PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Announcements That the Argentine Rebellion is Ended.

FOLLOWED BY FIGHTING.

A Squadron of Warships Fires Upon the Government House and Only Ceases

WHEN AMMUNITION GIVES OUT.

The President and Ministers Rudely Interrupted in the Midst of Their Peace Deliberations.

UNEASINESS AMONG ENGLISHMEN.

San Salvaderans Claim to Have the Guatemalar Forces on the Eun, Defeating Them Everywhere,

A BEVOLUTION AGAINST PRESIDENT BARILLAS

War news continues to be of the most conflicting character. Just after the official announcement that the Argentine rebellion had been put down came the report that hostilities had been resumed, and that a squadron had been firing on the Government House. The situation in Guatemala is also

INT CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.1

LONDON, July 29 .- London financiers will sleep more soundly to-night, secure in the belief that the revolution in the Argentine Republic, which endangered their great moneyed interests there, is in a fair way to be settled without further bloodshed. The reports received throughout the day have been of a reassuring nature, and to-night it is officially announced that the English Government has received a telegram from Buenos Avres saying that the Government has triumphed and that all is over.

Good Prospect of Peace.

This, coming on the heels of the announcement made in the House of Commons today, served to put doubt at rest. Bir James Ferguson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the British Minister at Buenos Ayres had sent a cable dis-President Celman had left Buenos Ayres, and that the negotiations between the Gov-

... came the news that quiet had been restored. The Temps published a story that Vice President Pellegrini had succeeded Celman as President, but this is not credited here.

The Insurgents Subdued.

But it is asserted in a dispatch from Senor Garcia, the Argentine Minister of Finance, to the Legation in this city, that the Finance Minister is at liberty, the insurgents completely subdued and that the President and Cabinet are at the Government House giving The disturbing news from the Argentine

Republic, which has been coming for the past week, was taken with extraordinary equanimity in this city, considering the enormous value of the British interest involved in the chances of the revolution, and the widespread disaster which the downfall of the Celman Government would have brought upon the English people who have invested in the extraordinary loans contracted by it. The fall of Argentine securities to the extent of from 8 to 10 per cent indicated a violent reaction here and very serious consequences.

Securities Advance Again.

But this threat of a panic turned out to be only a short demonstration in the market of the recognition by speculators of the dangers of the situation, for prices soon recovered their usual buoyancy, or something very near it, and the reaction from the initial demoralization was so rapid and assuring that at the closing to-day the recovery had placed the quotations only 5 per cent lower than the morning prices, this being the total decline in Argentines for the

A good many investors argued that the triumph of the revolutionists wouldn't be such a bad thing after all. They regarded President Celman's financial policy as rather reckless, and thought the government would be safer in the hands of any set of honest men.

The Uneasiness Disappears.

After the people who have put their pounds and pence in these loans, and begun to dread further extensions of Argentine credit, had suddenly come to the conclusion that the revolution would, after all, prove a blessing in disguise, last night's later intelligence showing the desperate character of the struggle and the possibility of final victory for the Celman party, created intense anxiety. A panie seemed imminent then from a cause directly opposite to that to which the morning's flurry was, due, and the minds of all interested assume a tone of doubt and worry, which prevailed until this

Even now, when a restoration of the Celman regime is reported to be assured, the attitude of the London market is best indiested by an interrogation point. Here is the reason of the latest phase of the situation, and some suspect that the signature may possibly be forged and the dispatch unreliable. Probabilities, however, are against

The Growth of the Republic.

The republic of Argentine prides itself upon its resemblance to the United States of America, after whose constitution the supreme law of the land is modeled. Government land is chesp, and as great inducements have been offered to settlers immigration has been rapid during the past few years. Buenos Ayres, now a city of nearly 500,000 iphabitants, has a vast and steadily growing commerce. A few years ago the country was import-

ing much of its breadstuffs, as it to-day imports its manufactured goods. To-day it is exporting millions of bushels of wheat, the fieeces of 100,000,000 sheep and considerable quantities of beef and metton. The business men of the city are alert and enterprising-scarcely less so than those of Chicago, or any of the great cities of America.

Business of Buenos Ayres.

The city has a Board of Trade and Stock Exchange, 23 daily papers, 25 theaters, boulevards, parks, churches and fine public buildings. In 1888 there were 25 banks, having an aggregate capital of \$182,000,000, and some of them paying a 20 per cent dividend. The Provincial Bank has a capital of \$40,000,000 and \$100,000,000 of deposits, The National Bank, which has been under a cloud lately, had \$40,000,000 capital. The Government makes liberal appropriations for education, averaging \$10 20 per pupil annually, or more than is expended for the same purpose in the United States.

The steamers plying between Buenos Ayres and Monetivideo are as fine as the celebrated Sound steamers running from New York to Fall River, Newport and else-

A Country With a Future,

The Argentine Republic has vast natural resources. Rich valleys, fertile pampas and a fine climate render it admirably adapted to agriculture. Sugar cane, cotton and other semi-tropical staples can be suc-cessfully grown, while there is a vast supply of timber within easy reach of great

An amusing story of the manner in which a revolution in the country was averted a few years ago will bear repeating. It was during the Presidency of Senor Roca. The that the members of President Barillas'

telegram to a commercial house in this city states that in Saturday's battle the Salvadorans were defeated by the Guatemalans, and sustained a loss of 60 killed, 200 wounded and a large number in prisoners. The Guatemalan loss was very light.

AN ARMY ON THE RUN. GUATEMALANS FLEEING BEFORE THE VICTORIOUS SALVADORANS.

Revolution Against Barillas May End in the Overthrow of His Government -Guatemala Makes Formal Acceptance of the War Issue.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.-Geronimo Pou, agent of San Salvador, says in the 11 battles delivered to date the Salvadorans have come out victorious. The rest of the Guatemalan army is fleeing in all directions toward the interior, and not a single Guatemalan soldier is left on the frontier. A revolution against Barillas has broken out in the eastern department. Several

well-known generals head it and the downfall of the present Guatemalan Government is considered more than probable. Barillas is pleading for foreign intervention in his favor.

A special telegram from New York says:
Official confirmation was given to-day of
the disquieting reports published about the
trouble between Guatemala and San Salvador. The Guatemalan Consul in New
York, Senor Baiz, to-day handed a reporter
the following dispatch which he had just
received from the Guatemalan Minister:

Guatemala accepts the war provoked by San From non-official sources Senor Baig learns that the declaration of war does not



CITY AND HARBOR OF BUENOS AYRES.

the other provinces. The latter were whipped into line, after an attempt to secede, and since tiren, owing to largely in-creased immigration, elections have fre-quently been decided on geographical is-

Roca's Clever Idea.

Roca was from an outside province, and the Buenos Ayres people determined to pre-vent his inauguration. To gain their favor he announced a great scheme of building a new capital at government expense. There was no time to lay out a town and let it grow up in the regular way, and the President took an original method of overcoming the difficulty. He sent to the United States for 500 ready made houses, which were shipped like boxes of toys; a site was seleaders of the revolution entailed, and everything went along

A long continued war at the present time would be far more of a misfortune to the country than it would have been in President Roca's time, as it would check immigration and commerce, which were never so great as now, and check for years the growth of every industry.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

A SQUADRON FIRING ON THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Battle Ends for Want of Cartridges-President Celman's Followers Reported to be Evacuating Their Position-Quiet Partially Restored. LONDON, July 30,-The Times has the

following from Buenos Ayres: 8 A. M.-The Union Civica pickets are extending. Provisional President Alem states that the negotiations are proceeding and are ex-

9 a. w -Both sides have been reinforced The Celmanites are arming a number of Gaucho cutthroats at Government House. -The squadron is firing at the Govern-

ment House. Firing has recommenced in several parts of the city. The Celmanites are evacuating their positions. 2 P. M.—Celman, Roca and all the Ministers

have left the Government House, and are now in the Twenty-fifth of May street. The Presidental party has kept within the lines of the Celman is deadly pale. Latterly every ship's shot save one has struck the Government

ordered the squadron to cease firing. They are getting their men away as quietly as possible. The reason the victorious Union Civica ha practically yielded is because they had no cartridges. They only had 100,000 instead of 1,000,000, as they had calculated. The men wanted to attack with bayonets, but at the risk of their own lives the Union Civica chiefs declined to permit such terrible blood-

6 P. M.-The Union Civica troops are quieter and more disposed to disarm.

WANTS TEN DOLLARS A HEAD. An Ex-Army Officer Proposes to Hessia American Troops.

KANSAS CITY, July 29 .- A New York dispatch states that an ex-Colonel of the Seventh Missouri Infantry has offered to the Republic of Guatemala to raise and equip 3.000 recruits within two weeks, if \$30,000 be placed in bank in New York to the credit of trustees, and to be held as guarantee. Two ex-officers of the Seventh Missouri Infantry live here. One of them is Captain Thomas H. Phelan. When asked if he had made the offer to recruit 3 000 for the Captain America. cruit 3,000 for the Central American Repub-lic, Captain Phelan said that the persons city but he would give no information con-

He said that in a few days he would be at liberty to make public some correspondence on the matter. The Captain declined to say whether he was connected with the matter

THE ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

The Argentine Congress in Session and Peace Negotiations Pending. RIO JANEIRO, July 29 .- The following dispatch has been received here:

BUENOS AYRES, July 29.-Noon,-The armistice has been prolonged, pending negotiations between the Government and foreign Ministers, who are endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace.

Efforts are being made to form a coalition Ministry. The Congress has assembled. The French cruiser Kerguelan has been ordered from Mozambique to Buenos Ayres.

LOST IN SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

Sixty Salvadorane Killed, 200 Wounded and Many Prisoners Taken. CITY OF MEXICO, July 29 .- A private speedy passage.

province of Buenos Ayres, then having more than half the population of the entire country, thought itself entitled to dominate energies toward quelling the revolution is tilities with San Salvador and direct his energies toward quelling the revolution in his own Republic. The dissatisfaction among the military is most pronounced. The chief fear on the part of the Govern-ment is that their soldiers will join the

> the leader of the malcontents, is very popular with the troops.
> "Our Minister in Mexico," said Senor Baiz, "telegraphs me that our troops have won the first engagement, and that the steamer Colima, which had a cargo of arms and ammunition for San Salvador, has been

revolutionists. General Mannuel Beteta

"Do you think the intervention of the United States probable?"
"No. Guatemala will deal with her enemy without outside interference. It is, however, quite possible that the United States may be asked to prevent Mexico meddling in the business."

Senor Masias, representative of Salvador, is quite confident his country will come out ahead. He showed the reporter several cablegrams, all reporting Salvadoran successes.

PATTISON OFF FOR PITTSBURG.

His Friends Say There is No Politics in This

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, July 29 .- Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, accompanied by Michael S. Ryan, left Broad street station on the 9:20 train to-night, bound for Pittsburg, where they will to-morrow attend the fete champetre of the Samuel J. Randall Club. Ex-Postmaster of Pittsburg John B. Larkin, who has been for years a close friend of the ex-Governor, came on here last week with a special invitation from the officers of the Raudall Club, re-questing the ex-Governor to set aside his business cares for the day, at least, and to accept the hospitalities of the organization. Speeking of the Pittsburg visit last night, one of the ex-Governor's close friends re-marked: "There is nothing political in the visit. It is purely of a social character.
There will be as many Republicans as
Democrats at the gathering. Positively
politics do not enter into the affair." The ex-Governor and Mr. Ryan will leave Pitts-burg to-morrow night at the close of the

DEAD FOR TWO DAYS.

He Had a Letter From His Daughter Jens pette, Malled in Allegheny.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH] NEW YORK, July 29 .- Himan Frank, onstructing engineer, was found dead in his coom at 110 East Eighty-Second street, at so'clock to-night. He had lived alone in the flat for two years. He was last seen alive on Sunday morning and probably died Sunday night. He about 45 years old and had suffered for years from insomnia and physical disorders. About a year ago he spent a short time in an inebriate asylum. Papers found in his room show that he was the Constructing Engineer and Vice President of the Frank Revolving Glass Furnace Manufacturing lompany, of Detroit.

He was married and had three children, but had been separated from his wife for a year. A letter was found in his room from his daughter Jeannette, dated Allegheny, July 1. Coroner Levy gave an undertaker mission te remove the body.

DESTRUCTIVE FLAMES IN MICHIGAN.

They Wipe Out \$375,000 Worth of Property at East Saginaw.

EAST SAGINAW, July 29 .- A disstrou fire started in the lumber yard of Owen, Hutchinson & Co. in the northern part of the city, about noon, which communicated to the planing mill and lumber yards of H. B. Nease, Son & Co., and thence to the lumber yard of John G. Owen, and the saw-mill, salt block and lumber yard of Brown & Ryan, all of which were totally destroyed, Losses, including planing mill, sawmill, 2 salt blocks, 4 drill houses, 4,000 barrels of salt, 19,000,000 feet of lumber, 10 dwelling houses, 12,000 cords stovewood and other presents also 66 mills. other property, also 66 railroad cars valued at \$40,000. Total loss, \$375,000. Total insurance, \$185,000.

STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

The Republicans of New York Decide Hold One After All.

NEW YORK, July 29 .- The Executive Committee of the Republican State League decided at its meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this afternoon to call a meeting of the State Convention at Saratora Septen ber 4. A resolution was also adopted that the committee indorse the principles embodied in the election bill and urge its

IRON MEN MUST MOVE

duction of the Tariff. NEW ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURERS

If They Wish to Avert a Ruinous Re-

In Full Control of the Finance Committee of the Senate.

POSSIBLY NO BILL WILL BE PASSED.

The Blaine Reciprocity Plan is Proving to be a Serious

Obstacle.

Those opposed to the great reductions in the metal schedutes made by the Senate Finance Committee are urging the Pennsylvania manufacturers to visit Washington in a body for a final protest. New England men have shaped the policy in the upper branch of Congress thus far. Many now fear that the dispute concerning reciprocity will prevent any agreement between the House and Senate.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The tariff bill now being considered by paragraphs, and in the ordinary course of procedure the metal schedule will be reached the last part of this week or the first of next. A great deal of curiosity is manifested among the high tariff people in regard to the action of the Senate upon the drastic reductions made on steel plates, ingots, slabs, blooms,

It is pretty certain that the Finance Committee will be severely handled by some of the Senators, and possibly some of the members of the Finance Committee who were opposed to the reduction. Meantime it is incumbent upon the iron and steel manufacturers to bestir themselves for a last

PRESSURE TO BEAR.

It is hinted from responsible sources that if representative steel and iron men, not only from Pittsburg, but from other parts of the country interested, would come here at this time and stay here and visit and reason with Senators until this metal schedule is passed, something might be accomplished in the way of a return to the figures of the McKinley bill. Manufacturers who have been here since the McKinley bill reached the Senate bave usually come on one train and departed with the next, disgusted with the treatment they received

from Senators.

It is suggested that at this time they come in force and come at once, to remain as long as there is an opportunity to influence a single Senator on the metal schedule. Mr. James M. Swank, of Philadelphia, is the only representative of the iron and steel elements now in the city. Mr. Charles L. Gilpin, of Pittsburg, has been here all winter and summer as the representative of the Tin Plate Association.

FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Mr. Swank has made several prolonged visits, and now proposes to stay till consid-eration of the metal schedule is concluded. He sees Senators as often as possible, and reasons with them with his known greatabilities, but he is decided in his conviction that the manufacturers ought to send the ablest of their number here at this juncture to re-main till the schedule is passed.

all they can to bring the right kind of public sentiment to bear upon Senators who are faltering in regard to the necessity of restoring the rates of the McKinley bill to the

netal schedule.

It is a question whether this can be done in the Senate. The New England influence, which largely shaped the conclusions of the Finance Committee, is strong with the Re-publican Senators, and it is met by a Western sentiment, brought into life by the growing strength of the Farmers' Alliance. New England manufacturers, who are de-voted almost entirely to making finished implements, are interested in getting what is to them raw material, such as plates, ingots and blooms, as cheap as possible, not reflecting or caring for the fact that their raw material is the entire product of many of the great manufacturers of other sec

tions. THE INFLUENCE OF AMES. Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, who makes shovels and other small implements, has been very influential with the committee in bringing about the reduction of the crude manufactures named. This, howsteel rails. The Senate bill of two years ago reduced steel rails from \$17 a ton, the present tariff, to a trifle over \$15. The Ways and Means Committee of this session, after thoroughly understanding the wants of manufacturers, fixed the rate at \$13.44 per ton. To the astonishment of everybody, the same Committee of the Senate, with one change, the substitution of Carlisle for Beck, reduced the figure to \$11 20, or only 20 cents above the rate fixed by the Mills bill. No Senator attempts to explain this, and the only explanation that can be given, is that having so largely re-duced steel ingots, blooms, etc., they were compelled to consistently reduce steel rails. It is impossible to discern the strength of the following of Aldrich and Morrill, of the Finance Committee, in the matter of the metal schedule. It is possible the Demo-crats, with a few Republican Senators, may adhere to the committee rates. If so the bill, with these rates will go into a conference committee the conferees of which or the part of the House will never acce to these figures, if manufacturers make any show of battle, and the Senate will either be compelled to yield or to compel by its obtinacy the abandonment of tariff legislation for this Congress.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE.

It is not thought, however, that any dif-ference on the metal schedule will lead to the abandonment of the bill. It is possible that the Blaine reciprocity scheme may prove more of a stumbling block in the way f tariff legislation than anything else. It is talked of more, and more anxiously, than any other subject bearing on the tariff. The Blaine influence is growing in the Senate.

Biaine influence is growing in the Senate.

A number of the Democrats, strange to say, adopt his views, though free sugar is offered to them in the McKinley bill.

The reciprocity theory is embodied in an amendment to the McKinley bill by the Senate, as looks probable now, that theory and amendment will meet with a storm of objection in the House and will passer get. objection in the House, and will never get the indorsement of that body, according to the emphatic assertion of many of the lead-

ing Republicans of that body.

Altogether, Blaine and the Senate
Finance Committee have injected more confusion into the protective tariff camp than the Democrats have ever been able to do, and feeling runs high between the steadfast advocates of Republican principles and the Senators and "Cabinet ministers who have gone astray after strange gods," to quote the words of an eminent Republican of the House, who in one breath to-day, con demned Blaine and the Finance Committee with a condemnation more vigorous than

HARRISON AND BLAINE. There is little doubt of a serious disagre-

Indiana. Speaking to-day of the reported disagreement, Mr. Owen said:

There is not the conflict between these two men that the newspapers make out. There is no more conflict than there would naturally be between two large men moving in large circles and dealing with great questions. As to the question of reciprocity, ide not know what the President's sentiments are, but I suppose he is in no hurry to give expression to an opinion or to take sides in a controversy unnecessarily, when public sentiment is so nearly on a balance. I believe the Democrats are going to take side in favor of reciprocity, and a very large percentage of Republicans will favor it—a larger percentage of the proposition to extend our trade to the countries south of us. I know how it is in my district. Four years ago I took ground in favor of reciprocity with these countries, and my people believe in it. Now Mr. Blaine has made a national issue of it, and the public mind is more or less unsettled. The men who think the McKinley bill is hurt by Mr. Blaine's utterances of course antagonize the proposition, but as to Mr. Harrison's joining them, I look on it in this way: The proposition is a popular one, and Mr. Blaine is a strong man with an eye on 1892. Mr. Harrison must know that he could not get a renomination if he were violently antagonized by Mr. Blaine and his friends. I do not think anyone can count on Mr. Harrison taking such a course as would drive Mr. Blaine out of his Cabinet. On the other hand, Mr. Blaine, if he went out of the Cabinet, would be a private citizen, with many friends, to be sure, but still a private citizen. These two men are not apt to quarrel.

AN HONOR FOR HASTINGS.

AN HONOR FOR HASTINGS. TALK OF MAKING HIM DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One Familiar With the Plans of the Committee Says This is the Programme-The Adjutant General Not a Candidate, but Would Accent.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. change their minds before the October meeting of the World's Fair Commissioners, Adjutant General Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who made such a gallant fight against Delamater for the Gubernatorial nomination, will be recommended as the person best fitted to perform the duties of Director General, in which event he will

undoubtedly be elected. Such is the opinion of a prominent gentleman from the East, in touch with several members of the sub-committee and personally acquainted with the preferences of the commissioners and leading men not only of Pennsylvania, but of the entire East. For reasons of his own he desires that his name be withheld from publication.

When the sub-committee went East fo the purpose of ascertaining through the the most disinterested channels of information the man best available for the responsi ble position, they had Colonel Goshorn very prominently in their mind, and had he consented, he would unquestionably have become the choice of the committee. But he is pretty well along in years, he thinks, and while he stated he would always be ready to give whatever counsel he could for the benefit of the fair, he did not feel he could accept the the fair, he did not feel he could accept the position. And as it was learned that nothing could shake him in his belief, his name was dropped and that of General Hastings, who had all along been looked upon as a second choice, but who, until the declination of Colonel Goshorn was received, had been kept out of sight in the back-ground, was brought forward and received with the

warm approbation of every one. The gen-tleman continued: tleman continued:
General Hastings has been, and is in no sense, a candidate for the position, but it is known that he will, if elected, accept, and a most worthy officer he will make. He is canricous, approachable, broad-minded and intelligent; of moderate wealth, about 45 years of age, vigorous and strong in health and physique, and endowed with untiring energy. physique, and endowed with untiring energ He made his money in mining, and his bu ness position is that of General Manager a Secretary of the vast mining interests in a vicinity of Bellefonte, Pa, his home. I acquaintance in the East is remarkable for extensiveness, and what is quite as remarkable is the high plane he occupies in the respect he high plane he occupies in the re who have had occasion to meet

social, political or business circles.

I know positively that the old commissioners of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia are unanimous in their support of him. The commissioners of New York regard him with the highest favor, and, so I am indirectly but upon good authority informed, do all the commissioners of the other Eastern States. In the West he is not so wall known, but when the West he is not so well known; but when the committee shall have nominated him, the Western delegates in the meantime having in-formed themselves about him, he will be elected

BOODLER VERSUS BOODLERS.

Ex-Alderman Duffy Institutes Proceedings

to Recover His Share of Boodle, NEW YORK, July 29 .- Ex-Alderma Michael Duffy, the informer in the boodle Aldermen cases, took his first step in court in his action against his fellow boodler, John Keenan, to-day. Duffy seeks to recover \$50,000, which he alleges was fund. He claims to have been fund. He ciaims to nave been induced to bring the action on "high principles of morality, equity and justice." The case came up before Judge Dugro in the Superior Court, Duffy applying for permission to examine Keenan, "Billy" Management of the superior Court, Duffy applying for permission to examine Keenan, "Billy" Management of the superior court o mission to examine Keenan, "Billy" Ma loney and Robert Delacey as witnesses be fore the trial for the purpose of getting in-formation upon which to base his complaint. Duffy's application is based upon his own affidavit, in which he claims that in the latter part of 1884 certain persons placed be-tween \$500,000 and \$750,000 in the hands of Keenan to be applied to certain purposes. Duffy alleges "Billy" Maloney received \$100,000, and says he was not entitled to so large a sum. All the money Duffy has ever received is \$10,000, and he thinks

there is \$40,000 more due to him. PASTEUR'S AID INVOKED.

Western Farmer Experiencing Sympto of Hydrophobia. CHICAGO, July 29 .- A little woman from South Dakota is at the Palmer House, intent on saving a helpless Norwegian from a horrible death. A year ago the beautiful 6-year-old daughter of Mr. Gilbert Halter. a worthy Norwegian farmer of Webster, S. Dak., was attacked by a mad dog. In trying to save his child, the father was bitten in the side and leg. Within six weeks the child died amid the frightful sufferings of the worst form of hydrophobia. Now the father is experiencing the first stages of the same disease. She told him of the Pasteur theory as applied at the Rush Medical Col-

theory as applied at the Rush Medical Col-lege, Chicago, but this seemed beyond his reach, for to add to his misfortunes, a tor-nado had destroyed every vestige of his crops, leaving him without a dollar. Mrs. Bones at once threw her heart into the matter of saving him from death, and raised sufficient means for his immediate needs among the citizens of Webster, took the first train for Chicago, procured the service of Dr. Ragori, and this afternoon, with tears in her eyes, from pleasure at the prospects of the success of her self-imposed task, telegraphed for the patient to come at

A Wenlthy Glass Manufacturer Dead. GLASSBORO, N. J., July 29. -Samuel Whitney, head of the firm of Whitney Bros., founders of the great glass manufacturing business here and the town of Glassboro, died at Cape May last night. He was 73 years old. He leaves a vast estate.

There is little doubt of a serious disagreement between the President and Secretary
Blaine on the reciprocity question, though
the close friends of each belittle the stories
to that effect. One of the intimate friends
of the President is Representative Owen, of

Which were fatal,

Congressman Relity Recombated.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 29.—Hon. James
B. Rellly has been renominated for Congress
by the Democrats of the Thirteenth district.

FIRM FOR M'DOWELL

Mercer County Republicans, One and All, Take No Stock in

THE ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

They Are Willing to Take Part in an Investigation, However.

On First Ballot by the Democratic Conference of t Twenty-Fourth District.

The Mercer County Republican Committee, yesterday, unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing Major McDowell, on the ground that he had no part in the alleged bribery. At the candidate's request a committee of investigation, with S. H. Miller as chairman, was appointed. Alexander K. Craig, of Washington county, defeated Postmaster Shale for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Twentyfourth district.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MERCER, July 29 .- The meeting of the Republican County Committee to-day to take action regarding the charges of bribery in the Congressional nomination was largely attended, the court room being filled. Major McDowell made a statement that he was entirely clear from any bribery in the case CHICAGO, July 29.—If the Sub-Commit-tee on Permanent Organization do not a committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation, and if their report showed that he had paid a single dollar illegally to secure his nomination, he would step down and out.

> A committee on resolutions was appointed and made the following report:

A STRONG EXPRESSION. WHEREAS, It is alleged that the nomination of Major Alexander McDowell as the Repub-lican candidate for Congress for this, the Twenty-fifth district, was brought about by the bribery of one or more of the delegates representing Beaver county in the late Congressional Convention; and Whereas, Major McDowell disclaims all knowledge of the alleged bribery having been committed, and states to this committee that he neither paid nor promised to pay, directly or indirectly, by himself or any other person, any indirectly, by himself or any other person, any consideration whatsoever to secure the vote or votes of any delegate in said convention; and Whereas, This committee has implicit faith and confidence in the veracity, honesty and integrity of Major McDowell, and therefore believe that neither he nor any of the Mercer county delegates or friends had any part in corruptly soliciting or obtaining the votes of any delegates of said convention; therefore, Hesolved, first, That we hereby announce and declare that we recognize Major McDowell as the Republican nomines for Congress in this the Twenty-fifth district; that as such we earnestly and heartily/indorse his candidacy, and pledge him the active and unanimous support of every member of this committee and of the Republican voters of this county.

WILLING TO INVESTIGATE. Resolved, second, That Major McDowell having requested the same, the Chairman of this committee be authorized and directed to appoint a committee of three Republicans to appoint a committee of three Republicans to act in conjunction with committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the Republican County Committees of the other counties comprising the district to investigate the charge of illegal bribery in said Congressional convention, with direction to report their action at a future meeting to be held by this committee.

Resolved, third, That when the committee to be appointed this day shall, after investigation, report to this committee that Major McDowell had no complicity or participation in the illegal bribery, and that he is innocent of all connection therewith, then it is the duty of

all connection therewith, then it is the duty of this committee and the right of the Republi-cans of Mercer county to claim, demand and expect for Major McDowell the support of every Republican in the district. After the resolutions were read Hon. W. A. Mehard, of Lawrence county, made a few remarks in which he stated that he was not personally acquainted with McDowell until to-day, but from the reputation he had and from the warm sentiment in his favor he was satisfied of his innocence. He said another evidence of McDowell's integrity was that two years ago he could have bought

a Lawrence delegate for \$150 dollars but re-MILLER TAKES THE FLOOR. Hon, S. H. Miller said: The investigation to be made will prove to the satisfac-tion of every Republican and every honest Democrat in the county that McDowell is clear of any illegal act in his nomination

stand by him until the polls close in No-Hon, Henry Hall said: "But one thing We are all for Major Me can be said. We are all for Major Mc-Dowell. We propose to let the people of this district and of the State know that we won't take the word of three self-confessed boodlers from Beaver county as against the untarnished reputation of Major McDowell. He will come out after the most searching investigation with his reputation unsmirched and worthy the vote of every Republican in the district."

what has been said as to Mr. McDowell's integrity. He himself was at the conference with four votes, and McDowell was anxious to get him out of the way, but at no time did he suggest in any manner the idea of paying anything for the purpose. THE IMPORTANT QUESTION. Mr. Brown said the great question was

not whether Mr. McDowell was innocent, but whether his nomination is valid if the

Hon. J. C. Brown was glad to emphasize

three delegates from Beaver were bribed. This is the important question with the dis trict and the State. Rev. Mr. Evans, of Sharon, stated that every workingman of Sharon regardless of politics, was a warm friend of Major Me-Dowell's and would testily as to his worth. Hon. S. H. Miller did not have any sympathy with the sickly sentiment that the bribery of three members, if done without Mr. McDowell's knowledge, would vitiate the nomination. A law passed by the Legislature, even if by bribed votes, is legal. McDowell's nomination was made unanimous, and he would have 57 votes wen by throwing out the three corrupt ones.

Mr. Huselton, Chairman of the Butler County Committee, said the sentiment in Butler county was that they were sorry that the three corrupt delegates had squealed.

Thomas Perry was made Chairman of the committee of investigation, and he ap-pointed Hon. S. H. Miller and Henry Robinson, both of Mercer, as the others. The meeting adjourned with three cheers

REGRETTED IN BUTLER That County Will Still Inslet Upon a New

for McDowell.

BUTLER, July 29 .- Republicans here received the news of Mercer's action with regret. There is but one sentiment here, however, as to the proper thing to do, and that

is to have a new nomination. Butler county will insist on that course. A Cold Water Candidate for Congress. IMPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. Massillon, July 29 .- The Sixteenth District Prohibition Convention met here to-day and nominated J. J. Ashenhurst, editor of the Canton Leader, for Congress.

Congressman Reitly Renominated

CRAIG FOR CONGRESS.

HE DEFEATS POSTMANTER SHALE ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Washington County Candidate Chose by the Democrats of the 24th District-Patrison Enthusiastically Indorsed Confident of Victory.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

Uniontown, July 29 .- At a meeting of the Democratic conferees of the Twenty-fourth district at the Opera House here this afternoon, Alexander K. Craig, of Washington county, was nominated for . K. CRAIG NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS Congress on the first ballot. Chairman D. W. McDonald, Esq., called the meeting to order and on motion of John A. Kerr, of Greene county, James Moran, of Allegheny, was elected temporary Chairman, and the temporary organization was then completed by the election of Colonel Streator, of Washington county, and Howard Patton, of Brownsville, Secretary. A committee composed of one person from each county was appointed on resolutions, and on oredentials, and one on organization. They retired, and

in ten minutes returned.

The Committee on Organization reported that they had choosen T. J. Duncan, of Washington county, for permanent Chairman, who, on ascending the chair made a brief speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He assured the Democrats of this district that victory would perch upon their banners this fall, if they stuck to the nomines. The Committee on Credentials settled in short order Greene county's demand for an equal number of del-egates in the conference, by allowing her that right, and the report recommended the seating of 12 delegates from each county. The Committee on Resolutions recommended the hearty indorsement of Pattison for Gov-ernor, and the whole State Senatorial and

Congressional ticket.

Joseph A. Kelly, of McKeesport, named Postmaster J. B. Shale, of that city, in a brief earnest speech. Mr. Irwin, of Washington county, presented the name of Mr. Craig. A vote was then taken which resulted as follows: Craig, 26; Shale, 21. It was evident from the start that Colonel T. B. Searight was working hard for the B. Searight was working hard for the nomination of Shale, and had he not been afraid of injuring that gentleman's chances he would have put up Colonel J. A. Mo-Kee, of Fayette City, as a candidate. The Colonel was not able to handle the Fayette delegation as he had hoped, for five of "Old Fiat's" conferees voted for Craig, despite the earnest protestations of the wily Colonel. earnest protestations of the wily Colonel. Two of Greene county's conferees, Corbet and Freeland, voted for Shale. Colonel Tom Pauley, of Waynesburg, was on hand, and was endeavoring to marshal Greene's forces for Shale, but it seems that he had them under very poor control. Democrats here appear to be very well pleased over the nomination.

NEW PARTY IN NEBRASKA. The President of the Farmers' Alliance i

Nominated for Governor. LINCOLN, July 29 .- The People's Independent party of Nebraska met in State Convention in this city to-day. Nearly every county in the State is represented, and the gathering comprises something over 900 delegates. Of these the members of the Farmers' Alliance predominate, with a good following of the Grange, the balance being Knights of La-bor and union labor adherents. Ex-Senator Van Wyck and Jay Burrows are looked upon as the leaders of the Alliance movement, while the Knights of Labor find a Douglass county, and Charles H. Maybary, of Pawnee county, were nominated and elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. Mr. Root, on taking the chair complimented the convention on the good showing made, declared himself as opposed to any tariff, and pronounced against the railroads and the present taxation. Nominations for Governor having been

declared in order, George A. Abbott, C. H. Van Wyck, of Otoe county, and J. H. Powers, of Hitchcock county, were placed in nomination, as were also Dr. A. Coleman, of Polk, and Guy C. Barnum, of Platte The vote resylted as follows: Powers, 465; Van Wyck, 327; Coleman, 46; Barnum, 25. The result caused much enthusiasm and no a little excitement.

A MILD INDORSEMENT

Of President Harrison Expected From the

Republicans of Tennessee. NASHVILLE, July 29 .- The Republican State Convention meets in this city at noon to-morrow, and will be largely attended. The leaders are already on the ground, and the bulk of the delegates will arrive to-night and on the railroad trains to-morrow. The two questions of greatest interest will be the indorsement of the national administration and the force bill. The probabilities are there will be a mild indorsement by the convention of Mr. Harrison's administration, and there will be secured a compromise be-

ween the contending factions.

With the force bill, it is hard to foretell with the force bill, it is hard to foretell the result. The best element of the party favor the condemnation of the outrage, while the extreme element, led by Houk, want an unqualified indorsement of the measure, claiming that anything less than that is a reflection upon Houk. It is generally conceded that Lewis Baxter, of this city, will be nominated for Governor.

FIGHT IN NORTH DAKOTA. The Second Republican Convention Likely

to be a Lively Affair. GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 29 .- The second Republican State Convention in Dakota began this after-North noon, and bids fair to be even more exciting than the three days' convention of last year at Fargo. The fight this year is all along the line, but it is greatest on Congressmen, and Mr. Hans-brough is having a hard tussie to hold his

M. N. Johnson, the Scandinavian leader who came so near getting the second Sen-atorship last winter, has been hard at work to put himself in Hansbrough's shoes, and his friends feel confident that he has the fight in his control and that he will be nom-inated without trouble.

A VERY QUIET ELECTION.

Not Much Opposition in Mississippi to the Democratio Ticket.

JACKSON, MISS., July 29 .- The vote cast throughout the State to-day was very light and the election was very quiet. There was no opposition to the 14 Democratic nominees to the Constitutional Convention for the State at large, and the Democratic local nominees were not opposed in as many as half a dozen counties. Ex-Governor Alcorn, and ex-Chief Justice Simrall, the two leading Republicans of the State, were placed on the Democratic ticket and elected.

SCORES REPORTED DEAD

An Explosion of Fire Damp by Which 126 Lives Are Lost.

PARIS, July 29 .- An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Pelissier pit at St. Etienne to-day. It is reported that 120 men were killed and 35 injured.

THREE CENTS.

ake you nund Against the Family ederal Ell and your ederal Ell and your ederal wembers of

at the Next Election to

OPPOSE ALL THE CONGRESSMEN

Who Voted for the Bill, Which is Designed to Encourage Fraud.

PROTESTS TO BE SENT TO THE SENATE

T. V. Powderly is out in a letter arraigning the Federal Election or force bill. He says that four lines of the measure contain more intimidation than has been practiced in the South since the war. Members of the order are asked to send protests to the Senate and to vote against the Representatives who fayored the scheme.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1

PHILADELPHIA, July 29 -The following letter upon the Federal election bill, from the pen of General Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly, will be issued to the members of the Knights of Labor to-morrow through the official journal of the or-

"Read twice and ordered to lie on the table." is what was done on July 7 in the Senate of the United States with what is known as the Lodge force bill. The bill, if it passes, is intended to regulate the election of Congressmen, and is particularly designed for use in the South. At least that is what it is supposed to be. A very appropriate title for the bill would be "A law to place the control of its own election in the hands of the United States Con gress, and to prevent the people from interfer ing too much in that little matter."

The proposed law covers 76 pages of the regu-lation Congressional file, with about 250 words to the page. It is so complicated, so cumbrous and illy constructed a piece of machinery that it is very doubtful if its parent could success-fully manage and explain what it would be able to perform. Shorn of verbiage the intent of that law is to perpetuate the existence of the party in power and enable it to keep a close watch over the election of all officers as well as Congressmen.

A LEADING QUESTION. Why should a special law be enacted to regulate the election of Congressmen? Whom do they represent that they should insist on manip-ulating the election machinery in their own interests? A Congressman does not represent the United States in the House of Representatives—he represents a number of citizens com-prising a certain territory in a certain State. and the people of that State should have the right to scrutinize and regulate the election of

the man or men who will represent them in Congress. ment, while the Knights of Labor nau a champion in the person of ex-Governor David Butler. The convention was called to order at 2 P. M. by John H. Powers, Presioned the State Alliance. Allen Root, of the State Alliance, Allen Root, of the State Alliance and the State Alliance and the State Alliance and the State State States Government shall have the continue the labor of the State States Government shall have the continue that have the continue that the state of the State States Government shall have the continue that have the continue that the state of th . The law provides that the agents of the United States Government shall have the right to scrutinize the election of members of of that law is in direct violation of the contract by which the several States are bound to the interference in the legislation of the sisterhood of States. It reads: "Section 9-Hereafter all votes cast for the office of Representative or delegate in Congress shall be counted, can vassed, certified and returned in the manner

hereinafter provided; and any State, Territorial or municipal law or ordinance in so far as it conflicts herewith is hereby annulled.

If the citizens of the United States value their independence they will promptly resent such tampering with their right to make State, territorial and municipal laws to suit them-selves, If the Government of the United States shall have the right to supervise the election of hands of the people, who are supposed to be represented, of what use is it to support the

government of the seperate States and Terri-

Where does Congress get the authority to annul a State, Territorial or municipal law? It is told by its friends that the law is to operate in the South, and that its passing will enable the people of that section to guard against bulldozing and intimidation. There is more in-timidation contained in four lines of that law than in all the Southern outrages that have

than in all the Southern outrages that have taken place since the war.

It is claimed that this law will enable the colored citizens to vote free from intimidation and influence. That may be true of the outside of the polling place, but it simply transfers the intimidation and influence to the inside of the polling booth. Why not act the part of men, and say that the colored men are not fit to have a vote, for that is what they mean? If there is a body of men in this land who do not know enough to do their own voting, if they lack the manhood to defend their buillots with their lives at the polls, then that body of men are not manhood to defend their ballots with their lives at the polls, then that body of men are not the kind to be privileged to vote for those who make laws for others.

The Democratic party does its best to in-timidate the colored citizens of the South, and

timidate the colored citizens of the South, and they give as a reason that if they did not do so they would be subject to negro rule down there, or as they put it, "ignorant rule." In the North the employers of labor intimidate the workmen in the interest of the Republican party, but that party cannot lay claim to so respectable an excuse as to desire to avoid "ignorant rule," for the workmen of the North have never imposed ignorant rule where they elected their own representatives.

A BETTER PROPOSITION. Our laws should not be framed in such a way as to recognize ignorance or illiteracy, for to recognize illiteracy is to perpetuate it. Every law should aim at the abolition of illiteracy, and instead of making laws to guard the unedand instead of making laws to guard the uned-ucated men at the polls, we should make laws to guard the Republic against illiteracy by obliging all voters to know how to read and write before voting. A flaw that would fix on a certain day in the future on which all citi-gens would be required to know how to read and write before voting, and which would not interfere with those who are voters at the pres-ent time and who are not so educated, would go further toward regulating the election of Congressmen in an honest way than the piece of machinery now on the table of the United States Senate.

Congressmen in an honest way than the piece of machinery now on the table of the United States Senate.

The adoption of the Australian election law would solve the difficulty so far as an honest count and an uninfluenced election is concerned, but I fear that that is not the aim or intent of the promoters of the proposed law. In fact, I believe that if we had not aglitated so vigorously and so successfully in favor of the adoption of the Australian taw there would be no fear of an honest election, and as a consequence no necessity for the supervision of Congressional watch dog.

In section I but he following is to be found: "If during the count and canvass of the ballots contained in any box other than that intended for the reception of ballots for the effice of Representative or delegate in Congress there shall be found any ballot or ballots for the office of Representative or delegate in Congress, it shall be the duty of the chairman or acting chairman of the inspectors of election to count the number of such ballots so found and then deliver them to the chairman or acting chairman of the supervisor of election, who shall count thom and immediately place them in an envelope and seal them up."

ALL BOXES UNDER SCRUTINY. If our election boards are to remain as at structed in such States as have not adopted the Australian law, what guarantee have we that said boards will not be dishonest mough to fall to live up to the last named

Continued on Sixth Page,