TRIPLE NUMBER

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A DEAL WITH ROME.

Gladstone Now Brings a Fresh Charge Against the Tory Government.

THE BISHOPS OF IRELAND

May in the Future Be Nominated by the British Premier.

ENGLAND AFRAID TO INTERFERE

In the Argentine Republic Because of the Monroe Doctrine.

LADY DUNLO THE HEROINE OF THE HOUR

Gladstone has entered a protest against the appointment of a minister to the Vatican. It is charged that Salisbury is endeavoring to secure the control of the Irish Bishops. England will not attempt any action in South America because of the attitude of the United States upon the Monroe doctrine. Great preparations are being made for the visit of the German monarch.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—[Copyrighted.]—Mr. Gladstone's versatility, which is the admiration alike of friends and foes, has been exhibited this week in a manner which has maddened the Tories, while not altogether pleasing to those Liberals who never seem to realize that, despite his splendid service to the cause of freedom and progress the whole world over, the Grand Old Man is in some respects conservative in politics and ultra-Protestant in religious faith.

The trouble has been caused by the publication of an official account of the mission to Rome entrusted to Sir John Lintorn Simmons for the purpose of settling with the Pope certain disputed questions of jurisdiction in Malta.

A MISTAKEN IMPRESSION.

Although Sir John was duly described in the *Official Gazette* at the time of his appointment as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary most people had remained under the impression that his mission to the Vatican was confidential and unofficial in character, similar in fact to that carried out by Sir George Errington, who was sent to Rome by Mr. Gladstone six or seven years ago.

The blue book now published has been a rude awakening to many thousands of simple folk, who find that Simmons was a duly accredited minister to the Papal court, and exercised the usual diplomatic functions. He arrived at an agreement with the Vatican, which is now being fiercely assailed by ultra-Tory Protestants, free-thinking Radicals and moderate Liberals.

A PECULIAR DEAL IN MALTA.

Lord Salisbury is accused of substituting in Malta the canon law for the law of the Queen, of allowing the Pope to decide the validity of marriages, religious or secular, of British subjects, and of conceding to such a decision a retrospective effect, thus empowering a foreign prelate to illegitimize children heretofore legitimate, but above all, and this in Liberal eyes is the crowning infamy, a provision has been indirectly made by which at some future time the Pope shall appoint to Bishoprics within the British Empire only nominees of the British Government.

The last named scheme is of course intended primarily for use in Ireland for the purpose of making the Roman Catholic hierarchy obedient servants to the powers that be. Mr. Gladstone made a great speech at the National Liberal Club on Wednesday night denouncing Simmons' mission, and its results, and the attack will be repeated in Parliament next week when the vote for the foreign office comes up for discussion.

A SECTARIAN WAR POSSIBLE.

Some Liberals doubt their leader's wisdom in taking this course, fearing that it may have the effect of fanning the latent fire of sectarian bigotry, but a great constitutional question is involved and must be raised, and Gladstone may be trusted to handle the difficult matter discreetly and in a statesmanlike manner.

The Tories have endeavored to make out that Errington's mission was on all fours with that of Simons, but their efforts to convict the Grand Old Man of inconsistency have so far resulted in an amusing failure. Mr. Gladstone is a master of verbal jugglery when he likes and past master in the art of definitions.

Americans can decide for themselves to which category the following explanation given by Gladstone in the House of Commons last night rightly belongs. "Sir George Errington bore no diplomatic character whatever, but he undoubtedly conveyed and received information. His mission was not such a mission as to taking advantage of Sir George Errington's residence in Rome to correspond with the Foreign Office and to make known his views."

HE WILL PROVE IT.

The Tories yelled derisively when Mr. Gladstone, sonorous and dignified, finished his explanation. They will probably begin to appreciate the argument when next week, as I am informed, the Grand Old Man will prove from the Government's own "Annual Foreign Office List" that the only Ministers ever accredited to the Vatican have been so appointed by Lord Salisbury, viz.: The Duke of Norfolk, who was sent in 1887, and Simmons in 1889.

The Duke, as far as the world was permitted to know, although given full diplomatic rank and power, merely conveyed Queen Victoria's congratulations to the Pope on his jubilee, but there has always been a suspicion that he brought about the Pope's interference in Irish affairs, and Simmons' mission was the price paid for His Holiness' complaisance.

Of their scanty legislative store the Government have this week dropped more bills, but we are yet weeks removed from the end of the session.

Combination Against Combination.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—A rise in chemicals due to the formation of a trust is already affecting the paper trade, and prices have advanced one-eighth of a penny per pound. The paper makers, in self-defense, are arranging to combine to build a chemical works of their own.

A ROYAL WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF THE ARCHDUCHESS VALERIE A LOVE MATCH.

Military Pomp Dispensed With and the Ceremony Conducted With All Possible Simplicity—The Parents of the Bride Greatly Affected—The Toilets.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—One of the prettiest and least ceremonious of royal weddings which Europe has witnessed for many years took place at Ischl on Thursday morning, when Archduchess Valerie, the beautiful and beloved daughter of the Austrian Emperor and Empress, was married to the young Archduke Francis Salvator, of Tuscany. The union was purely a love affair, and ere it could be permitted the bride had solemnly to renounce all right in succession to the Austrian crown. Military pomp was dispensed with, which in Austria was alone sufficient to make the wedding remarkable throughout, and the path from the royal villa to the church was lined by hundreds of little girls clad in white and flowered dresses, who, in lieu of weapons, carried each a basket, whence rose leaves were strewn as the bridal party passed.

Simplicity, however, did not keep royalty away, for Princes and Princesses in gorgeous raiment were there by the score. Two trainloads of them left Vienna the previous day, and many of Ischl's leading citizens had to seek temporary lodging, while royalty occupied their modest villas. It had been arranged that the bride should ride in a historic gala coach adorned with paintings by Titian, but this was used by the late Crown Prince Rudolph upon the occasion of his marriage, and, as at the last moment the widow of that most unhappy Prince decided to be present, the ordinary State carriage was used in its stead. The Emperor wept more than once, and is reported to have exclaimed: "This is my last pleasure." The Empress had been with difficulty induced to don light attire, and during the day she made frequent tearful apologies for the apparent slur upon her dead son, declaring that she would never again wear anything but black.

The bride herself scarcely smiled throughout the day, and shed tears freely during and after the ceremony, and more naturally upon bidding adieu to her parents finally. The drive to church was made in closed carriages, and the wedding breakfast is said to have been almost funereal in its gloom. It lasted a little over half an hour, and was held in a public hall, which had been turned into a floral bower for the occasion. Seventy-two royalties sat down to the table and ate their food off solid gold plate. It remains to be said that the bride wore at the altar a white satin robe, covered with superb lace. A train two yards long was also a mass of lace. The deep lace volant in front of the robe lay in folds and was adorned, as were also tightly puffed sleeves, the waist and train with myrtle and orange blossoms. Her going away dress was of dark blue braided serge. The Empress wore pearl gray silk, embroidered with silver and shaded gray silks.

The young couple are spending the early part of the honeymoon at a secluded hunting chateau at Offensee, not far from Ischl, and their personal suite at present consists only of one lady's maid and one valet.

TURKISH PRISON HORRORS.

Some of the Atrocities Discovered by a London Newspaper Correspondent.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—The *Daily News* recently sent a special correspondent to inquire into the condition of the Macedonia province, which Greece hopes to obtain after the next war in which Turkey may be engaged. The correspondent, in the guise of an antiquarian, gained admission to the prisons and discover ed many unpleasant things, but wisely waited till he was out of the country before publishing anything about them. At Uskub this inquisitive gentleman found a prison containing 149 cells and 1,811 prisoners, and seems surprised that 15 to 20 unhappy captives should be crowded into one cell only two and a half yards square, and horrified that very few prisoners lived to serve their sentences in full.

He is also indignant that prisoners should be tortured by being stripped, tied to a stake and bitten by ants placed on the naked body, but as Turks often say, European Christians are too fastidious in these matters and too apt to interfere in people's business. The Sultan, who is once more the most worried monarch in the old world, will probably be asked to build new prisons in Macedonia or to clean and improve the existing buildings, but he has money neither for building nor for sanitary work.

DARE NOT INTERFERE.

England and France Must Respect the Monroe Doctrine in Argentine.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Some mendacious Parisian journalists who apparently have never heard of the United States or of the Monroe doctrine, set a story circulating yesterday about an Anglo-French agreement to interfere in Argentine affairs by sending fleets to Buenos Ayres and landing troops there. There never was the slightest foundation for the story, which on appearance was promptly and authoritatively denounced as a pure fabrication. Something like £200,000,000 sterling is the estimated aggregate of British investments in the Argentine Republic, and the present estimated value thereof is about £150,000,000, but the British Government is perfectly well aware that European interference would neither increase the security or add to the value of these huge investments and Argentine will be permitted to work out its own destiny.

A belief is strongly entertained here, among politicians and capitalists alike, that the country will drift into civil war and possibly into anarchy unless President Celman shall speedily retire or be quickly deposed.

MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.

Stanley Thinks the Moslem Faith Will Soon be Driven Out.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Mr. Stanley has found time and inclination to talk about missionary prospects in Africa. He foresees trouble between the Protestants and Roman Catholics if the native converts be not kept well in hand, but he has no fear of Mohammedanism in the future. That faith, he thinks, is fast decreasing, and he ventures to prophesy that within five years there will be not be one Mohammedan south of the Equator in Central Africa.

He also assigns that space of time for the completion of a railway from the seaboard at Mombassa to Uganda in the interior

A GREAT STRIKE PROMISED.

Half a Million Persons Are Directly Affected by the Dispute.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—A great strike of railway, dock and colliery works in South Wales will commence next Wednesday, both sides maintain their present unyielding attitude. The railway companies notify they cannot guarantee running to schedule after that day and manufacturers are buying in a big reserve of coal.

One hundred and seventy thousand men, aggregating, with their families, half a million souls, are directly affected by the dispute.

HISSED BY BELGIANS.

THE KAISER NOT RECEIVING OVATIONS ON HIS TRIP.

Great Preparations Are Being Made for His Reception in England, However—Lots of Gunpowder Will be Burned and a Royal Banquet is Promised.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Kaiser Wilhelm arrived at Ostend this afternoon and was received by the King of the Belgians and the Crown Prince, who were accompanied by all the Ministers. The Belgian army sent its finest regiment to act as the military monarch's guard of honor and he was escorted to King Leopold's marine chalet by a squadron of cavalry not unworthy of Potsdam.

If the Kaiser expected a popular ovation he was wofully mistaken. The weather was superb, but the town was not decorated, the crowds in the streets were small, and there was not even a pretense of enthusiasm. At several points along the route, in fact, people hooted and hissed vigorously, and the surprised Kaiser looked black as night until informed the demonstration was intended for the unpopular Ministers, Beernaert and Devolder, who rode in a carriage close behind the royal party. At 2 o'clock the Kaiser lunched with his host, the Count of Flanders and Prince Bandoin. This evening he is dining with the King and probably talking over African matters, and later on there is to be a tattoo of 12 military bands and a torchlight procession.

To-morrow afternoon he starts aboard the yacht Hohenzollern for the Isle of Wight, off which he will arrive about noon on Monday, amid a mighty salute from forts and ironclads, which it is estimated will cost the British taxpayers about £500 for gunpowder. He will land at the little town of Cowes, the headquarters of British yachtmen. The Prince of Wales and other members of the British Royal Family, not including the Battenbergs, however, will welcome him at the landing stage, and on driving to Osborne House he will find Queen Victoria waiting at the front door to receive him, an arrangement rendered necessary by court rules and the royal lady's rheumatism.

Cowes, which has been decorated to order, will be signally honored, for a great state banquet in honor of the imperial visitor is to take place in its Town Hall, because there is not a room large enough for the purpose in Osborne House. The dinner, however, will be cooked by the Queen's chefs and served on gold plate specially brought from Windsor Castle. A strong force of police has been told off to guard the precious things, and detectives swarm the place.

HEROINE OF THE HOUR.

Lady Dunlo is All the Rage Just Now in Certain Circles.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Lady Dunlo having issued triumphant from the divorce court, is the heroine of the hour in impolite society. On the evening of the day the suit was decided she attended the two music halls where her sister Flo was billed, and sitting prominently in a stage box, was cheered most enthusiastically on both occasions, and when Mademoiselle Flo sang a chaste ballade with the refrain "He lost it," the audience went wild with delight. Augustus Harris promptly engaged her ladyship the same evening to sing in the next Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane, and though all the music hall managers have since been endeavoring to secure her services in the interval, her price is too high for them.

George Lewis informs me that nothing has yet been done to provide for Lady Dunlo by her noble father-in-law, Earl Clanearty, and that she is compelled to earn her living on the stage. She is much delighted with the notoriety she has obtained, and has publicly expressed her opinion that Sir James Hannen, the most dignified and austere Judge on the English bench, before whom Lord Dunlo's suit was tried, is a dear old chap.

TO ABOLISH A SINECURE.

The Snap for Which the Duke of Cambridge Draws £1,000 a Year.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—The Duke of Cambridge, Queen Victoria's cousin and Commander-in-chief of the British army, is honorary colonel of the grenadier guards, recently banished for insubordination, and, despite the adjective draws the salary of about £1,000 a year attached to the post. A daring Radical member of Parliament presumed to ask the Secretary for War whether the royal duke was not responsible in some measure for the indiscipline of the regiment for commanding which he is handsomely paid.

The Secretary replied: "His Royal Highness, like all other honorary colonels, is in no way responsible for the discipline and efficiency of the regiment." A strong effort will now be made to have these sinecures abolished.

FASTS FOR A LIVING.

The Record Has Just Been Broken by a Mysterious Frenchman.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Alexander Jacques, a French gentleman who fasts for a living to-day took his first meal in 42 days on the stage of Westminster Aquarium, and thus secures the record. At the conclusion of his fast his pulse was 60, his temperature 90. His weight 42 days ago was 138 pounds and 2 ounces, and he has lost 28 pounds and 13 ounces.

He has fasted once before for 30 days and claims that he is enabled to fast almost any length of time by the use of a powder, the ingredients of which are a secret. During the fast at the aquarium he has taken 2¼ ounces of this powder.

AN ACT OF PATRIOTIC FOLLY.

Is the Way Portugal Explains the Seizure of a British Vessel.

LISBON, August 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Senhor Navarro referred to the seizure of the steamer James Stephenson, belonging to the British African Lakes Company, as an act of patriotic folly. The Minister of Marine replied that Lieutenant Continho, in seizing the vessel, had committed a breach of discipline, and must be dealt with by the tribunals.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN SPAIN.

Portugal Establishing a Rigid Quarantine Along the Frontier.

LISBON, August 2.—Cholera has appeared in the Spanish Province of Badajose on the Portuguese frontier. A rigorous cordon has been established on the frontier by the Portuguese authorities.

A New Book by Titled Authors.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2. — The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are about to retire from the world to the inspiring seclusion of the Scotch Highlands in order to write a book about India, whence they have just returned. The budding authors have been preceded by a big parcel of books of reference.

The Conversion of an Atheist.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, August 2.—The *Germania*, an organ of the Vatican, asserts that the Vienna poet Bauernfeld, a pronounced atheist, now on his death bed, has returned to the Catholic faith, having taken back whatever he said against religion to the satisfaction of the Archbishop.

HUMOR AND PATHOS

Elicited by the Census Inquiry Into Mortgage Indebtedness.

THE FATAL DOCUMENTS SIGNED

To Pay for the Funeral Expenses of a Husband or to Secure

A DIVORCE FROM A FAITHLESS WIFE.

The Postal Card Population of a Number of Pennsylvania Towns.

Many curious replies have been secured by that department of the census which is investigating mortgages. The reasons given for the contraction of the debt are both various and novel. The first count of a number of towns in this vicinity has been completed.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Census Office has made a count of a few of the towns in the Tenth Pennsylvania district from the postal card returns of the enumerators. The figures thus obtained are not to be taken as the official figures, but the final results will not vary very greatly from those here given. If anything they will be larger, for the reason that a postal card may have been lost during transmission through the mails or from some other similar cause.

According to this count the city of McKeesport has made a very gratifying increase in her population. There are now accredited to it 20,452 people, while in 1880 it had only 8,212, showing a gain of 12,140, or about 140 per cent. To this the Census Office people usually add 5 per cent to make up for missing returns, so that McKeesport's population is estimated at 21,462.

OTHER PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS.

By this same count Oil City is given a population of 10,974, a gain of 3,659 above the returns of ten years ago, when there were only 7,315 people there. It may be added here that steps are being taken to extend the free postal delivery system in Oil City.

In the case of New Castle the postal cards give a result of 13,380 people as against 8,418 in 1880, which means an increase of 5,522, or more than 50 per cent in the ten years. The town of Erie does not show up so well. Her population is given as 31,803, according to this count. In 1880 it was 27,737, so that her gains have been 4,066. The official count will add slightly to this.

Youngstown, O., has done wonderfully well, having more than doubled its population during the decade. In 1880 it had 15,435 inhabitants, and now it is credited with 34,372, an increase of 18,937, or about 120 per cent. Although these figures are not exact, they are sufficiently so to give an idea of the manner in which Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio are rapidly increasing in importance and in population.

Incidentally to nothing in particular it may be stated that it has been ascertained that there are 18,166 Chinese residents in San Francisco.

THE MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

For months past a large force of special agents, under the supervision of Mr. George K. Holmes, has been engaged in taking from the records of counties and cities the recorded mortgages of private individuals and corporations. The names of the mortgagers and their addresses are obtained only, however, in certain counties throughout the country, where the inquiry will be made complete.

Then letters are addressed to those persons, asking the following questions: "Was this mortgage fully paid January 1, 1890? If not fully paid, how much was due upon the principal January 1, 1890? Was this mortgage made to secure part of purchase money, to make improvements, or for what other purpose; or, if made to renew a previous mortgage, what was the debt originally created for?"

In cases where no answers are received special agents will be sent out to obtain the information by calling upon the persons. Of course, this method will not be followed in every county in every State. That would involve not only a large expenditure of money but also occupy a long period of time.

A BASIS FOR ESTIMATES.

This detailed inquiry will, therefore, be confined to 107 counties, which are scattered throughout the country, and the conditions as ascertained then will form a broad basis upon which the entire mass of statistics can rest. Every day Mr. Holmes receives replies to his circulars, and the correspondence gives some curious glimpses of human nature, as well as of life in the different sections of the country.

One man states that his friend shot a negro, and the mortgage was incurred in raising the money to bail him out of jail and for lawyers' fees. Another one writes: "Borrowed money for general use on account of failure in crops, and I reckon," he adds, with Southern naiveness, "you'll think I am a d—d bad manager, but there are plenty more in the same fix. Misery loves company."

A very large and ample explanation seems to be that offered by the man who wrote that he had a mortgage of $400 put on his house to pay debts contracted in raising a family of 10 children. In the exuberance of his joy that he was able to report no mortgage, one man writes: "All settled, God bless your good soul."

A TARIFF KICKER.

A Western farmer groaning under a mortgage of $1,800 relieves his mind by writing that the debt was contracted for "the purpose of enabling me to pay tariff on the things I have to buy and to make up for the losses I sustained by reason of non-exportation of the things I have to sell."

In California a Chinaman was found who had given a fellow countryman a mortgage on his property of $200, agreeing to pay interest at the rate of 60 per cent.

An aspiring politician in the West risked $100 on his political success. He confesses to the Census Office that it was to pay expenses of election. At the close, however, he writes the word "busted," which indicates that he lost the election as well as the money. In attempting to explain that his mortgage of nearly $5,000 was a renewal of an old one, a Western farmer does not refrain from adding: "Give us free coinage of silver, enlarge our circulating medium and we can pay our debts."

A REBUKE TO CURIOSITY.

One man confesses that he had paid the mortgage and that he has the release in his safe, where he intends to retain it, so that the curiosity of his neighbor will not be gratified by knowing that he paid it. Another man justifies his going into debt by explaining that the money raised by the mortgage, amounting to $110, was "to make home pleasant by purchasing an organ to keep my boy at home, which proved a success, for which I am proud."

A pathetic case of extreme poverty is indicated by a mortgage recorded in a Southwestern State amounting to $14. The indebtness has been on record about five years, and during that period the debtor had managed to pay only about $6. The person giving the mortgage was a widow, and she states that she used the money to pay the funeral expenses of her husband.

An ante-bellum debt is accounted for by a man who states that the money was used to pay for negroes purchased by his father before the war. Perhaps the most remarkable explanation was given by a man who stated that he was obliged to borrow the money to pay the damages in a suit brought against him for alienating the affections of another man's wife. He couldn't refrain from adding the triumphant words: "I have her."

MORE PECULIAR REASONS.

Domestic infelicity is given as the cause of another man's misfortune. He states that he raised the money to pay the expenses in a divorce suit, by which he got rid of an unfaithful wife. One of the correspondents tersely explains that his mortgage of $140 was incurred in the attempt to pay for two sets of false teeth.

This inquiry is independent of the special inquiry which Mr. Holmes will make and which is known as the farm and home investigation. This will be based upon the census schedules, but will only include farms and homes occupied by the owners, which are mortgaged. It is supposed that there are from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons in this country who will be included in this inquiry.

An effort will be made in accordance with the act of Congress to ascertain certain how much of the mortgage was unpaid June 1, the value of the farm or house, the rate of interest, and the object for which the indebtedness was incurred. The results of this investigation will be looked forward to with great interest by labor organizations, single tax advocates, the farmers, and by every one interested in social problems.

LIGHTNER.

STEEL RAIL TARIFF.

ONE OF THE SUBJECTS OF DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Southern Assertions as to the Labor Cost Speedily Repelled by Northern Members—Two Republicans Vote With the Democrats on an Amendment.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Platt repelled and denounced an assertion made by Mr. George to the effect that while the duty on steel rails was $11 a ton the labor in producing the article cost only $1 54. He supposed that the Senator believed what he said, though no school boy would believe it. But the fact was that if the production of a ton of steel rails cost $24, the labor portion of that cost was not only $1 54, but ten times that amount. Mr. Hewitt had put his foot on that misrepresentation in the House of Representatives in a way that ought to be remembered by Democratic Senators.

Mr. Hawley ridiculed the solemnity with which Mr. George had intimated that the people at the North were living over a volcano, and said that if he would make such a speech in New England he would be considered as supplementing a negro minstrel company for the amusement of his hearers.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, supported Mr. George's statement about steel rails. He also spoke on the chinaware matter, apropos of which, and of the question of trusts, he read from to-day's papers a report from Findlay, O., as to the purchase by an English syndicate of various glass works in Findlay, Bellaire, Columbus, Fostoria, and other towns; and he said that the effect of tariff legislation was to encourage such trusts and syndicates.

Mr. Reagan, in discussing the general question of protection, spoke of the organization of farmers' alliances and workingmen's associations, that were protesting against class legislation and plundering laws. He warned Senators that such a movement was not to be ignored. At 5 o'clock Mr. Aldrich, intending to move an adjournment, proposed that the vote on the pending question be taken on Monday without further discussion.

"Take a vote now. We are ready. We are always ready to vote as soon as discussion is over," were the responses from several Senators on the Democratic side.

Mr. Aldrich did not think there was a quorum present, but he was willing to try. The vote was taken on Mr. Vest's amendment, and the result was yeas 17, nays 20. No quorum. Messrs. Paddock and Plumb voted aye with the Democrats. The Senate then adjourned.

DR. WALKER WANTS $10,000.

The War Services Which She Now Asks Congress to Pay For.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—On July 24 Senator Evarts introduced a bill for the relief of Dr. Mary E. Walker. The records of the War Department do not go far toward substantiating her claim for $10,000. They state that she was professionally examined and nominally commissioned as an acting assistant surgeon. She was assigned to duty as nominal acting assistant surgeon with the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, then in the front, so that she might have a chance to go through the lines and get information of the enemy. Her intrepidity is well known to the Army of the Cumberland. Her self-assigned duty as a scout compelled her to masquerade for the first time in men's attire. In that dress she was captured, but the discovery of her sex saved her from being hanged as a spy.

She was sent to Richmond and while imprisoned she endured all the hardships of the other prisoners. She was sent north in August, 1864, and soon afterward was placed in charge of the female prison at Louisville. She now draws a pension of $20 a month. She is almost blind and is obliged to use most powerful glasses to see. Added to that infirmity, she has lately broken her leg, and is suffering much pain. It is doubtful whether Congress will give the sum she asks, although it has been approved by the War Claims Committee of the House four times. She did, for a woman, perform excellent service, and there are many claims on the calendars of both houses that are less meritorious than Dr. Mary Walker's.

BLAIR'S MOTION LAID TO REST.

The Republicans Not Ready to Consider the Question Just Yet.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 2.—It seems that Mr. Blair introduced his resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report a rule providing for the calling of the previous question without consulting with his Republican colleagues, and it gave them something of a shock to have the question thrust upon them thus suddenly when they were not prepared to deal with it as they would like to. However the matter may end, the Republican leaders in the Senate have not as yet succeeded in getting the approval of all the Senators on their side to the proposition for the previous question. Their policy is to say as little as possible on this subject at present, and to await developments.

Therefore the motion of Mr. Blair was a surprise to his colleagues, and they did not breathe easy until they had the resolution safely in the hands of the Committee on Rules. They feared that a discussion might be provoked which would last for a month or more, and that whatever weakness there is in the party line would be disclosed. The pressure from the House and from the outside is something tremendous, however, and it is probable the sticklers for precedent will be brought to a sense of what is more important than any precedent, and that is to get into a condition in which they can do business and stop talking.

Robbed of $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—J. L. Mayer, who lives at 1523 Washington avenue, had stolen from his room last night $40,000 worth of mining stocks and a small amount of cash. Negotiations on the stocks will be stopped.

A FIGHTING CHANCE

Even Now to Again Delay the Execution of Murderer Kemmler.

POSSIBLE PLEA OF INSANITY.

The Prisoner Has Been Acting Very Strangely for Some Time Past.

AN INJUNCTION MAY BE OBTAINED

By the Westinghouse People Against the Use of Their Apparatus.

There are still a great many persons who do not believe Kemmler will be executed by electricity this week, It is hinted that a plea of insanity may be entered as a last resort. Others assert that an appeal will be made to the courts to prevent the use of the dynamo for such a purpose.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUBURN, August 2.—The coming execution of Kemmler by electricity at the State prison here, is the one thing talked about in Auburn now. Auburn people however, have a strange but very positive conviction that Kemmler will not be executed after all. Although every apparent legal resource has been exhausted in his behalf, and although the courts of last resort have decided against him over and over again, people here seem to think that the powerful interests which have befriended Kemmler thus far will yet find some ingenious pretext on which to save him.

There is a very common belief in Auburn that the Westinghouse Company will endeavor to get an injunction enjoining Warden Durston from using at Kemmler's execution the electrical dynamo which, it is alleged, was procured by Harold P. Brown for the State under false pretenses. There are lawyers who believe that such an injunction might be secured, but the weight of legal opinion is against this.

THE PRISONER'S SANITY.

There is more serious danger of delay in the execution because of an application which may be made for a commission to inquire into Kemmler's sanity. The unquestionable fact of Kemmler's weak and frightened condition has caused talk to spring up in Auburn that he has really been frightened into insanity.

A DISPATCH reporter has made a pretty thorough investigation on this point, and he is convinced that there is really no strong basis for the insanity theory. Still there is no doubt that of late Kemmler has been acting strangely. He has had long periods of silence, never saying a word. Then he has talked volubly and in an odd manner. He has not slept well and has muttered and mumbled in his sleep.

Recently he has had bad dreams and "visions." While he may only be shamming and may not be crazy, even if he is not shamming there is no doubt but that he is in a bad way, and it would not be surprising if he really did go crazy before he was killed. Of course, if Kemmler's friends should go into court with affidavits setting forth that he was insane, most judges would feel called upon to appoint a commission to inquire into his sanity.

A POSSIBLE DELAY.

That would mean another long delay. One man who is about as scared as Kemmler is Warden Durston. The Warden is afraid that the electrical current to be produced at the execution will be either too strong or not strong enough. He is afraid that Kemmler may make a struggle when the time comes to kill him. He is afraid that something dreadful will happen, anyway.

It is a fact that the recent tests which Electrician Barnes made of the death apparatus showed that the apparatus was not in the most satisfactory order. The lights of the incandescent lamps, by means of which the strength of the current was shown, flickered and wobbled and did not "show up" well at all. The volt meter was, in fact, found to be out of order, and Warden Durston had to pack off to New York to get it fixed.

The Warden was very sorry that Chapleau, the murderer, who was to have been executed at Dannemora, was not killed before Kemmler was. The Warden carried his death chair and other apparatus to the Dannemora prison and hustled around there with great cheerfulness, putting the machine up. It was a great blow to him when Chapleau was pardoned.

MISTAKEN SENTIMENT.

A great deal of maudlin sentimentality has been experienced over the conduct of Mrs. Durston in the Kemmler business. Kemmler's "conversion, etc.," have been ascribed entirely to Mrs. Durston's efforts. As a matter of fact Mrs. Durston has seen Kemmler twice only since he was last sentenced. She has not taken much interest in him, and her ministrations to him have not been such at any time as to require any especial comment.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., says: C. R. Barnes, of this city, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm, will have charge of the execution of Kemmler at Auburn prison. That is, he will superintend the electrical machinery and see that the proper connections are made. He said to-night that the Attorney General has advised Warden Durston that in case the Westinghouse people enjoin him from using their dynamo in the execution of Kemmler he should give bonds and go on and use the dynamo.

The visitors who are to be present at the execution will be invited to appear at the prison on Tuesday morning, but it is not positively known that the execution will take place that day. The operation of turning on the fatal current will simply consist of a quick movement of a lever—the quicker the better—and the current is to remain closed only an instant.

NOT THE EXECUTIONER.

Superintendent Barnes said: "I see it is stated in the papers in a dispatch from Auburn that I am to close the switch which sends the current to the chair in which Kemmler is to be executed. That is not so. My duty is to regulate the current at one switch. Another person will close a second switch which will send the current which I have regulated to the chair."

Mr. Barnes said further that the arrangements made for the execution are very rigid. No newspaper men will be admitted, except the reporters of the two press associations. Warden Durston has every detail complete. Mr. Barnes was at Auburn to-day, and saw that all the electrical appliances were in shape.

"I hope," said he, "that the Westinghouse people will secure an injunction and prevent the execution from taking place. I am sick of the whole business. The Westinghouse Company has spent thousands of dollars in fighting this execution, any still has a fighting chance.

FERTILIZER FIRM IN TROUBLE.

Liabilities Placed at $400,000, but Their Assets Are Nominally Greater.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The New York creditors of S. H. S. Miller & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers at Newark, N. J., have been called to a meeting Tuesday next. The firm is said to be temporarily embarrassed for ready money.

The company's liabilities are reported to be about $400,000, and their nominal assets are largely in excess of this sum.

THIRTY ARE DEAD

AS A RESULT OF INTENSE HEAT AT CHICAGO.

Men and Horses Dropping on the Streets—The Mercury 97 in the Shade and 118 in in the Sun—The Worst for Three Years—A Terrible Night.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 2.—Chicago has sweltered and groaned under many a hot sun this summer, but the heat to-day eclipsed anything experienced here since the flames of the big fire swept over the city. The heat of one month ago, when nearly 1,000 people were prostrated, did not compare with the fiendish glare of the sun to-day. From the seventies the mercury crawled up to 94°, and then to 96°, and finally to 99°.

The wind came from the southwest and it was like the breath of a furnace. It stifled people and sent them to their knees in all parts of the city. Many mechanics were forced to leave their work. On Warren avenue the sun beat down so fiercely that two painters fell from the scaffolding upon which they were working and were picked up in a dying condition. They were taken to a hospital. Not since the memorable Sunday of three years ago, when 100 people were killed by the sun, have the streets been as deserted as they were to-day. It was courting death to walk a half dozen blocks. Where there was no shade and where the reflected heat reached its maximum big thermometers registered 118°. Casualties resulting from such terrific heat are being reported every moment. Men and horses were prostrated in all parts of the city. A German, known only as "Joe," and Joseph Rudkosski were prostrated on the Northside. Neither can live through the night.

At 9 o'clock to-night it was estimated that 60 people had been sunstruck during the day. Thirty of these will die. The mortality among horses was appalling. They fell everywhere, and the dead carts of the Health Department was kept running all day in order to drag the carcasses from the streets and alleys. Many dead horses still remain where they fell. The heat to-night is unbearable. Thousands of people are sleeping out of doors in a furnace breeze which is still blowing from the prairies in the southwest. At 9 o'clock to-night the big thermometer on Fifth avenue registered 90°.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

Colonel Bridgeland Believed That Harrison Owed Him Some Recognition.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—A prominent Republican says to-night that Colonel Bridgeland, late Consul to Havre, died of a broken heart, resulting from his treatment by President Harrison.

"A few months ago I had a long confidential talk with Colonel Bridgeland. He said: 'I have been a Harrison supporter for years. When the campaign opened which closed with Harrison's election to the Presidency I gave the first $1,000 to the fund which was raised. At the convention in Chicago I worked night and day for Harrison until he was nominated, and from that day until the election I worked for him tirelessly. My friends thought I was entitled to some recognition from the administration, and, more because of their wishes than my own, I asked to be made Consul General at Paris. I was put off, and finally the place was given to another man. Then I asked for my old place as Consul at Havre; that, too, was refused me. One day I went to the White House and had a talk with the President, and he told me he had nothing for me. I was astounded and came away, though I told him before leaving that I wished him well." As Colonel Brigeland finished his recital his eyes overflowed with tears.

THE HARRISONS AT CRESSON.

Expected to Arrive Next Week—Plenty of Bedrooms There.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA., August 2.—President Harrison's sojourn at Cresson during the greater part of the months of August and September is now a fixed fact. The Presidental household will leave their Cape May Point cottage about the 15th instant and take up their residence for the balance of the summer in their beautiful mountain home and the President himself it is expected, will follow within a week.

Because of the excellent facilities of communication existing between Cresson and Washington the President will practically transfer his office to his cottage here, only going to Washington as the exigencies of public business require. The Parke cottage, which President Harrison rented some time ago from Mrs. Parke, of Pittsburg, has been thoroughly overhauled and is now ready for occupancy. A grove of splendid trees give a grateful shade to the broad veranda and flowers bloom on the sloping lawn. It contains six bed chambers beside servants' rooms, a reception room, spacious dining apartments and a cozy study for the master.

The wife and daughter of Private Secretary Halford have been here for the past few weeks and Mr. Halford is expected to join them to-morrow.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

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