For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M. For list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see THIrdD PAGE.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1890---TWELVE

WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR TO-MORROW'S ISSUE May be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, up to midnight.

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

A Gigantic Scheme in Connection With the World's Fair Plans.

THE ACRES OF WATER

Which Are to be Reclaimed From the Lake for the Site to be Used for

A NEW BUSINESS CENTER.

Chicago's Leading Commercial Men Yow That the Exposition Will Never be Held

UNLESS THE IDEA IS ABANDONED.

They Fear a Division of Trade and Early Bankruptcy if the Undertaking is Carried Through.

IT MAY BE USED FOR PARK TURPOSES.

Such a Course Would Disarm the Opposition of Those Whose Interests Are in Other Pertions of the City.

THE ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES OF THE PLAN

Two hundred and fifty acres of the lake front are to be reclaimed for the World's Fair. The Chicago Council desires, after the exposition, to sell this area for building purposes. It would bring at least \$500,000,-000. The business men believe such a scheme would turn the course of trade and bankrupt them. They insist that the land shall be used for park purposes only.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) CHICAGO, August 1 .- Five hundred million dollars is a tidy sum of money. It represents the value of the property involved in the Lake Front controversy, which is as yet a factor in the World's Fair circles.

It is now possible for the first time to make public a little of the secret history of the local complications which have retarded fronted with a competition colossal and ruinand embarrassed the work of the World's ous. It may safely be asserted that no part have no market value, but were held by of the World's Fair will ever be held on Crawford up to June 7, 1889, when he turned Fair directors. The country at large has of the World's Fair will ever be held on the Lake Front so long as there is the reeen no more mystified than have the p of Chicago, many of whom have considered themselves on the inside.

A Startling and Novel Condition. The propounding of the question "Shall the Lake Front be used as the site or a part of the site for the World's Fair?" brought into existence a condition of affairs at once startling and novel. It created a problem, a solution of which was freighted with possibilities of destruction, exceeding in enormity the losses sustained in the ever memorable fire which desolated Chicago 19 years ago. Few of the citizens of Chicago are even slightly acquainted with the facts. Few realize bow narrowly Chicago has escaped losing the Columbia Exposition, which was secured after so determined an effort.

"Sooner than place in the hands of the City Council of Chicago the disposition of the 250 acres of land it is proposed to reclaim from the Lake, the Board of Directors will bury the Columbian Exposition so deep that Gabriel's trumpet will not reach it on the resurrection morning."

He Was Terribly in Earnest.

The above is the exact language used by one of the most influential of the local Board of Directors. It was uttered with all the sincerity of a man who knew whereof he spoke and who understood full well what he said. In making that statement he undoubtedly voiced the sentiments of a large majority of his colleagues. In taking that position he certainly represents the sentiments of the business men of Chicago. At the time this statement was made there

was imminent danger that the Lake Front could be used only on the condition that the newly created land would revert back to the city of Chicago at the close of the exposition, subject to the undisputed control of her City Conneil. Now that it has been practically agreed that this newly created land must forever be used for park purposes the truth may be freely written.

The Business Interests Confron Probably never before in the history of this or any other great city has so remarkable a situation confronted the business interests of a community. Briefly stated, the question thus presented itself to the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition. They had offered to the United States Commissioners a divided site consisting of the should steal 15 or 20 of the 500 or more millio Lake Front and Jackson Park. The Lake Front as it now stands contains about 70

The title to this land is in dispute and has been for years. The Illinois Central road claims certain rights, and is prepared to defend them at all cost. The World's Fair Directory proposed to fill in 250 acres of Lake Michigan on which were to be erected many of the buildings of the great Exposition. They proposed that after the fair this land, together with the 70 acres now ferming the Lake Front, should be placed at the disposition of the South Park Commissioners. and converted by them into a magnificent breathing place in the heart of the city.

A Radical Difference of Opinion. The City Council refused to accept this proposition and insisted that the Lake will the Lake Front, or any part of it, be should be filled in only on condition that the land thus acquired should revert to the city of Chicago, subject to the absolute control and disposition of her City Council.

the hands of the City Council a power greater than ever before wielded by a mutricipal body; a power which could have been used so as to have caused the bankruptcy of thousands of business men whose interests are centered in the present business

disariet of Chicago. The present business district of Chicago is bounded as follows: On the south by Harrison street, on the west by the south branch of the Chicago river, on the north by the Chicago river, and on the east by Lake Michigan. The area thus embraced amounts to about 14,000,000 square feet. It is doubtful if any equal area in the world is covered with grander buildings, representing a greater outlay of capital.

Great Possibilities for Plunder. This real estate is worth from \$6,000 to \$15,000 a front foot. The land which the World's Fair directory proposes to reclaim from Lake Michigan has an area of 11,000,-000 square feet. On this 250 acres the City Council of Chicago looks with hungry eyes. They see possibilities for plunder never before presented to corporate greed.

To the business men and property owners of the present commercial district, the 250 acres over which Lake Michigan now rolls. comes to them in their dreams, waking and real, as a nightmare foreboding and horrible. To them the possible benefits derived from the Fair appear as a bagatelle compared with the losses which would in-evitably result from the city's unconditional ownership of this magnificent piece of property.

They would unbesitatingly abandon the Fair sooner than consent to the conditions which the City Council attempted to impose on their use of the land thus acquired. The reason for this is simple.

Figures That Seem Almost Fabulous. The 320 neres, which at the conclusion of the Fair would revert to the city of Chicago, would form an area exceeding 11,000,000 square feet. Through this territory the City Council could order new streets opened, and offer for sale to the highest-bidder the frontage thereby created. Assuming that this frontage was purchased at an average figure of \$3,000 a foot, an extremly low estimate. there would flow into the City Treasury of

Chicago the colossal sum of \$500,000,000. There would thus be established a new business district almost equal in extent to that on which Chicago's massive business blocks now stand; a business district in every way superior to the present one, so far as location is concerned; a new business district whose real estate would soon equal. and whose resources would be placed in direct competition with those of the old.

No Wonder They Were Alarmed.

This is the situation. This is the possibility which has thrown the business interests of Chicago into a spasm of fear. In their imagination they see the value of every foot of land now contained in the business district cut squarely in two. They picture stately blocks erected where the great unsalted sea now rolls-business blocks whose offices will compete with the Rialto, the Rookery, the new Chamber of Commerce building and scores of others which might be named.

They see the holders of leases whose terms are based on the present valuation of property driven into bankruptey. To sum it all up, they see \$500,000,000 taken from their pockets, placed in the City Treasury of Chicago, and in addition see themselves conmotest possibility the Chicago Council will have the disposition of one foot of that land.

fairs. It may be well to quote a director, whose name is withheld, on a certain phase of this quotation. In an unpublished interview, this gentleman said:

Should the City Council obtain poss that property and determine to offer it for sale open market, the men whose interests are identical with those of the present business district of Chicago would be powerless to prevent the consummation of the deal notwith standing the fact that bankruptcy would inevitably come to bundreds of them. The Alder men would come before the people armed with arguments which could not be met, and would be upheld and re elected by overwhelming ma jorities. In answer to our protests they would say: "We propose to put five hundred or more dollars in the City Treasury of Chicago. This money is to be obtained from the sale of newly created property. While it may temporarily result in a loss to certain parties, their ss is the gain of the people of Chicago. If any permanent loss result it will be sustained by men abundantly able to stand it. There is

A Certain Stern Justice

in this. Into the City Treasury of Chicago will flow a part of what Henry George calls the unearned increment on land. Back to the people will come at least \$500,000,000, all of which and more has been created by the community at large, and which is now owned by the fortunate ors of a limited tract of land in the enter of the city, whose value has steadily been enhanced by the community. With this mmense sum of money the City Council of Chicago, as the authorized representatives of the taxpayers and voters of Chicago, will make that city the grandest in the world. With it we will pave every street in the city; extend the electric light system to the extreme limits of the city; construct and equip elevated roads, fixing the fares at the lowest possible rate; build new and magnificent parks, public grounds and boulevards; erect in every division of the city great public libraries, bathhouses, beautiful temples of amusements and recrea tion. We can do all this, and upon the interest of the money yet remaining in the treasury conduct the business of the city so that not one cent would ever be demanded from the people

by taxation." "Do you suppose that the people of Chicago would listen to our 'tale of woe' when such possibilities were opened before them? They certainly would not. They would

Laugh at Our Protestations and would jump at the chance to secure for themselves and their children the vast benefits which the creation and sale of the new business district would yield them. They would threatened calamity, the business men of Chi cago would be compelled—unless the future City Councils are far different from those of the past, to say nothing of the present oneto raise a corruption fund reaching far into the

This may explain to the good people of the country who have wondered at the lays and vexations which have embarrassed the World's Fair Directory why so little has been accomplished. When Aladdin rubbed the lamp a genii of terrible visage and mien confronted him; when Chicago threw a spadeful of dirt into Lake Michigan another genii arose from the waters. Not until the form of this monster has disappeared and its shadow no longer disturbs the dreams of the downtown business men used as the site for the World's Fair

HALIFAX, N. S., August 1 .- The British The acceptance of this proposition by the Board of Directors would have placed in 4 o'clock this afternoon.

MAY BE A SUMMER STORY. THIRTY-FOUR TABLEWARE FACTORIES REPORTED SOLD

To an English Syndicate-Ten Pittsburg Houses Sald to be Included-A Local Manufacturer Does Not Piace Much Credence in It. A telegram received last night from

Findley, O., says: A glass tableware combine has been effected by the sale of 33 or 34 factories to an English syndicate which is to take possession on the 10th of December. This information was ob-

syndicate which is to take possession on the 10th of December. This information was obtained to-day by THE DISPATCH correspondent from the manager of one of the principal houses of this kind in Findiay. This factory is one of those sold, and the first payment of English money is now in his possession. According to his statement the purchase by the English syndicate embraces 10 factories in Pittsburg, 5 in Findiay, 2 in Fostoria, 2 in Tiffin, 2 in Wheeling, W. Va., 2 in Martin'a Ferry, O., 2 in Greensburg, Pa., 2 in Tarentum, Pa., 2 in Homestead and I cach in East Liverpool, Beaver Falls, New Brighton and Uniontown. The sale of these houses has already been effected and the contract closed. The only thing remaining to be done is to recept on or before December 10 for the last payment of the purchase price, and then English capitalists will be given complete control of the tableware works of this country west of Pittsburg, All the factories will start their fires August 11, but none of the product will be sold until the new owners take possession, when the price would be advanced on this kind of ware. He also said it was the intention of the syndicate to increase the capacities of factories in the natural gas regions, and close down those located where fuel was expensive. From the other factories in this city little could be obtained bearing upon this story. The scheme was worked up by John P. Shinn, a prominent capitalist of New York, and known in Pittsburg as being concerned in the abortive river coal deal. He communicated the project to a London Trust Company, which immediately agreed to take two-thirds of the stock, and the rest of the deal was soon arranged.

The above telegram is given for what it is

The above telegram is given for what it is worth, being received too late for extended inquiry regarding its probability. A member of the firm of Bryce Bros., of the Southside, who was seen at a late hour, expressed the opinion that the Pittsburg factories have not been sold, though those West may. He said that no proposition had been made by the English spudicate to the Pittsburg manufacturers. He said that he was aware that negotiations were pending with the Findlay firms and would not think it strange if they had sold, as it was generally understood that they were not in love with the Findlay district. He could only speak for the firm of Bryce. could only speak for the firm of Bryce Bros., of course, but could say that his firm had had no serious intentions of selling. Some time ago the agent of the syndicate visited the Pittsburg manufacturers and felt the ground over but did not make any defi-

nite move toward buying.

When asked if he thought the Pittsburg firms would sell if the syndicate offered to buy, he said that he supposed anyone would sell if they got enough money. However, it was the way the manufacturers got their living, and if they sold out they would have to go into some other business, and that was a serious question.

WANT THE BONDS BACK.

Suit to Prevent the Disposal of \$1,000. 606 Worth of Collateral.

NEW YORK, August 1 .- Henry Crawford, of Illinois, has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court to restrain the firm of Coffin & Stanton, bankers and brokers, at 72 Broadway, this city, and the
Loan and Investment Company, of West
Virginia, which is said to be merely an appendage of the firm, from disposing of
\$1,000,000 worth of first mortgage bonds of
the Midland Railway Company. the Midland Railway Company.

were never placed on the market, and so have no market value, but were held by Crawford up to June 7, 1889, when he turned them over to defendants as collateral for The Republican Senators are none too con-\$150,000, which they promised to advance as a loan. It was also stipulated, it is alleged, that a further advance of \$200,000 would be made if demanded. The amount actually Bankruptcy Inevitable to Hundreds.

This is hardly the most remarkable state of affairs. It may be well to quote a director,

Judge Wallace granted a temporary inunction preventing the defendants from down for argument on the 13th instant,

THE PATHFINDER'S WILL.

General Fremont Leaves All His Por to His Widow.

NEW YORK, August 1 .- General Charles Fremont's will was discovered yesterday in the archives of Surrogate Ransom's office. It was executed on August 19, 1854, and was deposited in the Surrogate's office two days later in a sealed envelope, which was indorsed, "The last will and testament of Colonel John C. Fremont; in case of death to be delivered to either of the following Colonel Thomas N. Benton, Washington D. C .: Mrs. Jane Benton Fremont, wie the testator, or Coles Morris, Esq., counselor at law, New York." In his will the General describes himself

as John Charles Fremont, of Mariposa, Cal. He gives his entire estate to his widow and names her as sole executrix. The sub scribing witnesses were George W. McRae and Coles Morris.

TO PREVENT SUICIDES.

High Stone Wall to be Built at th Jumping Off Pince.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1 NEW YORK, August 1 .- The Hudson County Park Commission decided to-day to build a stone wall along the top of the palisades at Highwood Park. It will be made particularly high at Lover's Leap. This has been for years a favorite spot for persons contemplating suicide. The palisades at that point are 150 eet high. To jump over is instant death, and several persons have taken that means to kill themselves. The majority of those who visit the spot for the purpose of committing suicide look down on the jagged rocks be-low and conclude to die some other way.

The Park Commissioners propose to make a fence high enough at this point to make the scaling of it very difficult. The wall will also keep children who play in the park from falling over. The fence at other points along the palisades will not be so lich and the view of the river and hav will high, and the view of the river and bay will

SHIPPERS MAKING A FIGHT

Agniust the Introduction by the Railroads

a New Bill of Lading. CHICAGO, August 1 .- All the railroads leading eastward from Chicago with the exception of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Wabash put into effect to-day the new uniform bill of lading sgainst which there has been such a unanimous protest on the part of the shipping interests of the

The indignation of the Board of Trade nerchants seemed to be increased, and as far as possible they gave their business to the Grand Trunk and Wabash. The other roads are apparently in the fight to stay, though, and some of them boast that the uniform bill of lading will soon supplant all other notwithstanding the resistence of the ship-

Decidedly a Midget.

PEPECIAL TELEGUAN TO THE DISPATOR ! SHAMOKIN, PA., August 1 .- The mos liminutive baby ever seen here was born in the family of Jesse Oran, of this place, The child measures exactly five inches it length, and hundreds of visitors have called upon Mrs. Oran to see the midget,

SENATORS SURPRISED Mr. Blair Suddenly Introduces a Resolution Providing for

THE ADOPTION OF THE GAG RULE.

Plumb, of Kausas, Kicks Over the Repub-

ATTACKS THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

Speaker Reed and Representative Rogers Indulge in

Lively Tilt.

lican Traces and

Senator Blair yesterday presented a resolution for the introduction of the previous question in the upper branch of Congress His action was a surprise to his colleagues both Republicans and Democrats. Plumb also occasioned remark by making an attack upon the pending tariff bill and the protective policy in general.

MPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) WASHINGTON, August 1. - Senator Henry W. Blair has got his Republican colleagues into hot water. This is not the first time he has been guilty of this indiscretion, although heretofore his breaks have not been of such serious moment. Without a word of warning to-day Mr. Blair sprung upon the Senate a proposition to adopt the much talked of and much dreaded gag rule, intended to summarily cut off debate and allow the first session of the Fifty-first Congress to come to a close.

The Republicans were so surprised by Mr. Blair's motion that they did not dare to show their hands, and so simply asked that it go over under the rules until to-morrow. They are not by any means ready to have the long debate upon the adoption of the gag rule for the Senate brought up at this time, and during night they will labor hard with Mr. Blair to induce him to let his pro-posed rule lie upon the table until the maority is ready to have it considered.

AN OBDURATE SENATOR. At present Mr. Blair is rather obdurate, and shows no sign of allowing his convic-tions to be subordinated to a sense of duty to his party. Senatorial pressure is very hard to withstand, however, and even Mr. Blair may be brought to time and prevailed upon to keep quiet for a while longer.

There was an impression among certain
Senators to-day that the New Hampshire

Senators to-day that the New Hampshire Senator, in offering his resolution, was act-ing at the suggestion of the Republican caucus, and Mr. Blair took no pains to deny its accuracy. He contented himself with saying, when questioned on this point, that he was not the St. Peter of the Senate by whom what was bound in the caucus should be bound in the Senate and what was loosed in the caucus should be loosed in the Senate In offering his resolution he was actuated olely by a sense of public duty, as it was apparent that not one of the score or more im portant measures on the calendar could be passed without a change of rules as proposed

IT STARTLED THEM.

in the caucus over and over again, that the The bond, as appears by the complaint, tariff bill must be passed no vil ever, and that

fident, even under existing circumstances. that they can pass the tariff bill before the middle of September. They have been compelled by pressure, too strong to be with-stood, to allow the river and harbor bill to be brought up in the midst of the tariff dis cussion, which will prolong a final settle-ment for a week at least, and they are actually desperate at the prospects of the bill being interfered with by a premature de-bate upon the adoption of a gag rule. They are thoroughly alarmed, and will use every means in their power to choke off Mr. Blair's enthusiastic desire to do his whole duty, and they are quite apt to succeed. THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

The Democratic Senators are no more pleased at Mr. Blair's plunge than the Republicans are. So long as the tariff bill is pending and the Democrats are making n unnecessary delay they occupy an attitude which makes them strong in the public estimation, and they are not pleased at the pros neet of surrendering this advantage in order to begin a programme of long-winded speeches against the attempt to limit de-

During the few days that the tariff bill has been before the Senate very little prog-ress has been made, but the Democrats have only presented such opposition to the bill as they would do under any circumstances and have indulged in nothing like filibustering. It is altogether probable that a number of Mr. Blair's colleagues would be rather pleased to see him press his resolution as their real motive and his undoubtedly is to clear the decks so that the election bill will be sure of a hearing. The ardent supporters of this measure, of whom none are more of this measure, of whom none are more warm than Mr. Blair, are alarmed at the very dark prospect of the bill being consid-ered or passed. The summer is slipping away and with six weeks' debate ahead on the tariff and river and harbor bills, there

seems to be little show for the force bill. RADICALS VERY RESTIVE.

The radical Senators are getting very restive under this condition of affairs, and dread the prospect of remaining bear dread the prospect of remaining here through the frightfully hot weather, and then being compelled to adjourn with the force bill still on the books. They will probably be compelled, however, to accept the situation as they find it. The member of the Finance Committee are determined that the tariff bill must be put through at all hazards, and they will not allow it to be side-tracked any more.

Senator Edmunds, and the men who always back up everything he does in the Senate, are strongly opposed to the adoption of any rule looking to limiting debate, and do not intend that one shall be passed. All sorts of pressure has been brought to bear upon the Vermont Senator, but he refuse to yield, and until he does yield the Senate is not likely to adopt any such important proposition as is involved in the resolution providing for a previous question for the

Mr. Blair made himself very unpopular with his colleagues with his now defunct educational bill. His action to-day has added greatly to the dislike, in which he is held, and it will probably be found neces sary to administer to him some severe party

PLUMB AS A KICKER

During the tariff debate Senator Plumb, the distinguished Republican member from Kansas, took a prominent and remarkable part in the discussion, inveighing against the exorbitant demands of the high protectionists. He produced a letter from a mer-chant doing business in St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kan., stating that on an average he had paid every day on crock-cry a customs duty of \$16 40, that under the pending bill the duty on the same invoice would be \$31 12, and under the McKinley

The whole tendency of civilization, Mr. was toward the reduction of dorces of civilization. The American people were entitled to have cheap goods if competition could bring that about. When, he asked, was the time coming when the people of the United States would get some benefit from the establishment of home industries?

But just as fast as the point was arrived at when lower prices might be expected, the manufacturer came to Congress and said that they wanted more duties whereby that

that they wanted more duties, whereby that downward progress of prices might be ar-rested. The people of the United States ought to have their "inning" sometime; and he thought that that time had come.

NOT A CONFIDENT SPEAKER. NOT A CONFIDENT SPEAKER.

He had no idea that what he might say was going to affect the vote of the Senate. He could see that the cohorts of protection were so organized that the bill was to go through substantially as it came from the Finance Committee. The manu acturers had had from Congress precisely what they asked, and yet, so far from their being satisfied, another bill for their benefit was to be put through without debate, if that could be brought about, on the theory that the counbrought about, on the theory that the coun-try was hungering and thirsting for more tariff legislation.

He believed in distributing the duties

that were necessary for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of the Government in such a way as to equalize the conditions existing between the manufacturers of this country and those abroad. If he were in doubt, he would resolve that doubt in favor of the American manufacturers. But, if he knew what the exact conditions were, he would not the home and the forwere, he would put the home and the for eign manufacturer on the same footing pre-cisely. Ho should be recreant to his duty if he gave his support to such a proposition as the chinaware schedule.

BOTH PARTIES RESPONSIBLE. The Senate, he continued, owed some The Senate, he continued, owed some duty to the American people, as well as to the manufacturers. There was a point where political sympathics ended, and where business interests began. The Democratic party had its full share of responsibility for the iniquities of the present tariff law, and of that which was now proposed. The Democrata in the House had had the opportunity of correcting the groots and wickedness of of correcting the errors and wickedness of the McKinley bill, but they had sought to evade the responsibility of their votes, when by joining with the Republicans who were opposed to that bill they might have eliminated many of its errors. He could see the game of battle dore and shuttlecock see the game of battle dore and shuttlecock between free trade and protection constantly going on for political advantage on the one side, and for personal advantage on the other, and between the two, the great body of the American people were being crushed and ground. He would apply the rule that whoever demanded a tax for his own benefit should be ready to show conclusively that his interest was also the public interest. that his interest was also the public interest. The demonstration should be made that

every single penny of tax proposed was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Sherman replied to Mr. Plumb. He concurred with that Senator in the statement that no proposition made to tax the people should be supported unless there was good ground for it, either for the collection of ravenue or for some purpose of public policy, such as protection to American in-

A LIVELY DIALOGUE BETWEEN SPEAKER REED AND ROGERS, OF ARKANSAS.

The Southern Gentleman Denied the Floor After He Had Been Recognized-A Vigerous Protest - Fallure to Secure a Quorum for Business. WASHINGTON, August 1 .- While the

sundry civil appropriation bill was under consideration this atternoon Mr. Rogers, of Erkatess, rose, and being recognized by the Speaker, and that he weshed to submit a few remarks. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, made the point that debate was not in order. The Speaker was at first inclined to sustain this point, but after a brief debate, in order to save time, he recognized Mr. Cannon to move the previous question.

Against this Mr. Rogers protested, saving that this was the second time that the Speaker, after having recognized him, had summarily taken him off the floor. The Speaker thought he had always treated the gentleman with politeness and respect. The Chair had not recognized the gentleman for debate. When a gentleman rose of course the Chair could not tell what he rose for until he stated it.

Mr. Rogers suggested when no one was occupying the floor and a gentleman rose and was recognized it was none of the Chair's business what he was recognized for.

The Speaker—The Chair respectfully states that it is the Chair's business as Speaker of the House.

Mr. Rogers—The Chair arrogates that

The Speaker—The Chair arrogates nothing. The Chair acts as the Speaker of the House. He has always endeavored to act toward the gentleman with entire fairness

Mr. Rogers-It is a difference of opinion. The Speaker-It is a difference of opinion which this House can and does base its indgment on. Mr. Rogers-I have no doubt about that.

and I have no doubt what the verdict is, The Speaker-I have not either, Mr. Rogers remarked that was one point n which the Speaker and he agreed. The remainder of the day was consumed in a vain attempt to secure a quorum. Mr. Cannon has given notice that at the earliest opportunity he will ask action on a resolu-tion revoking all leaves of absence excepting those granted on account of sickness.

A KICK IN THE HOUSE.

One Representative Wants a Protest Sent to the Russian Czar.

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- Represent tive Baker, of New York, to-day offered for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the following:

WHEREAS, It is reported that the Russian Government has ordered to be enforced the edicts of 1882 against the Jews.
Resolved, That the Congress of the United States earnestly protest in the name of humanity against such inhuman and barbarous acts, and that the Prasident has requested. hat the President be requested to t through our representatives in Russia its re spectful but earnest protest against such pro posed action by the Russian Government.

A JILTED LOVER'S REVENCE. He Murders the Girl Who Broke Her Promise to Wed Him.

NEW MILFORD, CONN., August 1 .- Andrew Borjeson climbed upon a shed and proke into the house of Homer Buckingham, at Northville, at 3:30 A. M. to-day. and cut the throat and horribly mangled the body of Emma Anderson, a domestic. The girl promised in Sweden last March to marry the murderer, but had since refused him because he drank. He loaned the girl \$30 passage money, which was paid him two The murderer cut his thigh with the knife

in the scuffle, but it is not seriously hurt. He was captured in the woods by a crowd of citizens. A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

Millions of the Worms Invade Texas Fields

and Destroy the Crops. AUSTIN, TEX., August 1 .- Millions of esterpillars have invaded the fields in this section of Texas, and planters and farmers are busy poisoning them. They are re-ported very bad along the Brazos river, and it may be that the cotton crop of this State

will be seriously injured. prices of all products of human labor. To claim that the tariff had been the sole or the main factor in the reduction of the prices of manufactured goods was to ignore all the RIOTERS TO BE SHOT.

Health.

The Sultan Will Promptly Suppress He is Off to Visit Harrison at the Cottage the Armenian Troubles.

RESIGNATION OF THE PATRIARCH

He Refuses to be Grateful for the Aid Afforded by Troops.

ENGLAND MAY COUNTENANCE SLAVERY.

Limerick Greatly Excited Over a Motion to Censure Bishop O'Dwyer.

The Sultan of Turkey is taking severe

is disgusted and has resigned. England's Attorney General stated in the House of Commons that under certain circumstances the Government would have to recognize slavery in the African colonies. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 1 .- During the disturbances by Armenians in the Koom Kapo quarter of this city last Sunday the Sultan's escutcheon at the Armenian Patriarchate was carried away and smashed.

The examination of the prisoners who are held for taking part in the riot and the

searching of their houses continue. It is eported that those on whom arms are found will be shot. The Patriarch, in a document resigning his position as spiritual head of the Orthodox Armenians, pardons all those who took part in the hostile demonstration against him. A mixed council consisting of Armenian bishops and notables assembled at the Armenian Patriarchate on Tuesday and expressed confidence in the Patriarch. It was decided not to accept the Patriarch's

resignation if it was tendered. REPLYING TO THE SULTAN. The council also agreed upon the answer to be sent in reply to the Sultan's note in-forming the Patriarch that he would be held responsible for any further outbreak that might occur, and ordering him to write a letter expressing his gratitude for the aid rendered by Turkish troops in suppressing the disturbance on Sunday and asking for the severe punishment of the rioters. The reply says that the demonstration was

not directed against the Patriarch, but was the outcome of the prevalent despair of the Americans at the Porte's failure to reply to the numerous memorials presented by the Patriarch regarding the American Church. The Patriarch refused to sign the reply agreed upon by the council, on the ground that he had resigned. A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

. He to-day officially resigned his office, as-signing as his reason for doing so the con-dition of affairs in regard to the Amenian Church as set forth in the reply of the Council to the Sultan's note. In view of the condition of affairs induced by Sun-day's riots and the tenor of the note from the Sultan, he is no longer able to retain the position. His determination to resign the office, he says, is unalterable.

The Porte is preparing a circular note to be sent to the Turkish Ministers abroad ex-plaining the events that occurred in the Armenian quarter on Sunday. Ricture demonstrations by Armenians, similar to those which occurred in the Armenian Cathedral in Constantinople last Sunday, occurred on the same day at Van and Moosh, in Turkish Armenia.

ENGLAND WATCHING GERMANY.

Certain Circumstances. LONDON, August 1 .- Sir James Fergu on, Secretary of the Foreign Office, in speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said that Germany had agreed to apply the free trade provisions of the Berlin act of 1885 to the whole German sphere of influence in East Africa, except a strip of coast territory ten miles deep belonging to Zanzibar. Sir James said that Turkey had given her adhesion to the Brussels act providing for the suppression of slaves in Africa, but Holland

ad not yet adhered to it. Attorney General Webster, replying to question, said, "Assuming slavery to be lawful according to the law of the country over which there is a British protectorate it would be recognized as a legal status."

EXCITEMENT IN LIMERICK

Over a Resolution Asking the Corporation Censure Bishop O'Dwyer. LIMERICK, August 1 .- A largely tended meeting was held here to-day to discuss the action of the Limerick corporation in rejecting a motion to censure Bishon O'Dwyer for his course in regard to John

Those who uphold Bishop O'Dwyer were jeered and hooted at and there were many exciting scenes. The streets in the neigh-borhood of the meeting were packed with excited throngs.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

Church Dignituries Rewarded for Their Services by Portugul's Monarch. LISBON, August 1.- The King of Portugal has conferred decorations upon Cardina Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, and Monsignor Ferrata in recognition of the satis actory termination of the negotiations West Indies.

It is probable that Monsignor Ferrata will succeed Cardinal Vannutelli as Papal Nuncio at Liston.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The Government Afraid to Publish the Long List of the Dead. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.]

MADRID, August 1 .- Intense heat prevails here. It has produced a great increase in the deaths from cholers. Of 42 who caught the disease on Wednesday 22 died. Valencia is now infected, also Murcia, Alicante and Taragona, The Government is afraid to publish the list of deaths. ____

CHOLERA STEADILY SPREADING. Eighty-four Deaths Reported in One Day is the Vicinity of Mecon.

LONDON, August 1,-The cholera preading at Mecca. On Wednesday 81 leaths from the disease were reported, and on Thursday 84 were recorded. All ports on the Red Sea, the Levant and in Asia Minor have been quarantined against pil-Russian Financiering in China.

capitalists have petitioned the Government to extend Russian influence in China by many cases of heat prostration to-day supporting the foundation of a Moscow-Asiatic bank in opposition to the German Bank at Shang Hai. Preferred Mormonism to Military Life. [BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

GRATZ, August 1.-Twenty-two emigrants

bound for Utah were arrested here. Twelve

ran away from military duty, and were found to have fraudulent passports.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 1 .- Moscow

where he will visit President Harrison. The Secretary was accompanied by General Manager Sewall, of the Pennsylvania Railway. The distinguished party crossed the river by the 6:10 boat and left for Cape May by Su-

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1 .- Secretary

of State Biaine arrived in this city, at the

Broad street station, at 5:56 P. M. from

Bar Harbor, en route to Cape May,

perintendent Barnard's private car at 6:23. Mr. Blaine's intended trip was kept very quiet, and consequently when he ar-rived at the station there were only seasures against the Armenian rioters, and many of them are to be shot. The Patriarch few people waiting to see him. He was immediately recognized, however, The news that Secretary Blaine was aboard spread rapidly, and in a moment a pushing, struggling crowd fought their way

through the narrow passage between the carriage and the side of the boat in order to get a glimpse of the Secretary. Mr. Blaine bowed cordially to the passengers from the back of the carriage and pleasantly answered the numerous questions as to the state of his health. Mr. Blaine greeted THE DISPATCH reporter cordially and seemed in the best of spirits. He was apparently enjoying very good health and not an expression of care or anxiety which be upon his brow during all the color "Would you care to state the your journey and whether it is of tional significance?" he was asked.

"Oh, I'm just taking a little ple trip," he replied. "You see I have he

trip," he replied. "You see I have he so much about Cape May's attritions and the beauty of the President's cottage that I could not resist the temptation to visit it when I received an invitation from the President, so I left Bar Harbor last night and arrived in Bos-ton this morning, but I was so impatient to be moving that I left immediately and have

be moving that I left immediately and have come right through."

When questioned in reference to his now famous plan of reciprocity Mr. Blaine replied that he had nothing more to say beyond what had already been published.

"Of course I will do all in my power to push the scheme forward," he said, "and I believe that it will do not be the said, and it will be supplementation.

do much toward settling the vexed tariff question, which, as a matter of course, will be one of the chief issues of the next national campaign. Of course I will talk with the Plesident about the existing political affairs, but my visit has no signifi-cance beyond this. I shall most probably stay until Friday, and return to Washing-ton with President Harrison, but this is not certain.'

WANAMAKER'S ORDER

Proves to be a Very Good Advertisement fo Tolstol's Latest Book. MPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BOSTON, August 1 .- The order excluding Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" from the mails, has been the best kind of an advertisement for the novel, and to-day there has been such a demand for it that Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker, the publisher and translator of the book, ordered the printer to strike off another edi-tion. Mr. Tucker says that the Postmaster General did his level best to secure the book for sale at his Philadelphia shop, but as the publisher's figures were too high he didn't get the book. "Before I published the book" says Dr.

Tucker, "I sent out a circular to the book trade offering a special discount to dealers who should place advance orders.
One of these circulars I sent to John Wanamaker. At first I didn't hear from him, but after the book appeared and was selling rapidly he wrote to me pretend-ing that he had mislaid the circular and had been thereby prevented from placing an advanced order, but now giving me a large order for the work at the special discount named. I replied that unfortunately it was too late, and that I could allow him only regular discount. It now appears that the ok which John Wanamaker, merchant, was willing to sell if he could only buy it cheap enough is adjudged by John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, unfit for circulaion in the mails."

A VALUABLE BALE OF COTTON.

It is Being Sold Around the Country for the Benefit of Orphaus.

CHICAGO, August 1 .- A single bale cotton auctioned on the Board of Trade here to-day netted \$2,034 75. The high price realized was due to the fact that proceeds were to go to an orphan asylum. Each successful bidder after capturing the bale rethe process being continued until the sum

named had been reached.

A similar proceeding some days ago at
St. Louis and Houston Tex., rounded up \$820 for the parentless little beneficiaries. They are the inmates of the Houston Orphan Asylum, and the bale was the first of the season, received at Houston from the plantations of Texas. From Chicago the much auctioned bale of white fleece, will now be shipped to New York.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

An American Who Had the Confidence of the King of Korea Perishes. NEW YORK, August 1 .- A cable diseatch just received by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church an-

nounces the death by dysentery at Seoul,

Korea, of Dr. J. W. Heron, medical missionary of the board. He was superintendent of the royal hospital in the Korean capital, and enjoyed in a peculiar degree the confidence of the King and of the foreign community. GROVER A PARTY TO THE SUIT.

A Civil Action Has Been Brought Against Mrs. Frances Cleveland. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

OMAHA, August 1 .- Alice R. Folsom has brought suit in the District Court against Mrs. Frances Cleveland and other cirs of the Folsom estate for her share of the rents on the property in this city, a portion of which she alleges has been with-held from her by the administrator. Grover Cleveland is made a party to the

A POPULAR POSTMISTRESS

Presented With a Diamond Pin Upon Re tiring After 13 Years' Service. LOUISVILLE, August 1 .- Mrs. Virginia

C. Thompson, for 13 years postmistress, today formally turned over the office to her successor, John Barrett. Inspector George Holden, who is here, found the office in good condition. The employes presented Mrs. Thompson with a handsome diamond Sanstrokes in New York City.

NEW YORK, August 1.-There were

though the temperature was much lower than the day before. Several deaths were reported. The highest point reached by the themometer was 87°. The average was Chamberlain Coming to Ame

A CHAT WITH BLAINE. RECIPROCITY WOULD SETTLE THE TAR-IFF QUESTION.

is Pouring Into the Country. br the Sen-No Special Significance in the Call Upon the Presider -In good

SCARCITY OF THE YELLOW METAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury May De-

cide to Interfere

The Great Profit Made in the Importation of the

shipped from New York to London yesterday. This continued movement is causing alarm, and an effort may be made to check it. Silver is being imported from Peru. It is bought at 76 cents an ounce, and is worth \$1 13 here.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.) NEW YORK, August 1 .- The scene at the assay office this morning was a busy ono. In the corridors small four-wheeled platform trucks were being dragged as far as the street door, loaded down with gold bars, each of them valued at \$6,000, but of small enough size and weight to be held in one hand by the men who were putting them in canvas bags and throwing them with the utmost unconcern on a truck which was backed up to the door.

en out, and the total value of them was 70,000. All the bars were put on board ean steamers, and in another week ill be added to the hoards of gold in centers of the Old World. The to-day include \$1,000,000 by Van Hi. .a & Co., \$1,000,000 by Heidelbach,

A FEELING OF APPREHENSION. Many of the most conservative houses

porter Mr. Mason said that he didn't see any cause for alarm in the movement. As a general thing the shipment of gold stopped about the first week in August, and he does

done without objection, but this year all such requests must be telegraphed to the director of the mint for approval.

POSSIBLE ADVERSE ACTION. It was rumored to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury would refuse to approve the orders for the gold withdrawn to-day, but the rumors were disproven by the facts Still be may take that step any day. In that case if gold is wanted for export, bank-ers could present their gold certificates at hear the Treasury and demand coin and of course, their demand would have to plied with. The shipments so far this year are light compared with those of a year ago, but their importance is in the fact that for 15 years or more the stock of gold in the assay office had increased stendily until over \$90,000,000 had accumulated there. Last year the first reduction was recorded and to-day there is not \$20,000,000 in bars available for shipment. Even this amount has been fixed on as the amount that should be held in reserve for domestic uses, so that the requirements for the arts could be supplied, but Superintendent Mason thinks that the

> While one set of laborers were perspiring from the toil of loading trucks with the outgoing gold another set were busy bring-ing in boxes of silver to be refined and meited into bars. It was stated that the silver which was obtained in Peru cost only 76 cents per ounce landed in New York. As silver in this market to-day sold at \$1.13% per ounce the transaction should be

A Resident of the East End Charged With

Ordinary Housebrenking. ISPECIAL TELLGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 PHILADELPHIA, August 1 .- On a charge station house, where a quantity of jewelry and small articles belonging to Radeliff

were found on him. An investigation showed that Kelly had worked the jimmy on the rear door, but, the bolts resisting his attempts, he forced pen a rear shutter and entered. He claimed be a fakir selling patented articles to families, and denied ever having been ar-

THE WIND'S WILD FREAKS.

CINCINNATI, August 1 .- During a thunder shower this afternoon the wind rose in Newport, Ky., to the violence of a tornado. Three houses belonging to J. A. Searlett were unroofed, a two-story brick house on Whittier street was blown down, the roof of Peter Ader's house was carried

suit of a Passenger for \$25,000 Damage Against a Railroad Company.

ter F Kilpatrick against the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was to-day transferred from the State courts to the United States Circuit Court. Kilpatrick was a passenger on one of the company's trains from Cattletsburg, Ky., to

Staunton, Va., on the 20th or last April, when the train was derailed, as he claims, LONDON, August 2.-Mr. Joseph Cham through the negligence of the company. He wishes \$25,000 for his injuries. erlain sails for America on Wednesda

GOLD IS GOING OUT, While Silver From South America

TO PREVENT ALL FURTHER SHIPMENTS.

Peruvian Product.

Another large quantity of gold was

There were nearly 700 of the gold bars

Ickelheimer & Co., \$500,000 by Brown Bros. & Co., \$500,000 by Morton, Bliss & Co., \$500,000 by Arbuckle Bros. & Co., and \$500,000 by J. & W. Seligman & Co.

look upon the outflow of gold with appre-hension, and some of the Government officials are becoming anxious on account of the low figure to which the stock of gold bars in the assay office has fallen. Super-intendent Mason, of the assay office, has been in correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the matter of attempting to retard the movement of gold from this city, but as yet no action has been

about the first week in August, and he does not thick that this year will be an exception. In fact he expects to see much of the gold now going out returned soon.

The method of withdrawing gold bars is simple. The firms desiring to ship simply present gold certificates representing gold coin at the sub-Treasury, but instead of taking the coin out they make a request at the assay office to have the coin exchanged for its full value in bars. This has been done without objection, but this year all

reserve for this purpose can be safely re-

extremely profitable.

CLAIMS A RESIDENCE HERE.

of breaking into the residence of John W. Radeliff, 1423 Susquehanna avenue, Joseph Kelly, who claims residence on Frankstown avenue, Pittsburg, was this afternoon committed, in default of \$2,500 bail, by Magistrate Smith. Mr. Radeliff testified that his family were absent Thursday, and he returned unexpectedly. He went to the second-story front room and found Kelly, who had a jimmy with which he made several lunges at him. Mr. Radcliff retreated to the street, and, being reenforced by Mr. Kirk, a neighbor, returned and arrested the robber. He was turned over to a district officer and taken to the

jimmy of a riend down town.

It Plays Pranks With the Roofs of Hou in Newport, Ky.

serous the street where it crushed in the front of a two-story frame dwelling. A portion of the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company's root was carried away.

So far as known no one was hurt. The loss is estimated from \$15,000 to \$20,000. HE WANTS MONETARY SATISFACTION

NEW YORK, August 1 .- The suit of Wal-