HELP. Cooks, Chambermaids, Coachmen, etc., read THE DISPATCH. The best house servants and active workers can be secured through the Classified Advertisement Columns of THE DISPATCH.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

WANTS in the line of Home Help are promptly supplied through the Classified Advertisement Columns of THE DISPATCH. Summer resorters returning home should remember this.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1890. THREE CENTS.

NEW GAS TERRITORY

Fields Apparently of Wide Extent Discovered in Washington County.

A WELL OF BIG CAPACITY

Struck by Oil Drillers and Quickly Sold to the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company.

THE SEARCH FOR PETROLEUM,

Now Pushed So Zealously in Allegheny County, Quite Likely to Produce Similar Results.

HIGH RATES TO THE CONSUMER

Will be Necessary in the Future, Argues the President of the Manufacturers' Company, Who Maintains That

SUPPLYING FUEL IS AN EXPENSIVE BUSINESS

While drilling for oil Washington county operators struck a great gas well, which has been sold to the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company. Other new gas wells have come in lately. President Meyer talks of economy in the use of fuel gas, and thinks rates are bound to go higher. Other gentlemen interviewed speak hopefully on the question of a future supply.

A new supply of natural gas for Pittsburg of untold proportions has just been opened. The new supply is in Washington county. Washington has produced a good bit of gas already, but none from the fifth sand until a short time ago. The area of the new gas fields is yet a matter of conjecture, but there are no developments to prevent extension over a wide scope of territory.

The first of these new and important strikes was made by J. W. Craig & Co. just north of the McGahey farm, famous in the annals of oil. On the first test made by the owners the well registered a pressure of 280 pounds in one minute, when it was partly opened for fear it would blow the casing out, as it had not been anchored.

Pressure Largely Increased.

The contractor shortly afterward took chances and shut the well in for a longer time, getting a pressure of 710 pounds to the square inch, with the gauge still rising when he opened it. The well was finished into the sand with 5⅝ inch casing, having been drilled in the hope of finding oil instead of gas.

The well was sold at once to the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, of this city, for $12,000. The company's main was only about two miles away, and being in a hurry to get the gas, laid a three-inch pipe to the well while waiting for the delivery of six-inch pipe. When the three-inch pipe was connected and the gas turned into the line it still registered 700 pounds pressure at the well.

An Ample Supply.

The six-inch pipe has since been laid and connected, and of course the pressure at the well is relieved. But its production is sufficient to supply all the patrons of the company, and does supply them with an abundance of gas for the present.

On the McGahey farm Peiffer, Roth & Dyer have just finished another fifth sand gasser of greater capacity than the other. This last one is certainly a first-class roarer, as it registered 450 pounds pressure to the square inch in one minute. The rock pressure is probably the same at both wells, as they are so near each other, and this is probably over 800 pounds to the square inch.

Between these wells and this city there has not been a well drilled to the fifth sand. The prospects are good, therefore, for developing an extensive gas belt, possibly of an area equal to that of the Murraysville or Grapeville fields. Of course, it may be much smaller. The point is that there are no developments to indicate the area yet.

A Fifth Sand Gasser.

Last Thursday the fifth sand furnished another large gasser north of the Taylorstown field. It is not on the same line as the McGahey wells, being located several miles west, near the Middletown road. This well is owned by the Forest Oil Company and was drilled for oil. It is near the lines of several of the gas companies, but will probably be turned over to the Natural Gas Company of West Virginia and taken to Wheeling.

Between this well and the Ohio river there are no fifth sand developments to stand in the way of extension of the gas field. Of course, it is not expected a belt will be found running through so far as that, or half so far. It could furnish an enormous quantity of gas if one-tenth that extent. On the south side is the Taylorstown oil field, about two miles distant. The oil field is far enough away not to affect the gas pressure much in the vicinity of this well. All of these wells are in

Absolutely New Territory

and indicate a supply of natural gas for the coming winter greater than that of last winter and the outlook does not seem gloomy even for the winter of 1891-92. One of these fields may be diverted from Pittsburg and taken to Wheeling, but even without that there would seem to be no cause for alarm.

A feature of the situation well worth considering at this time is the oil development in Allegheny county. The several rich oil pools developed near this city will cause a large amount of wild-catting to be done all over the county, wherever there is the shadow of a hope for finding oil. Under these circumstances it will be strange indeed if the oil man doesn't discover several gas fields so near Pittsburg as to make their utilization here comparatively economical.

Pipe Lines Convenient.

The radiating pipe lines which go out from this busy center, like the spokes from the hub of a wheel, to bring in fuel for dwellings and factories, will be near to any gas fields discovered in this way, so the cost of reaching them will be mostly provided for before they are found. This is true of the two Washington county developments just mentioned and applies to the new gas well of Whitney & Stephenson at Semple station.

President Myer, of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, when asked about the gas supply, spoke substantially as follows: "Supplying natural gas is becoming a very expensive business. The gas may be gotten, but at constantly increasing expense. It cannot be furnished much longer at present prices.

Different From Oil.

Of course the production of petroleum has gone on increasing in the face of predictions that the supply would soon be exhausted, but natural gas is not like oil. Oil is produced in several counties and States, and can easily be transported from one to the other. Gas cannot. Gas may be had for a good while yet, of course, but, as I said, at constantly increasing expense and higher prices to consumers. Yes, we got a new supply recently, but it cost a good bit to get it. We had to pay $12,000 for the well, and it cost over $30,000 to lay lines to the well."

Mr. John T. Patterson, has paid considerable attention to natural gas. He said: "There's no danger of the gas supply failing. There is plenty yet for all demands. It is criminal falsity for people and newspapers to make predictions of the immediate failure of the natural gas supply of this city. The companies are just beginning to understand the business and put measures into operation to assure a continuation of the supply. The larger pipes being laid will bring much more gas at a lower pressure than the small pipes did. The adoption of meters and the increase already made in price will only serve to enforce economy and add to the duration of the supply.

Economy in Gas.

"The gas is still cheaper than coal and there is no reason why it should not continue so for several years yet. By that time substitutes will be ready and may be supplied through the magnificent system of pipes already laid for natural gas. Natural gas has given Pittsburg manufacturers control of the markets and put great profits into their pockets. It has been the cheapest fuel in the world. Of course there have been occasional shortages. These are apt to occur on very cold days. But the trouble is not failure of supply, but choking of the pipe lines with frost near the wells. The water vapor of the gas freezes and gradually grows out from the sides of the pipe toward the middle like a fungus. There will not be so much trouble from this cause this winter as last, the large pipes near the city constituting vast reservoirs of gas from which supply may be drawn until trouble at the wells can be remedied.

Still It's Better Than Coal.

"An occasional day's shut down of the mills anyway, is nothing compared to the long shut downs of former years for repairs to coal and sulphur eaten furnaces. Even if gas cost exactly as much as coal, it would still be a much cheaper fuel to use on this account. It does not burn out furnace walls so fast, needs no frequent changing of grate bars and by its equable heat secures a better product. No, sir, our gas supply is not nearly played out."

Mr. F. L. Stephenson, of Whitney & Stephenson, said he was not a gas expert. He knew nothing from a practical point of view, except that to help the gas supply constant drilling was necessary, and drilling was expensive.

Mr. H. Sproul, of Sproul & Lawrence, said that he believed the gas supply would be better next winter than last. He thought the supply might be sufficient for several years yet—long enough to provide a substitute, which could be supplied through the same system of pipes.

Dr. M. C. Egbert, an old oil man, said there was no fear of a failure of the gas supply. There would be plenty for some years yet.

Various Opinions.

Mr. J. W. Craig said he was not in the gas business and did not want to discuss it for publication, but believed the supply next winter would be better than last.

David Hanna said: "I heard about the failure of the oil supply in 1867, and was getting ready to leave the oil country, but couldn't make collections quickly, so I didn't go. There is plenty of oil yet, there will be plenty of gas, most likely for some years yet."

A number of oil men were spoken to, and without exception thought the gas supply safe for several years. One of them said: "The only trouble I can see is there is too much gas. My last wildcat venture turned out that way." They might be quoted at length, but it would only be repetition of the same opinion, based on the same ground—their experience as oil producers. As a rule the oil producer has a general idea, far more likely to be a correct one than not, but when asked for the data in detail to support the opinion, discovers either that he has forgotten it or left the memorandum in the pocket of his other vest. CRUM.

SCALPED BY RED SKINS.

Drunken Indians Attacked a Man Who Refused Them Liquor.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., September 7.—John Wolverline, section foreman on the Northern Pacific, was knocked down and scalped by two drunken Indians near Hope, a few miles from Spokane Falls, this evening. Wolverline was walking on the track near the station when he was met by two Indians, one of whom he recognized as John Deere. The red skins seemed considerably under the influence of liquor and Wolverline turned aside to allow them to pass. They stopped him, however, and asked him for liquor. He replied that he had none, when John Deere struck him a blow over the head with a club, knocking him senseless.

When Wolverline recovered consciousness some time afterward he found his scalp missing. He managed to crawl to a saloon some distance away where he was cared for. Wolverline's condition is considered critical. The Indians escaped.

TWO RAILWAYS MORTGAGED

For the Steep Amount of Thirty Million Dollars.

SEATTLE, WASH., September 7. — A mortgage on the lines of the Great Northern Railway and St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, was filed in the County Auditor's office here to-day.

The mortgage is made to the Central Trust Company, under the date of July 1. The amount of the mortgage is $30,000,000. The purpose of the loan is stated to be for the Pacific extension of the Great Northern from Assiniboine to Puget Sound. The extension, it is said, will cost $25,000,000.

SMUGGLED WATCHES FOR SWEETHEARTS,

But the Inspectors Could Not See it That Way.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Maurice Gilbert, of Butte City, Mont., and Frank Bernice, of the same city, arrived on the steamer La Champagne from Havre to-day. Inspectors Brown and Donahue were there to meet them.

The gentlemen were conducted to the seizure room and each man had to give up a $500 gold watch. The watches were confiscated. The men said the articles were for their sweethearts.

THEIR SECOND TRIAL.

A Divorced Husband Elopes With a Dashing Maryland Widow.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, September 7.—Society has a juicy morsel in the elopement and marriage of William O'Sullivan Dempfelt, the ex-husband of Minnie Mills, the society actress, with Mrs. Marie P. Hollyday, a dashing widow of Hartford county. Mr. and Mrs. Dimpfelt had been separated for some time, but until the publication of the marriage notice this morning, the divorce had been a secret of which society had been left in ignorance. Mrs. Hollyday is the daughter of William P. Trimble, who belongs to one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in the State. Since the death of her husband, about two years ago, Mrs. Hollyday has been living at the parental homestead at Edgerton, about 20 miles from the city, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Her husband disappeared suddenly, and a few days afterward his dead body was washed ashore in the harbor. It was never found out whether it was an accidental death or a suicide.

The acquaintance between Mr. Dimpfelt and Mrs. Hollyday prior to the elopement was only of one week's standing. They had met at the home of an elocutionist and became mutually enamored of each other. When Mr. Trimble heard of the state of affairs he decided that he would shoot Dimpfelt if he appeared on his place. The arrangements for elopement were then quietly made and the pair stopped off at Washington, where they were married on Friday. They came back to Baltimore on Saturday and took the boat for Mr. Dimpfelt's quiet farm on the Eastern Shore.

LET HER GO, GALLAGHER,

And at the Words of the Sandwich Man, Lillie Jumped.

NEW YORK, September 7.—On the upper deck of the iron steamboat Cepheus there was a jolly party from the "Pearl of Pekin" company when coming up from Long Branch on the first trip to-day. In the company was handsome 29-year-old Lillie Young and Slade, the sandwich man. There were ten in the party and they were seated aft of the flag pole. When off Bay Ridge Lillie Young turned toward the sandwich man and said airily:

"Shall I jump?"

Swinging his hat about his head, Slade who is seven feet high, shouted dramatically, "Let her go, Gallagher."

Then to his surprise Lillie did jump far out into the water and as a vision of crinoline flew past the people on the lower deck and a woman was seen struggling in the water, there was great excitement. The Cepheus passed on several hundred yards before stopping. By that time the girl was picked up by a passing tug. She was taken to Chambers street hospital, a prisoner, on a charge of attempted suicide. She was somewhat hysterical, but will be well in a few days.

A PROHIBITION QUARREL.

Officers Dispute Over the Right to Make Seizures of Liquor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WATERVILLE, ME., September 7.—Deputy Sheriff Pollard, of Winslow, and City Marshal Bunker, of Waterville, have been at swords' points for two years over the question as to which officer should make liquor seizures in this city. About a year ago they came to blows, but were neither of them satisfied. To-day they had another meeting. While the Marshal was libeling some contraband beer at the freight station he was set upon by a couple of freight handlers urged on by Sheriff Pollard, and was let alone only upon the interference of Agent Hubbard.

When Sheriff Pollard proceeded to enter the car the Marshal prevented him, telling him if he did he would go out a dead man. The Sheriff was persuaded to remain outside. He is by no means ready to give up the struggle with his rival.

HARD ON THE BAD MEN.

Ocean Steamship Companies Are Wrathful Over Riotous Cattle Passengers.

NEW YORK, September 7.—The riotous conduct of cattlemen on ocean steamships from Europe has been the theme of many complaints made to Colonel Webers at the Barge Office landing bureau. These men go to Europe in care of the large consignments of cattle. On the outward voyage they are kept busy and out of mischief, but when they return home with nothing to do the trouble begins.

The latest case of disturbance raised by cattlemen was on the steamship Amsterdam, which arrived to-day. There were 16 in this crowd and their actions were so outrageous that the steamship company has decided not to ship any more of them as passengers. A similar edict from the lines that sail from England had driven cattlemen to cross over to Holland in order to secure passage for the United States.

DIGGING FOR THE DEAD.

Twenty-Seven Men Said to be Buried Beneath a Mass of Rocks.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH., September 7.—Time only heightens the horrors wrought by the premature explosion of a blast in the Northern Pacific freight yards here last night. At 11 P. M. the men engaged in the sad task of taking out the mangled victims were forced to desist because among the rocks which were being cleared away were five other blasts that might be exploded in removing the debris that buried the victims. Up to that hour 18 bodies had been taken out.

There are yet 27 men unaccounted for, all of whom are probably buried beneath the mighty mass of rocks. There were about 200 pounds of giant powder in the blast. The accident was caused by someone's carelessness. The man in charge of the blast and three assistants were blown to atoms.

SUSPECTED OF TRAIN WRECKING.

Detectives Are Pumping a Freight Brakeman on the Central.

ALBANY, September 7.—Detective Tom Bryant, of the Hudson police force, this morning arrived in this city having in custody a man named York Reed, of East Albany, who has served as freight brakeman on the Hudson river divisions of the Central road and was arrested in Hudson on suspicion of being one of the train wreckers.

Reed is now in Superintendent Bissell's private office in the Union depot. The detectives who are working on the case are "pumping" him.

It is believed that they are trying to get Reed to give the names of the others, and there are rumors that Knights of Labor are concerned.

BODY OF A WOMAN DISCOVERED.

Woodchoppers Find the Remains of a Young Girl Under a Cliff.

RALEIGH C. H., W. VA., September 7.—On Friday evening while some woodchoppers were at work in a secluded spot near East river, Raleigh county, they found the body of a young white woman, aged probably 20, lying close under a cliff. Near the body was a black valise filled with clothing, and a few feet away was a purse with a small amount of money.

The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, with nothing about to indicate the identity of the person.

ONLY A SIGNAL GUN.

Chairman Mapes Organizing Another Body of Kickers, Who Will

SOON ISSUE A PROCLAMATION.

The address of the Lincoln Independents Causes a Sensation.

DISSTON IN CONFERENCE WITH QUAY.

The Election To-Day Closes the Campaign in the Pine Tree State.

The address issued by the Lincoln Independents is to be followed up by vigorous work all along the line. Chairman Mapes' committee will soon be in the field, and Senator Emery is expected to send a broadside shortly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—The address of the Lincoln Republicans calling upon fellow members of their party to vote and work for the election of Robert E. Pattison for Governor has created a stir in local political circles. The Quay Republican workers endeavor to make light of the movement, but there is, among the opponents of Delamater, a stronger feeling of confidence by reason of the promised assistance from the Lincoln Independents.

At the different political club houses today the address was the principal topic of conversation. It is regarded by the active spirits of both party organizations as the opening gun of the running fire which will be kept up by the Republicans who are opposed to their party's candidate until the polls have closed on election day.

CERTAIN VICTORY.

H. H. St. John, a prominent member of the Young Men's Democratic Association, speaking upon the subject of the Lincoln address to-night, said: "It means potentiality and will insure certain victory. The men whose names are signed that have been known as Republicans for years past, and the tone of the address, and the apparent earnestness of the men themselves, will make the Democrats feel more than hopeful."

Edwin Gaw Flanigan, of the same organization, declares that the movement which has been inaugurated by the Lincoln Republicans, will spread throughout the State, and that the leaders of the Democratic party, alive to the situation, will render every possible assistance to those who are opposing Quay by having a first-class organization which will marshal the Democratic voters to the polls.

A visit to a few of the Republican clubs developed the fact of there being considerable of a scare among the members, as to what will be the result of the new movement. Many of the conservative Republicans, who recognize the force of the movement, incline to the belief that it means the opening of a strong attack upon the Quay and Delamater fences. The *Times*, in its leading editorial to-morrow, will say:

A LIGHTNING STROKE.

The thunders of Blucher's guns at Waterloo were not more a surprise and shock to Napoleon than must be the incisive address of the Lincoln Independent Republican Committee of this city to Senator Quay and Senator Delamater. It comes like the lightning stroke from the unclouded sky, for it follows hard upon the word of promise passed all along the party lines that the Independents of 1882 were next to solid for the ticket in 1890. It is true that a number of the old Independents of 1882 are now giving a more or less active or passive support to Delamater, but the seed sown in the Stewart campaign has brought forth unexpected and bountiful fruit in a new crop of Independents, who take up the battle against Quay where their teachers stopped in their revolt against Cameron.

And they are no chronic kickers; they have no semblance of the sore-head; they have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish because of political disappointments. Their list of exceptionally respected and influential men embraces leading pulpit teachers, leading professors, leading lawyers, leading manufacturers, leading merchants and leading business men, and they give their reasons for their faith so plainly that he who runs may read. The address of the Lincoln Independents will be more widely read and more soberly considered by intelligent Republicans of Pennsylvania than any political deliverance of the last decade, and the character and force of the names given as indorsers of this uncommon appeal in modern campaigns must resolve the doubtful into positive co-operation and inspire the hesitating to aggressive action. This address is only

THE SIGNAL GUN.

of Republican revolt against Delamater. It is an entirely independent and voluntary movement of the men whose names are appended to it. It has no connection with the Independent Republican State Committee, although striking for the same cause, but it will be closely followed by other revolutionary Republican forces, which are certain to play important parts in the coming battle. The Independent Republican State Committee, of which George E. Mapes is Chairman, will be announced in a few days, with another address to the Republicans of the State protesting against the election of Delamater and demanding the election of Pattison. Next will come the answer of Senator Emery to Delamater, and it will be the gravest obstacle to Delamater's self-vindication in the canvass. The promise now is that these multiplied formal assaults upon Delamater's lines will widen and deepen revolt among the people, and not only maintain, but steadily swell the now clearly visible tide of revolution.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which is now regarded as the personal mouthpiece of Senator Quay in this city, in speaking of the address editorially, says:

They believe that by voting against Delamater they are aiming at Senator Quay, forgetful of the fact that but for Senator Quay's masterly management of the campaign of 1888 Mr. Cleveland would now be in the Presidential chair. There can possibly be

NO GOOD REASON

why Senator Delamater, as an individual, should not be supported. He is admittedly capable of filling the high office to which he will be elected. The only words affecting his character, spoken by a man who would go down like chaff in a cyclone before investigation, have been most emphatically denied, and the only possible charge that can be brought against him, if it can be called a charge, is that Senator Quay was favorable to his nomination. The history of Ohio shows that in a revolt discretion is thrown to the winds, and in defeating Foraker Ohio has possibly given, through a Democratic Legislature, a Democratic majority in the next Congress. The chances are that if Delamater is defeated Pennsylvania will send a Democratic Senator to Washington and lose two or three Republican Congressmen.

The *Press* will say to-morrow: The 50 or 60 gentlemen who have just sent out a so-called Independent Republican address are not to be criticised personally. They are nearly all of high business or professional standing, and, while all are novices in politics and totally misguided, the motives of some—however mistaken, are to them doubtless sincere enough. These have been used merely by others who have a self interest which is in conflict with the policy of the Republican party, and on account of which they are not at all likely to exert any influence on the campaign. It will have no effect upon the leaders of this movement to tell them they are aiding the destructive tariff policy of the Democratic party—that is what they want to do. The few who have been

ACTIVE IN THE PREPARATION

of this manifesto and securing signatures are importers who are opposed to the Republican principle of protection. They have substantially admitted that, with all the pretexts which they present for opposition to Senator Delamater removed, they would still oppose Republican success on the tariff. The sincerity of any movement based upon such a foundation must be questioned of course. The gentlemen who want free importation of the goods in which they deal have sought to disguise their real motives for seeking to destroy Republican supremacy, since nothing could be more unpopular in the midst of industrial Pennsylvania. But they have been forced to a confession of their real attitude, and they are against the party on the tariff. This should be enough to open the eyes of those who are acting with these free trade importers, but who are themselves in thorough sympathy with protection. Do they want to aid in destroying the policy in which they believe?

We do not find the name of Mr. Wharton Barker on this manifesto, and our information is that it has been designedly kept off. Why should this be? Mr. Barker, like these gentlemen, is seeking the defeat of the Republican party, and he is leading in the movement. Whether they will have it so or not, the fact remains, and it will be fully understood by all, that they are gaining their chief political distinction as the tail of Mr. Barker's disgruntled kite. It was something that Mr. Barker greatly needed, and he has been put to no trouble to get it. The position must be a very uncomfortable one. If these gentlemen had wanted a different nomination and under different conditions, why should they have neglected so long to interest themselves? The time to work for a nomination to suit them is before the convention. Did they attend to their full duty as citizens then? There is no evidence whatever that they did. It is too late now, and with all its knowledge the public will accept their actions as pretexts and rate them accordingly.

FLOWER OF THE PARTY.

The *Record* to-morrow will say editorially:

It would be hard to find in the ranks of the Republican party in Philadelphia, or elsewhere in Pennsylvania, another 58 citizens more honorable, upright or earnest in maintaining pure political methods than the 58 citizens whose address the *Record* printed, calling upon the voters of the State to elect Pattison and defeat Delamater. They repudiate Quayism. They repudiate the platform that indorses Quay. They repudiate the candidate that Quay forced upon his party, and they administer a stinging rebuke to the hand-baking, button-holing, behind-the-door canvassing of Mr. Delamater, who tries to modify Independent opposition by a pretense of intended perfidy to his maker and master.

MAINE VOTES TO-DAY.

THE DEMOCRATS WITHOUT ORGANIZATION OR MONEY.

Chairman Manley, of the Republican Committee, Claims Reed's Election by 2,000 and the State by 15,000—He Wants Every County Except Three.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AUGUSTA, ME., September 7.—The biennial campaign in this State for the election of a Governor, four Congressmen, Members of the Legislature, and county officers, closed last night, and it remains for the voters to perform their duty at the polls to-morrow. During the last week there has been more activity shown in the party camps than during any period of the canvass, but the cold fact remains that it has been one of tamest and most apathetic campaigns on record. The Democrats have been discouraged from the beginning. They have had no organization and no money and what little work had been done has been confined chiefly to the attempt to defeat Mr. Reed in the First district by out-scheming the Republicans. In several Senatorial and Representative districts they are confident of increasing their meager force in the Legislature. They are making strenuous efforts to carry Penobscot, Waldo, Knox, and Lincoln counties, with a prospect of success in the three last.

The Democrats have had only three or four local speakers beside their candidate for Governor and one of their Congressional candidates. What work that has been performed has been done in a very quiet way. The little Prohibition party has had its usual quota of home speakers, and claims a better organization than ever before. The contest on its part is directed chiefly against the Republicans, toward whom it has displayed its usual bitterness of feeling. The labor party is but a mere cipher in the contest.

Chairman Manley has received the final canvass, and while he admits that there will be a heavy falling off of the total vote in the State, he is very confident that the Republicans will poll more than their usual off-year majority. He feels sure that the Republicans will carry every county save Lincoln, Knox and Waldo, and he believes that in those three counties the chances are in favor of the Republicans. Mr. Manley says: "The plurality in off years since 1866 has never exceeded 11,000 save in 1869, when it was 12,281; in 1873, when it was 12,320, and in 1886, when it was 13,560, but Governor Burleigh's plurality will be fully 15,000, and Congressman Reed will be returned by the largest plurality he has received save in 1888." Mr. Manley realizes that the fight has been in the First district, and that the Republicans throughout the State are as anxious for Speaker Reed's election as though they were his immediate constituents. He places Reed's plurality at 2,000.

DISSTON WITH QUAY.

He Confers With the Senator Concerning the Independent Movement.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, December 7.—A distinguished arrival from Pennsylvania this afternoon was Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia. He was set down at the Riggs House, was brushed off and otherwise refreshed, and then soon made his way to the residence of Senator Quay, and is passing the evening with that gentleman. Of course the gossip runs that he is here to see what can be done to stem the independent tide, but he himself asserts that he is here entirely on private business, though he was incidentally to have a chat with the Pennsylvania Senators in regard to the formal opening of the campaign in the Eastern part of the State.

Mr. Disston does not appear to have the slightest doubt of the successful issue of the campaign in Pennsylvania for the Republican candidates.

LIGHTNING STRIKES AN OPERATOR.

The Bolt Paralyzed Him for Hours but He Recovered.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—T. L. Mason, a telegraph operator at Hanlon Junction, had a narrow escape from instant death from lightning to-night. He was in the railroad office during the storm when suddenly a great ball of fire appeared. Mason was thrown out of his chair and was paralyzed for several hours.

It was found that the lightning bolt had struck his left arm and passed down below the elbow leaving a broad crimson mark. It stopped just where his arm touched his vest pocket, containing his watch, being attracted by the timepiece. The chain was melted and broken in several places. The watch was badly broken. Mr. Mason thinks that but for the watch the lightning would have killed him.

ELOPED WITH A PAINTER.

The Girl's Father Follows With a Mountain Howitzer.

CHICAGO, September 7.—Aristocratic Evanston was treated to a social sensation to-day. Superintendent of the Poor Farm, Thomas Downey, recently engaged a painter, Adrian A. Miller, to touch up the public buildings. Nora, the superintendent's 16-year-old daughter, fell in love with Miller and the two eloped on the Chicago train.

Father Downey followed the pair to Evanston with a mountain howitzer and seized Miller's baggage. Later the eloping pair returned and were married, while the wrathful parent went home in peace.

Salesman Arrested.

NEW YORK, September 7.—A salesman, Adolph Plass, was arrested last night on a telegram from the Chief of Police of St. Louis, stating that Plass was wanted in that city for grand larceny. Plass was committed to await the arrival of requisition papers.

SWEDEN'S WELCOME

To the Mortal Remains of One of Her Most Distinguished Sons.

RECEPTION OF ERICSSON'S BODY.

The Toilers of England Not United in Favor of Eight Hours.

WHY THE MARQUIS DOES NOT FIGHT.

The Rage for the Possession of Relics of the Late Cardinal Manning.

The remains of Inventor Ericsson are expected to reach Stockholm to-day. Great preparations have been made for the last sad rites in honor of the distinguished Swedish-American. The eight-hour question is exciting much attention in Great Britain.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

STOCKHOLM, September 7.—The United States man-of-war ironclad Baltimore, bearing the body of John Ericssen, is expected here to-morrow, and extensive preparations are being made to receive it. According to the programme the coffin will be brought ashore the same day the steamer arrives. If she come to anchor in the forenoon as is expected, the ceremonies will begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a Government board will transfer the remains from the vessel to a special landing stage erected at the foot of Carl XIII. Square, where it will be met by the full military force stationed here, accompanied by full bands.

While the coffin is being conveyed on the Government boat to the landing stage salutes will be fired from the vessels in the harbor and from batteries on land. All church bells in the city will toll and the chimes will be rung to funeral airs.

The procession will begin with the military bodies, immediately followed by a representative of the King and the hearse, escorted by a body of cavalry. Then will come the various societies of which Ericssen was an honorary member, the high officials of the Government, invited guests and members of the Ericssen family. The procession will proceed to the Central Railway station, the houses along the route being draped in mourning and otherwise appropriately decorated. At the station the coffin will be placed on a special train and conveyed to Ericsson's birthplace, Langbanshyttan, where he is to be interred. As the train leaves the depot here salutes will be fired, and it will be greeted with salutes upon arrival at its destination. Among the societies making the most extensive preparations are the lodges of Odd Fellows.

TOILERS NOT UNITED

In the Demand for the Eight-Hour Day in Great Britain.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON September 7.—The great subject of discussion in all labor papers throughout the country is the eight-hour question. *Lloyds' Weekly News*, one of the few papers published on Sunday, and one of the chief organs of the workingmen, says in a leading article to-day:

It by no means follows that the majority of votes represents a majority of the unionists, for at the present time the unionists are about equally divided on the question, while 7,000,000 non-unionists have not made any sign as to which side they intend to take. It is certain that the vote will not convert a single member of the unionist party who is engaged in any of the textile trades and who dreads competition, unless indeed the bill which is to be drawn up hereafter should prove to be of a merely ornamental character like some of the eight-hour laws which have been passed in America and Australia. The experience derived from these countries proves that it is quite possible to have an eight-hour law while work goes on for 9, 10 or even 11 hours. To get employment for the surplus laborers of the country, which is the goal at which John Burns aims, we must provide that nobody shall work longer than eight hours and must punish anyone who infringes this provision. Does the majority which voted in favor of making eight hours a legal working day want such a bill as this? Such a bill would inevitably divide the ranks of labor and would be strenuously resisted whenever the men had reason to fear that their trades would be injured by its operation.

A SPECULATIVE BARBER

Coining Money by the Sale of the Hair of Cardinal Newman.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BIRMINGHAM, September 7.—A most extraordinary fad has been developing itself since the death of Caadinal Newman, viz: The desire to possess some relic of the great ecclesiastic. The most sought for souvenir is a lock of his hair. During the last 20 years the Cardinal was waited on every day at the Oratory by a hair dresser, who made a point of preserving all the cuttings of his "subject's" hair, expecting all the time to stimulate a demand for it when the proper time should come.

He has collected a considerable store of this hair, and since the death of the Cardinal he has been busily occupied in the distribution of the precious relics, and is coining money as a result of his foresight and care in storing these locks.

NO DUEL AS YET.

The Reason Given by Marquis de Leuville for the Unexpected Delay.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, September 7.—The Marquis De Leuville has not as yet made much capital by his latest advertising scheme of the duel. At present he is carrying on a lively bombardment of the newspapers, and his friends, taking Boulogne as his base of operations, and firing from that city a hail of paper pellets by telegraph, purporting to give the reasons for the delay in the deadly combat, of which excuses the latest is that the doughty Marquis' adversary is so disabled by the blow dealt him by De Leuville in their London quarrel that he has begged for a truce in order to repair damages and get into fighting trim.

FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The Austrian Government Grants a Million Dollars for Aid.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, September 7.—The Elbe is still 16 feet above the normal height at Dresden, but it is gradually falling, and it is believed the danger is over. The Freudenau races, which were to have taken place to-day, had to be abandoned, the course being submerged. A slight subsidence is noticed in the main branch of the Danube at Vienna to-day. Similar reports come from Linz and Tullu. The Austrian Government has granted $1,000,000 for repairing the damage done by the floods and assisting the sufferers.

OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

LIEGE—The Social Science Congress opened to-day. Two thousand delegates were present from all parts of Catholic Europe. Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Manning, Dr. Windthorst and other Catholic leaders sent letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the Congress. After a number of speeches had been made, it was resolved to send telegrams to the Pope and King Leopold, expressing the devotion of the members.

NOT A PENNY OF RENT.

CORK—Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at Meelin, County Cork, said it would be Ireland's own fault if a single child starved. The tenants ought not to pay a penny of rents until their families are provided for. They had no business to make begging appeals to Irishmen abroad, but should look to Mr. Balfour and his sublime schemes.

THE CZAR STARTS OFF.

ST. PETERSBURG—The Czar, accompanied by the imperial family and suite, started to-day for Rovno, in Volhynia, to attend the Volhynia military maneuvers. The *Novoe Vremya* declares that the maneuvers in Volhynia need cause no uneasiness abroad.

WAR WITH ARMENIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE—News has been received of a fight between Armenians and gend'armes at Baghtchedjik, near Ismid. Five gend'armes were killed. Troops have been sent to assist the officers.

FRESH CASES OF CHOLERA.

MADRID—Fifteen fresh cases of cholera and 11 deaths from the disease were reported in Valencia City to-day. Throughout the province of Valencia and elsewhere the disease is decreasing.

DUEL IN PARIS.

PARIS—Mermeix, the alleged author of the charges against Boulanger, fought a duel to-day with M. La Bruyer, of *Gil Blas*. La Bruyer received a slight wound.

A NEWSPAPER CHARGE.

PARIS—*Le Petit Journal* says that M. Lagurre inspired the articles attacking General Boulanger which have recently appeared in *Figaro*.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

MADRID—General Azcarraga, Minister of War, is preparing a bill making military service compulsory.

WAR IN LABOR'S RANKS.

K. of L. Members Denounced by Federation Men as Thieves and Skunks.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, September 7.—The Central Labor Federation decided to-day to apply to the American Federation for a new charter. The firemen and several unions of cigarmakers, clothing cutters, brewers and building and architectural iron workers made formal complaints to the effect that members of the K. of L. were trying to oust members of the open unions out of their employment and George McVey, of the Piano Maker's Union, sailed into the Central Labor Union and said that its walking delegates were all controlled by the K. of L. and whose leaders were "thieves and skunks."

A committee was appointed to collect facts and consider what was best to be done. The building material handlers declared during the discussion that they would no longer recognize the boycott of the Knights of Labor against Verplanck's Point bricks, but would handle them unless the Knights consented to recognize the Brick Handlers' Union. The Arbitration Committee of the Federation was instructed to help bring about a settlement of the controversy with the Knights.

CHINESE AT WAR.

Two Factions Have a Bloody Fight and Swear Vengeance.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—At an early hour this morning there was a fight in Chinatown, and two Chinese were shot. The Ping Ting Kong Society were holding outdoor religious service on Waverly Place, when members of the Chee Kong Tong Company interfered. Instantly knives, revolvers and clubs were drawn, and two shots were fired. Chin May, of the Ping Ting Kong Society, was wounded in the left thigh.

Chinese flocked to the scene from every quarter, and two Chinatown watchmen, who drew revolvers, were swept away by the mob. The Ping Ting Kong men then rushed to Stafford alley, where the Chee Kong Tong Society were holding an outdoor festival, intending to retaliate by smashing the idols. Another melee ensued, and a Ping King Tong man was wounded. By this time armed policemen arrived and dispersed the Chinamen. It is feared there will be further trouble, as the two societies swear they will have revenge.

BOYCOTTED AND BROUGHT TO DEATH.

The Result of a Resolution Against the Confederate Flag.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., September 7.—The death of R. P. Wheeler here last night was indirectly due to a resolution offered by him at the Grand Army convention at Petersburg last spring reflecting on the Confederate flag. Up to that time he was doing a good business, and was very popular with the people of Norfolk. The resolution he offered was in the shape of a petition to Congress to stop the manufacture of the Confederate flag, which Wheeler termed a "contemptible rag."

His action aroused the people here and affected Wheeler's business to such an extent that after some weeks he publicly denied being responsible for the resolution. His business continued to go down, and he sought relief in drink. To an over-indulgence is attributed his death. Wheeler was an ex-Union soldier and a Post Department Commander of the Grand Army. He was a native of New York.

WRECKED ON THE BRIDGE.

Two Freight Trains on the Central Crash Into Each Other.

ALBANY, September 7.—Another wreck occurred on the upper bridge this forenoon. A freight train was coming over the bridge from the east when another started east at the other end. Signals displayed to the engineer of the second train were wrong, and a misplaced switch let the cars run upon the westbound track.

The locomotives crashed into each other at the end of the bridge. The engines were damaged and three freight cars were derailed and broken. Their contents were scattered. The tracks were blocked until late in the afternoon.

A NOTED JURIST DEAD.

The Man Who Dealt Out Justice to the Mormons Expires.

FLINT, MICH., September 7.—Hon. Sumner Howard, who, as District Attorney