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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1890. THREE CENTS.

IRON IN THE SENATE.

Four Republican Members Join the Democrats in a Desperate Attempt

TO CUT DOWN THE TARIFF.

Blaine and Reciprocity Are Once More Subjects of Debate.

SPEAKER REED WEAKENS AT LAST

Conference Report on the Original Package Bill Adopted.

THE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

The metal tariff was discussed in the Senate yesterday. Four Republicans voted to reduce the duty on iron ore, but the motion was defeated. Frye explained Blaine's letter upon reciprocity. The reign of the original package business is nearly over, as the House has passed the conference report on the bill. The rough count of Pennsylvania's population has been completed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The metal schedule of the tariff bill, of such vital importance to Pennsylvania in general and Pittsburg in particular, is at last fairly before the Senate. But very little was accomplished to-day, however, as the debate drifted off upon Blaine and reciprocity.

On the test vote of the session four Republicans, Dawes, Ingalls, Paddock and Plumb, voted with the Democrats in favor of a further reduction of the duty on iron ore, while one Democrat, Papa Payne, of Ohio and Standard oil fame, broke over his party lines. This insured a safe majority for the Republicans, notwithstanding the kickers within their own ranks.

A VOICE FROM MARYLAND.

The first speaker was Senator Gorman, who continued his argument begun yesterday in favor of Mr. Morgan's amendment to reduce the duty on ore from which steel can be manufactured. Mr. Gorman spoke at great length in favor of the reduction of the duty on Bessemer ore, having in the course of his remarks colloquies with Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cullom, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Blair, Mr. Dawes and other Senators.

Mr. Gorman said that with a reduction of duty on foreign Bessemer ores, the result would be that steel ships would be built as cheaply in Baltimore as on the Clyde. With that advantage, he said, the prediction of the great Republican Secretary of State would be verified.

QUOTING BLAINE AGAIN.

Mr. Blaine had said, and said truthfully, that within the confines of this bill there was not a single item or line that would open the market to the agricultural products of the United States.

Mr. Frye—The Secretary of State has been quoted several times in the Senate as arguing that the McKinley bill did not in any of its features open up markets. Now, the Secretary of State was dealing in that letter entirely with foreign and not home markets. And it will be clear to any Senator who has read the letter that he intended to have said (and expected to have been understood) that in the McKinley bill there was nothing to open up foreign markets. I do not understand that in a protective tariff there is an especial purpose to open up foreign markets. It is the

PURPOSE OF PROTECTIVE TARIFF

to create a home market, which is worth infinitely more than any foreign market. And that was, undoubtedly, the understanding of the Secretary of State, and not a purpose to reflect at all on the McKinley bill, except so far as that there was nothing in it intended to open up foreign markets, and he desired to have something put in it in the way of reciprocity by which the foreign markets might be opened up.

Mr. Butler—Then I understand that the Secretary of State was in favor of opening up foreign markets to American manufactures.

Mr. Frye—Undoubtedly he was in favor of some reciprocal relations with the republics to the south of us by which the market of the United States might be extended to them.

Mr. Butler—Then, in short, he was in favor of opening foreign markets?

MR. FRYE'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Frye—He was in favor of resorting to some measure by which the high duties imposed by the South American republics on products of the United States might be reduced and removed, thus enabling us to send our goods to those markets.

Mr. Butler—Then he was in favor of opening up foreign markets to American manufactures.

Mr. Frye—He was in favor of opening foreign markets to the American producers of provisions and breadstuffs.

Mr. Butler—Not of the manufactures of the country?

Mr. Frye—He said nothing of manufactures. It is well understood that the South American republics cannot afford to open their markets to all our manufactured goods, because they depend entirely on their import and export duties for money to carry on their governments.

A REMARKABLE GLOSS.

Mr. Gray spoke of "the remarkable gloss put by Mr. Frye on Mr. Blaine's letter," and he went on to read extracts from the letter to show that Mr. Frye's interpretation of it was not the natural or correct one.

Mr. Frye stated in reply to Mr. Gray, that Mr. Blaine had criticised the bill in simply one regard—the provision making sugar free. In his judgment Mr. Blaine had simply criticised it because the free sugar provision was not accompanied with a provision that would open up the markets of the South American countries to the products of American farms. That was a criticism that he himself would have made. There was no other criticism made by Mr. Blaine on the McKinley bill, and he himself sympathized strongly in that criticism.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Mr. Gibson denied the statement that Mr. Blaine's letter referred to sugar alone, and asserted that it referred also to hides and wool and ores. The Secretary of State stood committed (Mr. Gibson said) to the broad policy of reciprocity with the South American and Central American States.

Mr. Gorman thereupon moved to amend by reducing the duty on iron ore from 75 to 50 cents per ton. Mr. Plumb moved to amend the amendment by making the rate 60 cents per ton. Mr. Gorman accepted the amendment.

The amendment was rejected: Yeas, 31; nays, 29. Messrs. Dawes, Ingalls, Paddock and Plumb voted "aye" with the Democrats and Mr. Payne was paired with a Democrat, Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Vance moved to reduce the duty on pig iron from 3-10 of a cent per pound to $5 a ton. Without disposing of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

REED HAS WEAKENED.

HE AGREES THAT A NUMBER OF PRIVATE BILLS SHALL PASS.

The Kickers Became Too Numerous Even for the Big Man From Maine—Grosvenor, of Ohio, Started to Fight and Secured a Compromise.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—There is a deal of dissatisfaction among members of the House who have bills which are of importance to them, but who cannot get a hearing. The Speaker does not seem disposed to yield to pressure in or out of the party, but insists on going ahead with the programme he has so far carried out. Besides the members who are mad about the treatment of their public buildings there are many others who have measures in various stages of progress and are very impatient of delay. During the consideration of special orders and appropriation bills business has accumulated on the Speaker's table. Many bills are piled up there which members want to have laid before the House for action, but it has not been possible to get at them. One favored or privileged matter after another comes up to interfere, and members sit in impatience and watch the time go by.

Many of them are getting aggressively importunate. Others beside the public building victims are talking about taking the matter in their own hands, to see what they can accomplish by following the example of Mr. Payson, who successfully antagonized the Committee on Rules with his land grant forfeiture bill some time ago. At that time Mr. Reed did all he could to hold Mr. Payson back and finally got very mad at his independence, but it did no good. The Illinois man knew just what he wanted done and how to do it, and he succeeded. Some pretty hot words passed between the two men, but the bill passed through the House. Now there are some other members who imagine they can do what Mr. Payson did, and they are anxious for an opportunity to try it.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, has been waiting for some 21 days to get a bill off the Speaker's table. He came to the House this morning with the determination to see what he could do to put an end to the delay. He claimed the floor for a privileged question immediately after the reading of the journal, but the conference report on the original package bill intervened and meanwhile an understanding was reached with the Speaker that after the deficiency bill was disposed of the Speaker's table should be cleared. Members are given to understand that there is plenty of time for all these things yet, as the Committee on Ways and Means will not report a resolution to adjourn until the Senate had been given ample time to pass the Federal election bill, whether they want to or not.

OVER FIVE MILLION.

THE OFFICIAL ROUGH COUNT OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Returns Received From Each of the Eleven Districts—The Gain in Ten Years More Than 1,100,000—Later Figures May Add to This.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The first rough count of the population of Pennsylvania as a whole has been completed, and shows a large increase over the returns of the tenth census. It has been made from the daily returns of the enumerators, and is not claimed by the Census Office officials to be accurate, but is merely to be known as an approximate estimate. It gives to the whole State a population of 5,392,003 inhabitants, as against 4,282,891, which was the State's record ten years ago, an increase of over 1,100,000.

The population of the 11 supervisors' districts, into which the State was divided, in detail is as follows:

First district—Philadelphia city and county, 1,044,804.
Second district—Chester, Delaware, Lancaster and York counties, 422,953.
Third district—Berks, Bucks, Lehigh, Montgomery and Northampton counties, 495,937.
Fourth district—Columbia, Dauphin, Lebanon, Montour, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties, 446,240.
Fifth district—Carbon, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Pike, Monroe, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, 492,647.
Sixth district—Bradford, Cameron, Center, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Lycoming, McKean, Potter, Sullivan and Tioga counties, 442,644.
Seventh district—Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder and Union counties, 386,486.
Eighth district—Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland counties, 355,129.
Ninth district—Allegheny county, 588,522.
Tenth district — Butler, Crawford, Erie, Forest, Lawrence, Mercer, Venango and Warren counties, 423,060.
Eleventh district—Beaver, Fayette, Greene, Somerset and Washington counties, 283,451.

It is not possible to compare these figures by districts with the results of the last census for the reason that ten years ago the State was divided into only ten districts, and consequently the divisions did not include the same counties.

SOME DEBT STATISTICS.

The Showing in the Census of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—A bulletin was issued to-day by the census office giving the indebtedness of the several States of the Union in 1880 and 1890. From the returns as published, it appears that in the decade ending 1890, State indebtedness has decreased in round numbers about $58,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the financial condition of Pennsylvania:

	1880.	1890.
Bonded debt	$21,448,169	$13,743,164
Floating debt	118,820	118,806
Cash and funds on hand	10,621,501	12,068,945
Net debt	10,940,488	1,788,025

West Virginia is burdened with neither a bonded or floating debt, and its cash and funds on hand have increased from $256,300 in 1880 to $1,020,243 in 1890. It is the only State of the Union which has no debts at all. Ohio's figures are as follows:

	1880.	1890.
Bonded debt	$6,476,805	$2,796,665
Floating debt	4,287,720	4,584,180
Cash and funds on hand	932,988	365,078
Net debt	9,831,537	7,014,767

A COLLECTOR CALLED DOWN.

Ordered to Cease Issuing Certificates to Alleged Chinese Merchants.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Collector of Customs at Astoria, Ore., has been instructed by the Treasury Department to cease issuing certificates to "alleged Chinese merchants or others" leaving the United States with the intention of returning.

He is ordered to destroy all such documents in his possession, and refrain from issuing certificates of such character in the future.

ONLY A FEW DAYS LONGER

Will the Original Package Business be a Flourishing Institution.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The House to-day adopted the conference report upon the original package measure, which leaves the bill just as it passed the Senate, and makes its provisions applicable to liquors only. The 40 minute debate accorded under the rules was opened by Mr. Reed, of Iowa, with a speech in support of the report.

Nobody else seemed anxious to say anything, and after a few scattering remarks a vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the report by a majority of 25. From present appearances the bill will become a law in a few days.

YOUNG THURMAN TOLD IT.

A COLUMBUS PAPER'S STATEMENT ON THE CAMPBELL STORY.

The Name of Ex-Congressman Converse Dragged Into the Dispute—Further Particulars Anxiously Awaited by Politicians—Latest Phase of the Case.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, August 6.—The effort of Governor Campbell to learn the name of the party who reported he had said he would call out the State militia to oppose the enforcement of the Lodge bill, should it become a law, has resulted in partial success. Yesterday he printed an open letter offering $500 to any charitable institution if the editor of the *Press* would give the source of his information. The *Press* this evening devotes a couple of columns to an explanation. In brief, it claims ex-Congressman Converse told a reporter of that paper Allen that W. Thurman had called at his office on the day the protest meeting was to be held in July and said the Governor was greatly wrought up over the provisions of the Lodge bill and would say in his speech that night he would call out the military if necessary to oppose the enforcement of the bill in Ohio.

The result of the consultation between Converse and Thurman was that the latter was to go to Campbell and use his influence to dissuade the Governor from making any such statement in public. Thurman called on the Governor the same day and later the announcement was made in the evening papers that the protest meeting had been postponed. The reasons given at the time were that Judge Thurman was ill and that Mr. Converse, the principal speaker, was absent from the city. The *Press* makes the point that the postponement was caused by the position of Campbell. The *Press* further claims to have had additional reasons for using the information originally as it had seen a similar statement published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as coming from a Southern paper. This, however, is believed to have been a preparation for the local publication, and to have been sent from this city.

The published statement this evening has created considerable talk among politicians, and it is evident that some one of the parties interested will have to make a fight or recede. Mr. Converse refuses to say anything until Campbell and Thurman have made their explanations.

CELMAN IS RETIRED.

ARGENTINE'S UNPOPULAR PRESIDENT FORCED TO RESIGN.

The Chambers, by a Large Vote, Accept His Withdrawal—Roca's Attempt at Forming a Cabinet a Failure—Public Confidence in Pelligrini.

BUNEOS AYRES, August 6.—President Celman tendered his resignation yesterday. To-day the question of acceptance occupied the attention of the Chambers. Senor Roca's attempt to form a cabinet at the instance of the Celmanites was a complete fiasco. Senor Roca, at a secret session declared that Congress must sit until the question of the Government was settled.

A committee of members waited upon President Celman yesterday and gave him two hours in which to resign. They threatened that in event of his refusal to resign the Congress would impeach him. Celman immediately sent a message to Congress recounting his services and offering to sacrifice himself to the welfare of the country. History, he said, would do him justice. The Chambers accepted Celman's resignation by a vote of 61 to 22. Pelligrini has assumed the Ministry.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres says: It is impossible to describe the indignation that prevails here arising from President Celman's playing with his solemn promise to resign. Every effort will be used to prevent Vice President Pelligrini from resigning, as he will become President if the Chamber accepts President Celman's resignation. It is expected that in the event of his becoming President, Senor Pelligrini would surround himself with the best and most honorable men. Every effort will be made to sustain the credit of the Republic. Everybody is disposed to make monetary and personal sacrifices to help any honest Government.

FARMERS' FATAL WARFARE.

A Dispute Over Land, a Pitched Battle and Three Men Slain.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL., August 6.—Thomas Welch and Alexander Lavelle have for some time disputed over the ownership of certain lands in the northwestern part of Gunnison county, on Muddy creek. Yesterday Lavelle and five helpers were cutting hay, and, expecting trouble, they were all armed. Welch and his son, with three others, soon came up and opened fire, which was immediately returned, the parties exchanging about 100 shots.

Welch's son and Alexander Lavelle were killed outright; Charles Purham was shot three times and will die; Pete Small received two bullets, but it is thought he will live. H. D. Jones, Charles Magore, E. Harvest, Charles Purham and Pete Small constituted Lavelle's party. Jones came down to Glenwood, but the killing was in Gunnison county and the sheriff had no jurisdiction.

STARTED BY AGITATORS.

The Strike of Switchmen at Indianapolis Proves a Failure.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 6.—The strike of the Panhandle yard men has proven a fizzle, and it transpires that it was brought about by two Chicago agitators, who came here a few days ago. Not all of the men who agreed to stay out did so, and only 29 are off. These the company paid and discharged to-day.

General Superintendent Miller said: "We will run this road ourselves or suspend business for a year if necessary to prove to our employes that they can't run it."

AN AGED WOMAN'S DEATH.

She Makes a Fatal Journey to the Cellar With a Lighted Candle.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Mrs. Marie De Camp, widow of the late Joseph De Camp, was found dead in the cellar of her residence this morning. She had gone from her bed into the cellar with a lighted candle during the night without the knowledge of her daughters, and had set fire to her night clothes. She was 84 years old and was almost helpless.

TWO OPEN LETTERS.

Rudolph Blankenburg Writes to Delamater and Quay and Tells Why

HE WILL VOTE FOR PATTISON.

The Republican Leader Should Have Answered Emery's Charges.

A FUND FOR THE SILENT SENATOR.

The Democrats of Iowa Declare for Cleveland and Boies in 1892.

Rudolph Blankenburg, of Philadelphia, has written a letter each to Candidate Delamater and Senator Quay. He tells the former why he cannot support him, and that he will vote for Pattison. He informs the Senator that he is willing to raise a fund to prosecute his numerous accusers for libel in order to ascertain the truth of the charges.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—The fact became known to-day that Rudolph Blankenburg had addressed a letter to Senator Delamater giving his reasons for supporting Pattison for Governor, and it made some commotion in political circles. If the public belt would stop with Blankenburg the friends of Delamater would be happy; but it is a whispered secret that Philip C. Garrett, the old Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and one of the recent signers of a paper commending Delamater for Governor, has demanded that Delamater shall answer or in some satisfactory way acquit himself of the Emery charges, or he will be compelled to withdraw his approval of Delamater's candidacy and declare for Pattison.

The fear now is that the Blankenburg shot is only the signal for a number of like votes from Delamater to Pattison, and that Mr. Garrett may follow with a crushing rejection of the candidate he had publicly favored.

A COUPLE OF LETTERS.

No steps have been taken as yet by Delamater to answer Emery, and it is not now likely that after such long silence Delamater will make any response to the calls upon him. The letters of Mr. Blankenburg to Delamater and Quay follow:

Hon. George W. Delamater:

DEAR SIR—Absence from my office when you called last week prevented my giving you personally the reasons why I cannot support and vote for you for Governor of Pennsylvania, and I now do so in writing. You were openly and directly charged in April last by ex-Senator Emery, a reputable and responsible citizen, with one of the gravest crimes against our free institutions—"purchasing your election and bribing citizens to vote for you, etc.," and you were challenged by Mr. Emery to bring an action at law against him so he could set his proof before the people oath-bound. Had you been charged with embezzling money, robbing a widow or orphan, you would, as an innocent man, not have allowed one day to pass before bringing suit for civil and criminal libel against your accuser. Yet here, charged with a crime much more serious and far-reaching in its consequences, you have

RESTED SILENT FOR MONTHS.

Whether because you have no defense or do not consider the charge of "bribing votes and purchasing your election" a serious one, I know not. Crimes against individuals, such as larceny, embezzlement, forgery are insignificant compared with crimes against the sacred rights of citizenship, the elective franchise, which is the bulwark and foundation of our liberties. Let every thoughtful man, partisan though he may be, pause, reflect and take to heart the earnest call made upon you in April last by one of the leading Republican papers of the country, the Philadelphia *Press*, to meet the charges against you fully and completely. Had you the right appreciation of the gravity of the accusation against you, you would not have let four months elapse without as much as a murmur, and were you at this late day to bring action against your accuser it would lack force and weight, as the law's delay could easily be invoked by your counsel to defer trial till after election and then, as is generally done in such cases, have the suit withdrawn. The nomination of ex-Governor Pattison fortunately makes it easy for Republicans who own themselves to exercise their better judgment by casting their ballots for him. His personal character is without blemish; his record, whenever the

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

were jeopardized by arrogant and powerful corporations, is enviable; his political career has won the admiration of even his political opponents, as expressed in the editorial remarks of the most partisan Republican papers when he relinquished the Gubernatorial office four years ago. I regret that I cannot support the nomination of the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, for reasons above stated, aside from the important one that the will and the choice of the vast majority of the Republican party who desired the nomination of the gallant soldier, General Hastings, were stifled through the one-man power and political machinations of Senator Matthew S. Quay.

Yours, respectfully,
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG.

Hon. Matthew S. Quay:

DEAR SIR—The charges of embezzlement, while State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, brought against you by the New York *World*, *Evening Post*, *Nation*, *Puck* and other papers of responsibility, have so far met neither reply nor denials at your hands. It is, and has been, very irritating to many earnest Republicans to have you ignore

THESE GRAVE ACCUSATIONS,

made most pointed and emphatic in last week's *Puck*, which undoubtedly you have seen. You are their deputed in a felon's garb, plainly called a felon, holding the whip, and compelling the respectable leaders of the "grand old party" to march at the command of a felon overseer. As you perhaps shun suit for libel against any or all of your accusers on account of the great expense therein involved, it has been suggested by some of those Republicans who are indirectly smarting under these accusations to raise a fund of sufficient amount to institute and push suits for civil and criminal libel against your open accusers.

Please let me know if this plan of vindicating your honor as Chairman of the Republican National Committee and United States Senator meets with your approval and oblige, yours respectfully, RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG.

NORTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS

Are Hunting for Somebody Who is Willing to Run for Governor.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., August 6.—The North Dakota Democratic State Convention opened at 2 P. M. to-day. Several caucuses were held this forenoon but no definite results were arrived at. Judge Templeton, of Grand Forks, will be named for Congress if he can be prevailed upon to accept.

Captains Maratta, of Fargo, and McCormick, of Grand Forks, have declined to be candidates for the position. A dark horse will be named for Governor, as there are no candidates.

A Farmers' Alliance Candidate.

KANSAS CITY, August 6.—The Farmers' Alliance of the Third Kansas district to-day nominated B. H. Clover for Congress. Mr. Clover is President of the State Alliance.

Silver Dollar Bland Nominated.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 6.—Hon. Richard P. Bland was to-day nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Democrats of the Eleventh district.

CLEVELAND AND BOIES.

THE CHOICE OF THE IOWA DEMOCRATS FOR 1892.

A Platform Which Declares for a Tariff for Revenue Only and Favors Reciprocity With Everybody—A Full State Ticket Placed in the Field.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., August 6.—The Iowa Democratic State Convention assembled to-day. The Temporary Chairman, G. B. McFall, in a well-received address alluded to Cleveland and Boies as the Iowa Presidental ticket for 1892. Judge Phelps, of Iowa, was chosen permanent Chairman. The following platform was unanimously adopted:

We congratulate the people of Iowa on the election of Governor Boies and heartily approve the wisdom, justice and courage with which he has administered the high office. We denounce the Republicans in Congress for their submission to and support of Speaker Reed in his arbitrary suppression of free speech and absolute control of the course of legislation. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only—a tariff reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the needs of an economical administration of government. Liquors, tobacco and all luxuries should be made to bear as far as possible the burdens of taxation, and the necessaries of life should so far as possible be relieved. We oppose the McKinley bill as an abuse of the taxing power in favor of the wealthy corporations, pools and trusts by which our manufacturing interests are so largely controlled. It especially discriminates against the agricultural interests of the country by compelling the farmer to buy what he needs and sell what he produces in a monopolized market. We are in favor of reciprocity not alone with the Spanish States of South America, but as well with other countries whose markets are open to our products. We demand the free coinage of silver, and that it may be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and denounce as unjust and dishonest the provisions of the law recently enacted allowing parties to stipulate against payment in silver and silver certificates, thus setting up one standard of value for the creditor and another for the debtor—one for the poor man and the other for the rich man.

The election bill passed by the lower House of Congress is a menace to the freedom and purity of our elections. It places the Treasury of the United States at the disposal of the party in power. It enables the managers of that party to employ as large a force as it deems necessary to carry on the work of campaign and do this under the pretense of supervising elections; it destroys all responsibility of the Government to the people by vesting its enormous powers in officers holding by appointment and for life. We believe that the people of the various localities can be safely trusted to conduct their own elections, and that the powers of Congress to determine the qualification, election and return of its members is sufficient for protection against local abuses.

The following State ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, W. H. Chamberlain, of Independence; J. L. White, of Wayne county, for Treasurer; George S. Witters, of Ida county, for Auditor; P. B. Wolf, of Clinton county, Judge of the Supreme Court; Peter A. Dey, for Railroad Commissioner.

A MISSOURI DEADLOCK.

Democrats Having Hard Work to Select a Successor to Stone.

BUTLER, MO., August 6.—The Democrats of the Twelfth Missouri district, represented by Congressman Stone, met here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. There were six candidates in the field and the first ballot resulted in a deadlock, which at a late hour had not been broken.

Rather a Fishy Story.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—A story will be printed in a Republican organ here to-morrow to the effect that Chauncey F. Black will withdraw from the Democratic party because his particular ballot reform plank was not adopted. Not the slightest foundation can be discovered for the report.

He Will be There Again.

BREVILLE, TEX., August 6.—Congressman Crain was to-day renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh district.

MAY BECOME PRESIDENT.

General John Reiva Barrios Has Been Recalled to Guatemala.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—General John Reiva Barrios, of the Guatemalan army, was recalled to his native country by a cablegram received in the city only an hour before the steamship San Jose sailed for Panama on Monday. General Barrios, who is a son of the late President of Guatemala, was exiled soon after his father's death. His wife, who is a very handsome woman of an aristocratic New Orleans family, has resided here with her husband ever since he was exiled. Being a bitter enemy of Barrillas, the present ruler of Guatemala, General Barrios has watched the conflict in Central America with keen interest and has expressed himself as highly delighted at the result of each battle in favor of the Salvadorans.

On Monday Barrios received a long message from Guatemala requesting his presence as a participant in the war. It is supposed that the Barrios party has recalled the young General to make him President in the probable event of the overthrow of Barrillas.

CARPENTERS MAY STRIKE AGAIN.

A Probability That the Chicago Men May Quit Work September 1.

CHICAGO, August 6.—The convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners continued the work of revising the constitution to-day. It was decided to locate the headquarters of the body at Philadelphia for the next ten years.

To-night a grand ball, under the auspices of the local brotherhood, was the attraction for the delegates. A report in circulation this evening strongly asserts the probability of a renewal of the carpenters' strike in Chicago September 1. The strike would directly affect 8,000 men, to say nothing of persons in other building trades whose operations are more or less dependent on the carpenters. Alleged back-sliding on the part of the bosses in the matter of advancing wages is the reported cause of the dissatisfaction. The Chicago assemblies will doubtless be largely guided by the advice of the National Convention, which is expected to take the matter in hand before adjournment.

CALLING ON THE LAW.

Criminal Suits to be Begun on Account of the Dunbar Horror.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, August 6.—Master Workman Kerfoot, of the Knights of Labor, will Thursday institute criminal suits against Superintendent Lang and the Dunbar Furnace Company. They will be charged with criminal negligence. Lang may also be charged with manslaughter, but that will be decided at a meeting of the Knights of Labor. The officers of that organization have been busy securing evidence, so as to insure their winning the suits. Weighty evidence of two more miners has been secured.

Mrs. Wuchter's Long Fast.

WHITEHALL, PA., August 5. — Mrs. Adam Wuchter has passed the 124th day of her enforced fast, and is still alive. She has been unconscious since last Saturday evening, and is sinking rapidly. Her death is looked for at any minute.

NO WAR CLOUDS NOW.

Salisbury Takes a Rose-Colored View of the Situation in Europe.

THE ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES

Fast Gaining Strength, and Proving a Blessing to All Nations.

KEMMLER'S EXECUTION CALLED CRUEL

And Worthy of the Torture Chambers of the Sixteenth Century.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech last night, said the tendency to settle disputes between powers by arbitration was steadily gaining ground. He congratulated Great Britain on her peace and prosperity. The London papers comment severely on the Kemmler execution.

LONDON, August 6.—At a banquet at the Mansion House this evening Lord Salisbury, in a speech, enlarged upon the pacific aspect of Europe during the six years of his government. The power of Europe, he said, never presented so uninteresting an aspect from the war point of view. The tendency to the settlement of disputes on terms of compromise was spreading fast and influencing every power. The African agreements proved the desire of the leading powers to maintain amicable relations.

Referring to Egypt, the Premier said that nothing in the course of his administration had been more satisfactory than that country's steady progress toward financial equilibrium. The future of the country was a diplomatic matter of some delicacy. It was owing to English energy that Egypt flourished. The time had not come for Egypt to govern itself. It would depend to a certain degree on actions of other nations when Egypt would be fit to be entrusted with its own government.

Regarding home affairs, Lord Salisbury claimed that the present government of Ireland had been successful, and that the country was more orderly, more contented and more prosperous than ever before. He trusted that he would never again see those in power who were pledged to support a reign of anarchy. [Cheers].

POETRY IN PARLIAMENT.

The Dilatory Tactics Now Resorted to by the Obstructionists.

LONDON, August 6.—Throughout the remainder of the present session there will be no limitation as to the hour at which sittings will close in the House of Commons. It may go on till 2, 3 or 6 o'clock in the morning, ordinary standing orders having been suspended. This, no doubt, will press rather sourly on the comparatively small band of Ministerialists who do the greater part of the work, but it will also weed out the obstructionists. But meanwhile obstructive tactics prevail and hours are wasted over the most frivolous topics. To begin with, nearly two hours are consumed every day in putting questions to Ministers, not a dozen of which have any earthly interest from the public point of view.

To-day Patrick O'Brien asked a leader in the House whether he had read a poem by Mr. Swinburne inciting to assassination the Czar of Russia, and he proposed to read portions of said poem. He got through with two lines in a style of delivery which set the House in a roar, and then the Speaker interfered with a caustic remark that the House could not be responsible for the poet Swinburne.

WORTHY OF THE DARK AGES.

The Kemmler Execution as Viewed by Leading London Newspapers.

LONDON, August 7.—The *Chronicle*, commenting upon the killing of Kemmler by electricity, says the scene was worthy of the darkest chambers of the Inquisition in the sixteenth century.

The *Times* says it would be impossible to imagine a more revolting exhibition. It advocates lethal chamber in preference to the use of electricity.

The *Standard* says: "The scene can be described as a disgrace to humanity. It will send a thrill of indignation throughout the civilized world. We cannot believe that Americans will allow the electrical execution act to stand."

THE WRONGS OF THE HEBREWS.

Russia's Persecution Strongly Resented by the Lord Mayor of London.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, August 6.—The Lord Mayor has been requested to call an indignation meeting of the citizens of London to protest against the outrages on the Hebrews in Russia. There is great excitement in Hebrew circles throughout England, and the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry Isaacs, being an Israelite himself, warmly sympathizes with this feeling. Therefore His Lordship will postpone his intended departure to the continent in order to preside at the meeting.

AMERICAN DOCTORS DISGUSTED.

Arrangements at the Medical Congress Banquet Most Unsatisfactory.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, August 6.—The American doctors are disgusted at the stupidity of the arrangements made by the native committee, which seems to have entirely lost its head. About 75 per cent of the physicians who went to the festival given in their honor in the City Hall returned from there in disgust after waiting at the door for an hour, and during the whole of that time they were unable to get anything to eat or even to gain admittance to the banquetting hall.

INSUBORDINATE SOLDIERS.

Another Company of Britishers Commit an Act of Defiance.

LONDON, August 7.—Another instance of insubordination in the army has just occurred at Exeter among the men belonging to the artillery battery stationed at that place. Some time last night the artillerymen, in retaliation for grievances under which they allege they suffer out the harness of the horses belonging to the battery. The battery was to have paraded to-day but the harnesses were damaged to such an extent that the parade had to be abandoned. An inquiry into the matter has been ordered.

On the Shoulders of the Crowd.

SHUMLA, August 6.—The municipal authorities gave a banquet to Premier Stambuloff this evening. The town was illuminated. An enthusiastic crowd carried M. Stambuloff on their shoulders through the streets.

Resenting the Hebrew Repression.

BERLIN, August 6.—The Medical Congress to-day rejected the proposal to meet in St. Petersburg on account of the repression of the Hebrews in Russia.

King of Dahomey Dead.

PARIS, August 6.—The *Temps* says: The King of Dahomey is reported dead. Egbas is marching to join the French. The Dahomians are trying to intercept him.

NOT ALL HARMONY

AMONG THE ODD FELLOWS AT THE CHICAGO CANTONMENT.

Grumbling About Railroad Rates and Wondering What Became of a $50,000 Fund—Various Fights Within the Ranks Over Alleged Favoritism.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, August 6.—The business section of Chicago is glorious in flags and bunting in honor of the visiting Odd Fellows to-day. The entire down town district is a mass of flags, festoons and gay-colored streamers.

There is much grumbling among the visitors over the close-fistedness of the railroads. From the Pacific Coast the rates were specially unfavorable, and from Columbus, O., the Odd Fellows were compelled to pay $1 more than the usual excursion rate of $9 50 for the round trip. Upon the broad shoulders of General Underwood and staff a great deal of the censure has been cast. His brothers in the order say he ought to have placed himself in communication with the Eastern, central and Western traffic associations, and urged railroad consideration for the cantonment. Again, the Odd Fellows are rampant because they are having to put up 25c. to get into the lake front drill ground. The Generalissimo gave out that he was obliged to charge Odd Fellows to help pay expenses, but they ask what has become of the $50,000 put up by the railroads, and whether this cash assessment was accepted by General Underwood in lieu of reduced rates to individuals and cantons.

The Chicago Odd Fellows say that, beside the rich bonus put up by the roads, the hotels, restaurants, street lines and other interests put up handsomely for the cantonment expenses, and that there was no need to tax the members of the order for anything but their keep while in the city. It is known that for some weeks prior to the cantonment several of the railroads centering in this city were in negotiations with cantons at different points for a very cheap rate, and that all the roads suddenly and about the same time, withdrew their liberal offers and it is also known that directly thereafter the announcement was made sub-rosa, that the roads had put up $50,000 for the occasion. However this may be, General Underwood will be given an opportunity to explain it all to some very indignant Odd Fellows after the battle is all over.

A hundred or more fights are on in the order, one being within the ranks of Buffalo Canton No. 1, another being between the Generalissimo and the Denver Hussars, who have been assigned a subordinate place in to-morrow's parade, while the smaller though more gaily uniformed troop, the Junior Hussars, of Columbus, Ohio, has been given the post of honor on the staff of the Lieutenant General. These are little sideshows, however, and no outsider can see all this turmoil taking place underneath the well-padded, gold-braided coats of the patriarchs militant. They step high, clank their gilt swords, and twirl their waxed mustaches in true military fashion.

CRUISING THE WORLD OVER.

Projects Being Put Under Way in the Interest of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, August 6.—President Palmer, of the World's Fair National Commission, held a conference to-day with the Executive Committee of the directors. Mr. Palmer announced that he would call a meeting of the National Commission September 15 instead of a month later. The manner of selecting a director general was discussed, and the choice of one was informally left to the National Commissioners exclusively.

It was agreed to engage Romyn Hitchcock, now of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, to visit China to promote the interests of the Exposition and secure from that country an extensive exhibit.

A telegram from Landscape Engineer Olmstead of Boston was read saying he would be in Chicago, Saturday, to take up the subject of the improvements needed at the South Parks. Before adjournment a resolution was adopted directing that services of one or more of the responsible officials of the Paris Exposition be secured to aid in the work of organization here.

STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Districts Where They Are to be Held Selected by the Board.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, August 6.—The State Board of Agriculture has decided to hold farmers' institutes this year in circuits in order to economize the fund appropriated for its expenses. The districts selected are: No. 1, Wayne and Lackawanna; No. 2, Susquehanna and Wyoming; No. 3, Bradford and Tioga; No. 4, Erie, Warren and Crawford; No. 5, Venango, Mercer and Lawrence; No. 6, Butler, Clarion and Armstrong; No. 7, Somerset, Westmoreland and Bedford; No. 8, Clinton, Center and Huntingdon; No. 9, Perry, Juniata, and Franklin; No. 10, Adams and York; No. 11, Lancaster and Chester; No. 12, Montgomery and Bucks, No. 13, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton; No. 14, Northumberland, Montour and Union; No. 15, Columbia and Luzerne.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

An Agent Who Took Only Small Sums, but Took Them a Long Time.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Wood Harper, local freight agent of the Louisville Southern Railroad, is $2,600 short. When the trave