough investigation. The delay of the arrest was due to the action of the attorneys with a view of getting their testimony fully arranged for a hearing. They promised him the delay would only be for this week, and he yielded to their desire against his own judgment; has again insisted on the immediate arrest, and they have promised to have it done at once.

He says so far as his knowledge extends Townsend's nomination two years ago was made without the use of money in any way to bribe or influence any elector, and any one who knows Townsend knows he would not have accepted any such nomination; that his own hands were and are entirely clean in this matter, and that if they had any foundation for their insinuations they would have gone for Townsend and his friends long ago. He further said that no consideration of either fear or favor shall ever cause him to let up on or slur over this investigation until law and truth are thoroughly vindicathd.

Smooth Sailing for Taylor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YOUNGSTOWN, July 26.—The Republican Congressional primaries were held this evening. Delegates are favorable to the renomination of Congressman E. B. Taylor. There was no opposition to him developed in any of the wards.

FINANCES OF THE FLOOD.

STARTLING STATEMENTS MADE IN AN EASTERN PAPER.

Of the $356,821 27 Received Only $158,650 Was Applied Directly to the Relief of the Sufferers—The Finance Committee Criticised.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald* to-day publishes from a correspondent writing from Johnstown, Pa., a summary of receipts and expenditures of the Johnstown Flood Finance Committee as follows:

All told this committee has received $356,821 27. Of this $158,650 was paid out in the "$10 a head distribution," and this is the only part of the fund that was applied directly to the relief of the people. Of the remainder about $100,000 was expended by the various committees, clerk hire and incidental expenses, including $40,863 05 paid to the Fire Department and $28,598 11 paid in the first few days for removing the debris and dead bodies and which was afterwards charged to the State; but no settlement of this account by the State has been made and the prospects are not good that it will ever be. There is yet in the hands of the committee about $100,000, most of which the committee intends to apply to building bridges.

The action of this committee in using so much of this money for the Fire Department, and especially for building bridges, has been severely criticised, the claim—which is seemingly well founded—being made that it does not go to the relief of the needy, but, instead, is adding to the wealth of the property holders and men of means by relieving them of taxes, the benefit of which they will solely enjoy. This committee has also been much criticised because no statement of its work was ever given to the public, it only being in a general way that the people were informed that much of the money was being applied to building bridges and the like.

Just how much or how little the auditing committee will find out is hard to tell, but with the mass of figures presented to them it is doubtful if they will discover, as I did to-day, that a prominent citizen has drawn big pay for several weeks from two committees, covering the same time.

As to the receipts money has been received from every State in the Union and from nearly every country in the world. Pennsylvania leads with $81,502 38, Ohio sent $60,918 93, New York follows with $52,425 09 and New Jersey with $41,468 53.

Among other receipts $3,145 49 was handed over by the morgue authorities this morning, having been taken from the bodies of the unidentified dead. Among the anonymous contributions was one of $821 found in a bag of beans.

In a superficial examination of these accounts it is observed that all received pay for their work and that little work was done that was not paid for, even the citizens who assisted in carrying their own dead in the first days sending in a bill.

An auditing of the accounts of this committee is promised soon, and perhaps a full statement will then be published.

GUATEMALA'S QUEER HOTEL.

It is Earthquake Proof, and Insects Are Used to Call the Guests.

Chicago Tribune.]

"The queerest hotel in the world is in Gu