A DAY OF BLACK ART.

Chautauqua Assemblies Listen to Able Lectures by Noted Men on the

TWO CRAZES OF THE PERIOD

Illustrating the Danger of the Reckless Practice of Hypnotism

TEARING UP THE SPIRITUALISTS.

Dr. M. C. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, Exposes Their Tricks.

LAKEWOOD FULL OF LIFE AND GAIETY

Chautauqua feasted on mysteries yesterday. The pastor of a Cincinnati Baptist Church first explained the dangers of hypnotism when practiced by inexperienced persons, and then exposed the tricks of the Spiritualists. The latter were very angry. Chautauqua has on her festive garments.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., August 2.—The morning lecture at the Ampitheater was in itself good enough to make up a day's programme. "Hypnotism" was the subject, ably discussed by Dr. M. C. Lockwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, O.

"Within the past year our subject has been made very popular," he said. "The newspaper has found in it great resources for sensation, and has added to the facts the wonders of a most fertile imagination. In one way the lecturer is weakened by the newspaper reports, in that if he adheres closely to his own experiments and gives nothing but the truth, he appears tame beside the marvels with which the gullible public has been entertained. In another way he is helped, for the exaggerations make him more bold to tell all he has learned. At first it was only with great caution that we hinted at the possibilities of the practice of hypnotism, lest our good should be spoken of as evil.

UNEXPLAINED PHENOMENA.

"What men have called supernatural are phenomena which they could not explain. The natural is what men have discovered about the supernatural. Natural law is what we have found out about the supernatural will. God reigns. To find out how He makes the reverent soul more reverent, fills the heart with awe and makes our life a very serious matter.

"Hypnotism has revealed that there was wisdom in abandoning any effort to identify sensation with consciousness at any point. There is a relation and one which can be thrown out of gear. Thus far we can go into a definition of what hypnotism does; it does not change consciousness from one kind to another, as is held by some, but perverts its normal or harmonious relations to the senses. To assert more is to enter upon speculation—a task too great for our present purpose, and one which the present ignorance of the nervous system renders not only difficult, but vain. We may venture that if the nerves are the vehicles of the spiritual, we may find that hypnotism will reveal the supremacy of spirit over physical sensations, a theory which, if true, will unravel the mystery of demonology in the New Testament along the very lines suggested by Maurice in his treatise on the Gospel of the Kingdom by Luke. Has not human thought been too materialistic; taking on the color of the age? Concerned with wrestling with flesh and blood, we have forgotten the battle with the unseen powers of evil about us.

AN ANCIENT PRACTICE.

"The practice of hypnotism is not a recent one. In the shades and graves of ancient pagan temples the priests performed many cures of disease and produced deep sleep and prophetic dreams. It can be traced amid the cults of India, and solves the mystery of the horrible witchcraft period of American and English history. It accounts for the persistent belief of many in clairvoyance, ghosts and charms, and for the cures wrought by medical empiricism in many ages. Faith and prayer cures belong to this category, and so-called mind-reading is to be classed under the same head. It has had more to do with the extension of diseases than it has been credited with. The measure of its good is probably commensurate with the measure of its evil.

"The method of producing hypnosis, or nerve sleep, as it is called, varies according to the fancy of the operator. It is not uniform even in the same operator. The end to be sought is to secure an impression on the subject. When the impression is once made clear and definite there is little trouble in

COMPLETING THE PROCESS.

"Sometimes holding the hand of a subject, and pressing upon some spot in the wrist, I suggest that there will be a tingling sensation in the elbow. If you can surround your subjects with a feeling of mystery and inspire in them the expectation of being subjects you will add to the probabilities of your success. To argue with them or arouse antagonism is to generally insure failure.

"Persons who are in no way antagonistic or argumentive are easiest to hypnotize. You cannot hypnotize a fool. Once in your control you can make them do anything you wish, good or evil. They will commit murder with impunity. The most truthful person, if told to tell a falsehood at a certain hour to-morrow, will do it. There is no limit to our control over them. I have given a lady all the symptoms of pneumonia and high fever when in this state.

A CASE IN POINT.

"A young lady was given a toy pistol which we made her understand was loaded and she shot ruthlessly at friends and acquaintances upon our command. Giving her a paper dagger I said, 'Here is a steel dagger; take it and kill him,' and I pointed so a very dear gentleman friend. At first the struck at him lightly, but when commanded she hit him with a force that nearly threw him over. We pointed to an emerald on his shirt bosom, 'See you have dangerously stabbed him. Look at the blood. What shall we do?'

"'Better send for the doctor,' was the cool reply.

"'But you have killed him. He is going to die.'

"'I know it,' she said.

"When told after awakening of what she had done she could remember nothing. The next day, however, when again in a trance, she told the whole story of her dream with absolute correctness."

SPIRITUALISTS IN TROUBLE.

The Spiritualists at Chautauqua were in hot water to-day. For once they were in a position where they could "account for that; he is a fraud and a deceiver," and this is what one or two persons said concerning Dr. M. C. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, who last evening performed the various phenomena of the spirit and to-night gave an expose of the way he did it. The Spiritualists called his tricks a fraud, and that was precisely what it was, and what the doctor claims all communications of the so-called spirits are.

Mr. Lockwood showed how the medium produced all the common phenomena and as a clincher offered $100 to any medium in the country who would perform a trick that he could not discover. He wrote upon a slate, which was bound together by cord in the dark cabinet, and did it by means of an ebony wedge driven between the frames and a thin sheet-like piece of steel that contained a pencil. He had a gentleman write a word upon a piece of paper, then burned the paper in his presence, and presently came out from his room with the word written in blood-red letters on his bare arm.

BY SLEIGHT OF HAND.

While the gentleman was doubling up the paper Mr. Lockwood, with his hand under his coat, folded up one of like size and shape, and by a trick of palmistry, changed them without the knowledge of the author, burning the bogus one. He did all the rapping and noise trick by aid of an accomplice without it being known by a large crowd of gentlemen present on the stage. Everything he did by simple legerdemain after the style of a Keller or a Herrmann.

He said that there was no sanctification or atonement about Spiritualism. It was first investigation, second mystification, third dupe. The trick of mediums who told persons with whom they were unacquainted all about themselves and dead relatives was done by means of a ledger called the "Dead Book," in which are kept minute details secured by an accomplice. Again, you meet a medium in Chautauqua, and he directs you to some fellow trickster in Pittsburg. Immediately after you leave him he collects everything he can concerning you, and sends it in short telegraphic cypher statement to his friend in the "Smoky City," who greets you on your arrival with a full account of your ancestry, dead friends, your occupation, etc., for the sum of $10 or so.

SIMPLY A FRAUD.

The doctor struck the point when he said (answered by round upon round of applause), "The whole thing is a fraud." He takes great interest in the Spiritualistic gentlemen, and strives to keep up with their new tricks.

Again was a Chautauqua audience disappointed in the non-appearance of the speaker. Many came here from other points to hear an oration by that eloquent Kentuckian and able Democratic leader, Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The Hon. Albion W. Tourgee took his place and read from some of his novels. The people did not like this second failure and the Assembly should be careful not to repeat it. At all events they should have Mr. Breckinridge here before close of session. To-day was intended to be missionary day, but owing to a misunderstanding only one meeting was held, that in the hall, a small one, to consider the Bible in missions.

Lakewood is gay to-night, gayer than ever before. Two great hops are taking place at the hotels. The music is excellent and the costumes swell. Every one is talking of the "military," who come to this stylish resort next week.

ARMENIANS IN AMERICA

Protest Against the Outrages Recently Inflicted by the Turkish Troops.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Armenian colony in the city of New York and adjacent cities held a large meeting to-night and discussed the Turkish outrages against the Armenians. Dr. M. S. Gabriel, President of the colony, was the principal speaker. He said that the recent massacre of 400 Armenians by the Turks was a blow against Armenians the world over. The massacre and the consequent resignation of the two Armenian ministers and the Armenian patriarch, the speaker said, had severed the ties between the Turkish Empire and the Armenians. War was declared by the Turkish Government against the Armenian nation and would go on until the Armenians became Russians or an independent State.

The Armenian colony in the United States is growing in number and power, and the Armenians were right to expect from the Armenian colony an effective movement in favor of the Armenian cause. Dr. Gabriel suggested that a petition be sent by the colony to the President of the United States, calling his attention to the Turkish outrages against the Armenians, and asking him to direct the American Minister at Constantinople to do all he could for the Armenian cause. The meeting decided to send such a petition to President Harrison.

A TRAMP'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Nearly Lynched by a Mob for Assaulting a Catholic Clergyman.

RACINE, WIS., August 2.—Dragged through the streets by a rope about his neck, which threatened to cut off his existence, in the hands of a frenzied mob, Adam Young, of Emmetsville, Ind., a professional tramp, had a narrow escape to-day from lynching.

The cause of Young's rough treatment was a brutal assault made upon the Rev. Father Fessler, of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at the home of the clergyman about noon to-day. Young went to the door of the priest's home and demanded something to eat. Before Father Fessler could dodge, the tramp struck him on the neck. The priest ran out the back door, with Young in pursuit. The clergyman was overtaken by his assailant, knocked down, pounded in the face, and his nose smashed. By this time a crowd had congregated. Some one shouted, "Hang the brute." A rope was placed around the neck of the tramp, and but for the timely arrival of policemen, he would have been dangling in the air from a large tree near by. Young was placed in jail.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOR.

Two of the Crew of a Government Dredger Supposed to be Drowned.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 2.—While the Danish steamship Norge of the Thingvalla line bound in was coming out of the Swash channel into the main ship channel at 6 o'clock this evening she ran into the Government dredger Advance, cutting her to the water line. The Advance sank within ten minutes. The Norge immediately lowered a life boat and rescued two of the dredger's crew who were struggling in the water.

Captain A. E. Gould and 17 of the dredger's crew were picked up by the tug Reliance. The crew numbered 21 men all told. Seventeen were landed at Atlantic Highlands and two were brought up to quarantine by the Norge. The two unaccounted for are supposed to have been drowned.

ANOTHER HUNGARIAN MURDER.

The Miners Greatly Excited and Threatening to Lynch the Slayer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GREENSBURG, PA., August 2.—A Hungarian named John Dunco was murdered to-night at the little town of Whitney, in the vicinity of Latrobe. The crime was committed by Andrew Sherskey, who sank a pick into his breast. Sherskey and Mike Sabeo, who was implicated in the killing, were arrested. They will be brought here and committed to jail in the morning.

The excitement in the mining settlement is intense and threats are being made against the families of the prisoners by their fellow countrymen. Coroner Hammer is holding an inquest. The prisoners are respectable-looking Huns and speak good English.

The Cottage by the Sea.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAPE MAY, August 2.—McKeen, the gentleman who had charge of the presentation of the cottage to the President, now states that Mr. Harrison has paid $10,000 for the building and furniture.

HARRISON'S GUEST.

BLAINE IS ENJOYING THE OCEAN BREEZE AT CAPE MAY.

Quite a Distinguished Party Takes a Pleasant Yacht Trip—The President's Chum, General Sewell, on Hand—Plans for the Next Few Days.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAPE MAY, August 2.—This day has been most pleasantly spent by the distinguished visitors. This morning the President came over from Cape May Point to Congress Hall. It was between 10 and 11, while Secretary Blaine was at breakfast. While the President was waiting, General Sewell and Enoch Pratt, the Baltimore millionaire, joined him. The President and Mr. Blaine then held an informal reception lasting some 20 minutes. They were several times applauded before they left the hotel in company with General Sewell, and drove off to the Presidental cottage at Cape May Point. At 12 o'clock the steam launch Juno, of Philadelphia, left the steamboat Republic's wharf with the following on board: President and Mrs. Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, Baby McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mrs. Dimmick, Rev. Dr. Scott, General and Mrs. Sewell, Wm. J. Sewell the Misses Sewell, Robert Sewell, Wm. J. Sewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Boyd, Edw. C. Knight, of Philadelphia and J. H. Moser, the Washington artist, who is giving Mrs. Harrison lessons in painting and drawing. The party enjoyed a most pleasant glide over the waters of the Delaware Bay, and visited the Delaware breakwater inside of the stone wall which cost the Government millions of dollars.

During the excursion Mr. Blaine told freely his admiration for Cape May and expressed himself as very much in love with what he has seen of the place. It is possible, but not probable, that he and the President will remain longer than they expected at the Cape. The return to the steamboat landing was made at 4 o'clock. Mr. Blaine accompanied the President's family to the cottage where he will be a guest during the remainder of his visit. To-morrow the President's family and Secretary Blaine will dine with General Sewell.

PITTSBURG CAPITALISTS

Are Backing a Chicago Electric Railroad With a Great Future Before It.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 2.—A syndicate of Pittsburg and Boston capitalists is backing the Chicago and Lake Shore Electric Railway, for which a license for incorporation was taken out at Springfield to-day, with F. L. Brooeks, C. H. Remy and George O. Fairbanks, of this city, mentioned among the incorporators. But little is known of the plans and purposes of the electric company beyond the fact that the road will probably be commenced early this fall. Ground will first be broken on the Northside, and the road then rapidly pushed to completion to the northern limit of Fort Sheridan, 25 miles north of Chicago, on the Lake Shore.

The line will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000. The articles of incorporation may mean either a surface or an elevated railway. The road opens a magnificent suburban district which has hitherto been neglected because of the vastly superior facilities for transportation on the Southside.

STAMPED AS PREMATURE.

Wheeling Manufacturers Know Nothing of the Glass Deal.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, August 2.—The telegram published from Findlay, O., throughout the country, this morning, to the effect that an English syndicate had purchased 34 table ware glass houses seems to have been decidedly premature according to Wheeling manufacturers, alleged to have been in the deal. Colonel August Rolff, of the Central Glass Works, the largest in Wheeling, who is managing the works in the temporary absence of President Scott, said to-night that no purchase of a Wheeling plant had been made. He said that requests had been received from promoters of the deal asking for signatures on the works, and general information as to the capital stock, output, value of works and capacity, but information desired had not yet been furnished.

Colonel Rolff did not say such a deal would not be made, but did say that the matter was in an incipient stage, and no one could tell the probable result.

INDIANS WANT TO DANCE.

If They are Stopped They Declare They Will Fight.

PARIS, TEXAS, August 2.—The Government authorities and the Iowa Indians have been engaged in controversy at Fort Sill for some time. It has grown out of an effort on the part of the Indian agent to prevent the annual sun dance of that tribe. The reason was that it demoralized the Indians and made them hard to control. This seems to be exactly what they want, and they insisted. They sent to Goodnight's ranch, in the Texas Panhandle, for a buffalo, and their slogan was "On with the dance." The agent was relentless and determined to stop at all hazards the dance, but the Indians declared that they would dance or fight.

In order to enforce the order and prevent trouble, two companies of soldiers were sent to the reservation and everything is quiet at present. The Indians are sullen and say they will still dance.

DUE TO A CABLE CAR.

Horses Become Frightened and Hurt the Driver Seriously.

Four horses attached to a heavy wagon belonging to Booth & Flinn became frightened at a cable car at the corner of Center and South Highland avenues last evening and ran off. They dashed down Center avenue, and when near the Catholic church the driver, William Langdon, pulled the frightened horses into a fence. He was thrown violently to the ground, receiving an ugly gash on the back of his head and also injuring his back.

The horses were badly cut about the legs and bodies. The wagon was wrecked.

AN EXCURSION BOAT WRECK

On a Rock That Has Often Been Grazed in the Past 20 Years.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 2.—The excursion steamer Mount Hope took about 700 passengers from this city to-day on her regular Block Island trip. Near the breakwater she struck a rock, but immediately cleared, reached the wharf and landed her passengers. The tide was unusually low to-day, or the steamer would not have struck. The same rock has been grazed several times in the past 20 years.

LIVED FORTY-THREE DAYS ON WATER.

Death of a Canadian Woman Who Suffered From Dyspepsia.

WINDSOR, ONT., August 2.—Mrs. Roderigo Valliniere is dead, after having fasted 43 days. She took sick in January last, and medical men said it was a case of dyspepsia. She kept growing worse, and for the last 43 days had refused to take a particle of food.

The only thing she could retain on her stomach was water, of which she would drink a couple of gallons daily.

Peculiar Suit for Damages.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 2.—Mrs. Fred Schulz, whose husband was killed by the escaped lunatic, W. Jagow, will begin suit against the Willard Asylum authorities and the State for $20,000 for negligence in allowing Jagow to escape. This, it is said, will test a new point of law.

ROYALTY A-VISITING.

Kaiser William Has a Love Feast With the King of the Belgians.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED.

Leopold to Become a Sleeping Partner in the Triple Alliance.

HEADING OFF HEBREW IMMIGRATION.

Russia Talks of Abolishing Judicial Transportation to Siberia.

Emperor William is paying a visit to his royal cousin Leopold, and the pair are fixing up several matters of importance to Europe generally. Germany has taken measures to prevent an influx of the Hebrews exiled by the Czar. Russia claims to be about to abolish transportation to Siberia as a judicial punishment.

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BERLIN, August 2.—Before starting for Ostend, on his way to England, yesterday noon, Emperor William held a council on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, which was attended by Chancellor von Caprivi and Ministers Miquel and Marschall. All three of the Ministers, accompanied by Herr von Bennigensen, who had been telegraphed for to confer with the Emperor on Thursday, returned to Berlin last evening.

The Hohenzollern left Wilhelmshaven preceded by the squadron of evolution to convey the Emperor to Ostend to visit King Leopold in response to the two visits he paid to the Court at Berlin. The political character of the meeting is undoubted. No conference with a ruling monarch that the Emperor has yet projected has been a mere courtesy. The progress of General Brialmont's plans for a chain of frontier fortresses and the relations of the Congo State to German East Africa claim the attention of the monarchs.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

King Leopld, who is debarred from actual adhesion to the Triple Alliance, is as strongly biased thereto as the Belgian policy permits. He knows that if disaster befell Germany in a war with France, Belgium would have small chances of being spared by the French. The personal esteem of the monarchs added to the cordiality of their meeting.

The Hohenzollern entered Ostend Harbor at 1:45 o'clock to-day. Immense crowds, including a host of German and English visitors, lined the quay. King Leopold, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, went on board the Hohenzollern, and effusive greetings were exchanged between the King and Emperor William and Prince Henry. The two monarchs then retired to the saloon of the Imperial yacht, where they remained in conversation for half an hour.

PLEASED WITH HIS RECEPTION

Afterward the Emperor went ashore, and after inspecting a guard of honor from the garrison, received the Belgian Minister and the staff of the German Legation. After the reception the Kaiser and King Leopold drove in a carriage to the summer palace, followed by Prince Henry and the Count of Flanders. The whole route was densely lined by spectators, and the cheering was incessant. Emperor William has telegraphed here that he was delighted with his reception.

Warnings had reached the Berlin police that the Anarchists of Liege, who are affiliated with the French Socialists, meant to make a hostile demonstration and if possible to attack the person of the Kaiser. This information caused extra precautions to be taken, and a force of German private police assisted the Belgian police. Nothing marred the enthusiasm of the welcome.

A ROYAL SLEEPING PARTNER.

Upon their arrival at the palace Prime Minister Barnaert, Prince de Chimay, Foreign Minister, and General Pontus, Minister of War, had talks with the Emperor. Ostend was everywhere en fete. In Brussels the choral societies will give a concert in the Kursaal, and the band of the guards will perform at the Casino. To-night there will be a torchlight procession, comprising military bands from Ghent, Antwerp, Namur and Brussels, and 1,800 soldiers bearing Japanese lanterns and other illuminated devices. Balls will be held and there will be a universal frolic till early morning. The local authorities arranged to have a numerous body of Brussels police to assist them. The Emperor's visit to Ostend will terminate on Monday.

Official expectation here will be quite at fault if the interview does not result in Belgium becoming a sleeping partner in the Triple Alliance.

BANQUET AND PROCESSION.

In the evening a banquet was given at the palace in honor of Emperor William. Besides King Leopold, the Count of Flanders and Prince Baldwin all the principal civil and military authorities and a number of ecclesiastical dignitaries were present. No toasts were offered.

After the banquet the Emperor appeared on the balcony and reviewed a torchlight procession. The people gave the Emperor a very enthusiastic reception.

RUSSIA IS NOT SINCERE.

A Sly Scheme to Hoodwink the World on the Siberian Outrages.

BERLIN, August 2.—The Russian papers announce that transportation to Siberia will be abolished as a judicial punishment. They omit to mention the fact that it will be maintained as now without a judicial sentence.

The latest notable instance of this kind is the case of the celebrated novelist, Glyeb Uspiensky. He was arrested at night, being taken from his bed, and was confined for a month in a secluded prison. Any knowledge of his whereabouts was refused his friends for a long time. Finally they were told he had been sent to Sartov, pending the pleasure of the police. It is supposed that his offense was writing a letter to the Czar in support of the memorandum sent his Majesty by Madame Tzebrikova.

Uspiensky holds a high literary position in Russia, where he is as prominent as is Daudet in France, or Howells in America. This, however, availed him nothing, for he was treated as a common criminal.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS ABROAD.

They Attend a Scientific Exhibition and Are Introduced to Chancellor Caprivi.

BERLIN, August 2.—A medical scientific exhibition, in connection with the International Medical Congress, opened at noon today in the Central Hall of the Exhibition buildings. A host of delegates to the congress were present. Dr. Lassar made the inaugural address. He welcomed the members to the congress and dilated upon the advantage of the exhibition, which, he said, made the results of scientific research the common property of humanity. Prof. Vocherow lead the cheering for the Emperor. A procession through the buildings closed the ceremony.

A number of American delegates attended yesterday's centenary of the Berlin Vetinary College. They were introduced to Chancellor Von Caprivi by Minister Herrfurth.

A Successful Surgical Operation.

PARIS, August 2.—A surgical operation has been performed upon General Saussier, Military Governor of Paris, who was critically ill and reported a few days ago to be dying. The operation afforded immediate relief.

KILLED BY FANATICS.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN SCORES THE ENGLISH TEMPERANCE LEADERS.

He Admits That the Government Made a Mistake in Presenting the Licensing Bill—He Upholds England's Foreign Policy and Ridicules Gladstone.

BIRMINGHAM, August 2.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in a speech here to-night, said that the Government had made a tactical mistake in introducing the licensing bill during a session that was crowded with business. The intentions of the Government, however, were good, and their proposals were reasonable and beneficent, and ought to have commanded the support of every temperance man. The proposals had, in fact, secured the support of the moderate friends of temperance, but the Government had been balked by the unexpected hostility of the temperance fanatics who were represented by the leaders of the United Kingdom Alliance, and, above all, by the unexpected development of a party spirit that sought every occasion to damage the Government in power. He could respect the sincerity of some of the opponents of the measure, but he could not say the same for their Gladstonian and Parnellite allies, because it was well known that the Parnellites were opposed to anything in the nature of even moderate temperance reform, while a majority of the Gladstonians was pledged to the hilt in favor of the compensation of publicans. The Government erred in not foreseeing these contingencies, but the temperance people had made a greater mistake in rejecting an opportunity which might not occur again for many years.

Mr. Chamberlain saw nothing to discourage the Unionists. The Government, he said, had conducted its administrative work with singular good fortune and success, and had raised England's influence higher than it had been for many years. Even the opposition did not dare to impugn the foreign policy of the Ministry. He ridiculed Mr. Gladstone for raising a "No Popery" cry regarding the mission of General Simmons, and claimed that Lord Salisbury in sending a regular mission to the Vatican and his Catholic fellows had acted in a more honorable and straightforward way than if he had employed an amateur, Mr. Errington, who might be rewarded with a Baronetcy or be disavowed later if party exigencies should require such an action. In conclusion he prophesied that at the next session the taxes would be further reduced and free education would be made universal.

NOT A VERY LARGE WHEAT CROP

In India, But no Serious Deficiency Reported in Any Province.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India has issued a final memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1889-90, based on final provincial reports. The memorandum observes that throughout the wheat growing area the rainfall seems to have been both sufficient and timely up to August or September, after which there was little or no rain except in March or April, when it was too late to benefit the crops. When sowing commenced the soil was unusually dry and was insufficiently moist when the crop was ripening. The sole exceptions to the above conditions were Bombay, Karnatha, which had heavy winter rains, and Scinde, where an inundation of the Indus was extremely favorable.

As regards the area and outturn of 1889-90 a comparison with the averages for the five years ending 1888-89 shows a falling off of both area and yield in every province excepting Scinde and Bengal. The latter is remarkable in exhibiting a smaller acreage, but a larger yield than the normal. Taking India as a whole, there is a decrease in the area of 1,500,000 acres, or 5.74 per cent, and in the outturn of 955,000 tons, or 13.16 per cent. As regards condition of stocks and probable exports, it is remarked that, generally speaking, stocks are not specially abundant anywhere. No serious deficiency, however, is reported from any province. On the whole it will be safe not to expect a larger export, but there is no reason to fear further serious falling off. The ton mentioned in this report is 37⅓ bushels of 60 pounds each.

THEIR ROYALTIES SQUABBLING

Over Who Shall be Placed Upon the Throne of Bulgaria.

BERLIN, August 2.—Family meetings will be held at Osborne to determine the question whether Prince Waldemar of Denmark or Prince Oscar of Sweden shall be placed upon the Bulgarian throne. Emperor William continues to favor Prince Oscar as the better choice, on the ground of his personal qualities. The Czar, hitherto opposed to having his brother-in-law the ruler of Bulgaria, now assents. The Greek royalties strongly object to Waldemar. King George has written to friends in the Danish and English courts that the election of his brother to the Bulgarian throne would raise a feeling of jealousy among the Greeks and would imperil the Duke of Sparta's succession to the throne of Greece.

The diplomats who are watching this family imbroglio probably hit the mark in attributing the Czar's choice of Prince Waldemar to keep the Balkan mess fermenting.

KEEPING THE HEBREWS OUT.

Germany Guarding Its Frontiers Against the Expected Emigration From Russia.

BERLIN, August 2.—Orders have been sent to the frontier customs posts and to the railways in Poland to watch for the threatened migration of Hebrews from Russia. The new Russian regulations, though not expressly aimed at the expulsion of the Hebrews, will tend to drive from the country vast bodies of artisans and the poorest farming Hebrews, who are largely settled in the frontier provinces.

The leading Hebrew firms in Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfort have communicated with representative Hebrews in London for the purpose of preparing relief for their distressed brethren. Letters from rabbis in Russia mention September as the period for enforcing the regulations. The dread of wholesale transportation to Siberia for failure to observe the edicts will impel the flight westward of many thousands of Hebrews.

A SOCIALIST CONGRESS

To Consider the Attitude of the Party Toward Strikes and Boycotts.

BERLIN, August 2.—A Socialist congress will be held at Halle on October 12. It will evolve a new programme for a reorganization of the press propaganda and for the attitude of the party toward strikes and boycotts.

Herren Bebel, Liebknecht Auer Singer and Grillenberger are the committee.

Germans Whip African Savages.

ZANZIBAR, August 2.—The German expeditiou to Mahenge has been successful. The Mafites have fled to Pangiri. The last rebel chief has submitted, and the pacification of the North province as far as Rufidge is achieved.

Going to See the Czar.

BERLIN, August 2.—Emperor William touches at Heligoland on the 10th inst., and is timed to reach Berlin on the 11th. He will pass three days with his family before starting for Russia.

Catholics to Discuss Labor.

BERLIN, August 2.—A Catholic congress will be held at Coblentz on August 24. It will deal chiefly with labor questions.

Miquel Goes to the Bundesrath.

BERLIN, August 2.—Herr Miquel has been appointed a delegate to the Bundesrath.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Entered by Ohio Citizens Against the Federal Election Bill.

THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL

Expresses His Views on the Subject in a Forcible Manner.

LETTERS FROM CLEVELAND AND BRICE.

Campbell, Converse, Harter and Captain Lee, a Republican, Speak.

An indignation meeting was held at Columbus last night to protest against the force bill. Letters were received from Cleveland, Thurman, Senator-elect Brice and others. A number of speeches were made, one by a Republican, and strong resolutions adopted.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Thurman Club, a Democratic organization, was held here to-night to protest against the passage of the Lodge Federal elections bill. For several weeks the club has been engaged in drumming up the faithful Bourbons, and they endeavored to make it more than local in its character by securing the attendance of gentlemen of national reputation, but this was a signal failure.

There was a crowd at the meeting, many of those in attendance being Republicans, who were present out of curiosity to hear what the speakers would say. It had been intimated that some of the speeches were loaded with dynamite, and this, with the sensational circulars that had been distributed through the city, resulted in bringing out a fair-sized audience.

THE OLD ROMAN ILL.

Judge Thurman was announced as the presiding officer but he sent a letter stating that severe illness confined him to his house, and he could only dictate briefly his views. His place as president of the meeting was taken by Mayor Bruck. Referring to the bill Judge Thurman, said,

I have endeavored to study the bill carefully and impartially, and the more I have studied it the more obnoxious it seems to me. I do really believe that it is the worst measure on the subject of elections ever introduced into an American legislature. Under the pretense of purifying elections it provides an elaborate machinery by which the will of the people may be overthrown and the choice of their so-called representatives be made by a set of hireling and irresponsible Federal officials, chosen without any agency of the people, and acting under the orders of a superior set of dictators, whose terms of office will practically be without limitation as to time, and who will of necessity be a body of irresponsible partisans, and to support this machinery an immense fund, which it is said may amount to millions, is to be created to be drawn from

THE PUBLIC TREASURY,

that is from the pockets of the people, and to be used as a bribery or corruption fund to perpetuate the rule of the party in power. Then the bill, if enacted into a law, will serve to intensify and perpetuate sectionalism and race prejudices, and to undo much that may have been done to put an end to those deplorable evils. The doubtful constitutionality, to say the least, of some of the most important provisions of the bill, and the immense and unprecedented stretch of Federal power involved in it cannot fail to strike every student of the Constitution and alarm all who believe in the teachings and the practice of the fathers. I am not without hope that the bill will fail in the Senate.

Ex-President Cleveland sent regrets at his inability to attend and alter the usual formalities, says:

I desire to be entered, however, as one of the protestants. I wish the indications were not so numerous that we have reached a stage of Congressional recklessness in which the protests of the people have little weight.

A MISSIVE FROM BRICE.

Senator-elect Brice, of New York and Ohio, could not be present, but he sent a letter from the East saying:

While I regret I cannot be present I heartily approve the object of the meeting and beg to assure you and your association that I share your indignation and regard the proposed law as repugnant to Democratic ideas and full of danger to the republic.

Ex-Congressman Converse and Captain A. E. Lee made the principal speeches of the evening. Mr. Converse's argument was mainly devoted to an effort to prove that the bill was unconstitutional. Captain Lee, Minister to Frankfort under President Hayes, and one of the kicking Republicans of last year, held that the bill was not called for by the people and expressed the opinion that it would rekindle sectional antagonisms.

Much was expected of the speech of Governor Campbell, but it was a very mild affair. He claimed the bill to be a conspiracy to destroy the States that compose the United States of America. The promoters of the measure, he said, would not

TRY TO ENFORCE THE BILL

if it should become a law in Columbus. This would be done only where it was deemed safe. No member of Congress from the North would dare undertake to enforce all the provisions of the bill in his district. It would not, he said in substance, be safe to attempt to appoint National Supervisors, non-residents of the districts, to conduct elections in Ohio or other States north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Regarding the recent publication that Campbell would employ the State militia in opposition to the enforcement of the Lodge bill in this State, he said the whole statement was a falsehood and that was all he had to say about it.

M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, nominee for Congress, addressed the meeting briefly, and resolutions of protest were presented by Allen W. Thurman, and adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS—We, citizens of the State of Ohio, regard local self-government and the control of our own elections as one of the cardinal and distinctive features of a free people, and believing it was never intended by the framers of the Constitution of the United States that Congress should in any way interfere with or attempt to regulate Congressional elections, when such regulations had already been made by the States.

A RESPECT FOR PRECEDENT.

Whereas, We believe that any such interference by Congress with the customs of our people that have remained unchanged for a century will be fraught with the greatest danger, calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, inevitably tend to diminish the belief of the people in their power to govern themselves and thereby endanger the stability and the permanency of our institutions.

Whereas, We believe the Lodge bill, lately passed by the National House of Representatives and now pending in the United States Senate, has incorporated in the provisions all of these dangers;

Whereas, We believe that instead of insuring fair elections and an honest count, that it is a measure under which the most outrageous and bare-faced frauds as are certain to be perpetrated to promote and perpetuate party ascendency; and

Whereas, It enacted into a law and enforced its provisions cannot help but interfere with and put under control of partisan United States appointees, all of our local elections, promote sectionalism, and not correct, but only intensify election frauds, and thereby be subversive of free institutions; and,

Whereas, We believe that the appointment of United States officers to control these elections, whose tenure of office is for life, and who are not in any way responsible to the people, is such a radical departure from the traditions and customs of our country that such officers should simply be considered as servants of the people, that this provision of the Lodge bill cannot be too severely condemned; and

THE JURY PROVISION.

Whereas, We believe and denounce as villainous the proposition of this bill which dispenses with our system of choosing impartial juries and substitutes for it a system by which partisan juries may be chosen;

Whereas, We believe that the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our Government should always be separate and distinct, we look with horror upon a measure which makes both the legislative and executive branches dependent upon the judiciary, and the judiciary made an instrument of partisanship, oppression and corruption. And further, we believe that no interference whatsoever with our State election by the general Government should be countenanced by any true friend of our political institutions, because of the dangers alluded to and because we most firmly believe that the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people in the States themselves, both North and South, will in the future, as they have done in the past, be the most powerful instrument that can be employed for remedying any evils that may exist in our election laws. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we denounce the passage of this bill by the House of Representatives and most earnestly protest against its enactment by the Senate.

STABBED BY THE FATHER.

Bloody Ending of a Bitter Feud Between Two Southsiders—Young Man Courts a Girl and is Cut by the Angry Parent—Both Men Arrested.

Cries of horror brought Officers Young and Channing to the corner of Carson and Twenty-seventh street, Southside, shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. John Gorman, aged 23, and employed as a rougher in a mill, was lying on the sidewalk in a pool of blood that flowed from a ghastly wound in his back a little above the heart. Standing over him and flourishing a blood-stained knife was James Dolan.

Both men were immediately locked up in the Twenty-eighth ward station house, where Gorman's wound was dressed. His condition was pronounced serious by the attending physician, and his recovery is doubtful.

A long and bitter feud has existed between Gorman and Dolan which terminated in the bloody affray this morning. Dolan has been paying attentions to Gorman's daughter, and the father violently opposed the suit. Both men live in a row of houses at the foot of South Twenty-seventh street, and last night when they met on the street, some angry words were exchanged between them, followed by blows. Dolan whipped out a knife and stabbed the other.

THE MOQUIS DOWN EAST.

How Indians Act When Introduced to Opera and Ice Cream.

A few summers ago one of the surgeons connected with the Army Medical Museum was delegated to make a trip to the far West and witness the celebrated "Snake Dance" of the Moqui Indians, a ceremony of that nation which occurs every three years, and look into its realism. Living rattlesnakes are used in this dance, and the careless manner in which the Indians handle them would astonish the boldest "snake juggler" of the side shows. The doctor witnessed the ceremony and was very kindly treated by all the big chiefs, and, in fact, all the tribe.

Last week five of the head men of the tribe were on a visit to Washington for the first time, never even having seen a railroad train until they left for this city. They arrived in good shape, and the Army Surgeon determined to reciprocate the hospitalities he had received from them when in their country. Thursday night the doctor, with a few friends, had the Moquis at the opera to see "Amorita." The party occupied two boxes. The Indians enjoyed the performance very much in a quiet way until the appearance of the two little "coons" in the second act, when they became so much excited that they attracted the attention of the whole audience.

After the second act they were taken to the doctor's house in the West End, where they were given a little feed of ice cream, etc. Never having tasted frozen milk before, it was a queer sight to see them make way with it. Some could not get enough, and shoveled it in by the spoonful, while one old chief quietly ate his with a knife, spreading it on cake like butter, and anything he did not care to eat would be pitched under the table, regardless of polished floor and Turkish rugs. After they had fed each one made a speech.

THE STRENGTH OF MAN.

Climbing a 7,000-Foot Mountain Equal to Lifting 67 Tons One Foot.

[New York Ledger.