## **ELOPING TO AMERICA**

It is Now a Favorite Haven of Refuge for English and Irish Lovers.

ONE FAITHLESS HUSBAND

Returns to Secure a Legacy and is Very Speedily Arrested.

ROMANTIC CASE IN COUNTY CLARE

A Handsome Laborer Skips With a Wealthy Widow's Daughter.

THE ANGRY MOTHER IN HOT PURSUIT

Seven years ago an English miller went to America with his neighbor's wife. He returned to secure a legacy, and now languishes in prison. A very romantic clopement is reported from County Clare, Ireland.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, September 13 .- There was a good deal of excitement at Liverpool on Wednesday when an American was arrested on board the White Star steamer Brittannic and taken into the town. The worthy was known to his friends in Cleveland, O., and the world at large of late years as Mr. W. H. Wilson.

But, by a curious and unfortunate coincidence, his baptismal register does not ngree with his latter day cognomen. Seven years ago he was a miller in Ashburton, a village 16 miles from Exeter, in Devonshire. There he was known as William Knappman, and there was also a Mrs. William Knappman. But there was not that entente cordinie between them that ought to exist between man and wife. One morning, without any warning, the village woke up and found that two of its inhabitants had vanished during the night.

A PARTNER IN FLIGHT.

One of them was Mr. William Knappman and the other was the wife of his neighbor, a man named Hatherley. The evidence that they had gone off together was too strong to be doubted. The village was scandalized, as it prides itself on being one of the most moral in the whole of England, But accidents will happen even in the most moral English village, Mr. Knappman and Mrs. Hatherley took ship for the land of the brave and the free to live their life for love and each other. The name of Knappman was dropped and so was that of Hatherley, and they went to Cieveland, O.,

It was from that city that the first news arrived in Ashburton of the love lorn if erring couple. A few months ago Mr. W. H. Wilson received the sad news of the eath of a relative in England

A LEGACY FOR HIM.

But it was softened by the fact that the deceased had also left him a legacy. To come by his inheritance it was necessary that he should return to the old country. He did so, accompanied of course, by the former Mrs. Hatherley, now Mrs. Wilson. His wife, Mrs. William Knappman, who had lived alone all this while, hearing of is visit to England, determined to enter a She therefore procured a warrant at him on a charge of wife desertion. Mr. Wilson, ignorant of the danger that as hanging over his head, arranged his affairs with the lawvers, and, accompanied by Mrs. Hatherley and her youngest sister, set out for Liverpool on his way to their home in Cleveland. They had got on board the Britannic, on which steamer berths had been booked for them, when the officers of the law ran them down.

Mr. Wilson-formerly Knappman-was duly arrested and taken on shore; he was locked up in Liverpool till yesterday, when he le:t under an escort of police for his native air of Ashburton. Mrs. Wilson, formerly Mrs. Hatherley, and her sister beld a hurried conference after his sudden departure as to what they should do, and eventually de-cided, as their passage had been booked for America, and they were already on board the steamer, it would be as well not to return to the inhospitable shores of Old England, but to await in their Western home he advent of the unfortunate and longsuffering Wilson when he had finished his unsought interview with the legal authori-

les of his native country. ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.

ews of a much more modern elopement omes from County Clare, in Ireland, the land where every girl is a beauty. The ust happened, and the Americans here are reminded by it of the case of the wealthy Morosini, who married her father's coachman, Mr. Schelling. The enamored young lady is Miss Mary Lynch, who has daughter of the wealthy Mrs. Lynch, a widow who resides at Clare Castle.

Some time ago John Moriarty applied for President Pellegrini has repeated the de-

a position as a laborer on the estate, and being a tall, strong man, he obtained employment. In addition to his fine physique he is a rather handsome fellow, and his looks attracted the attention of Miss Lynch when first she had occasion to give him some in- rank and duties. structions. His address pleased her and her beauty made a deep impression on the heart of the laborer. The young lady soon ade an opportunity to talk to him again and more interviews followed. Eventually ssured of his position, and that his passion was not hopeless, he summoned up his courage and told his love. Miss Lynch was caraptured and promised forthwith to marry him. But in their case, too, the course of true love did not run smooth, AN ANGEY MOTHER.

Mrs. Lynch came to hear of the meetings between her beautiful daughter and the handsome laborer. That was a state of affairs she could not permit. She accordingly took measures to prevent their meetings. At first she succeeded, and she con-gratulated herself on the fact. But she had orgotten that "love laughs at locksmiths, and that Cupid can make a key to fit the most intricate Yale lock that mortal mind

In a very short time Miss Lynch and Mr. Moriarty were in communication, and this time they arreed to flee the hateful restrictions Clare Castle imposed on them. The plan was carried to a soccessful issue and they cloped and got as far as Foznes, intending to take the first steamer from Queenstown and go to,

But Mrs. Lynch did not intend to relinquish her daughter to the tender care of her former servant without a struggle, so she obtained a warrant from the police and followed the couple to Foxaes, where she run them to earth and duly arrested them. Now she has found them, everybody is asking this question: "What will she do with

The London Herald Has Suspended. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, September 13 .- The daily edition of the London edition of the New York | Excursion to the Ohio State Pair and In-Herald suspended to-day. The reason given

STANDING BY AUSTRIA.

INCREASED GUARANTEES OF SUPPORT FROM BOTH GERMANY AND ITALY: Exchange of Signatures on September 18-Count Kalaoky Has a Hand In the Re-

newal of the Trenty-Russia's Side of the Question. COPYRIGHT, 1890, BY THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED

Berlin, September 13 .- The extension of the triple alliance treaty to May, 1897, has been accepted by Emperor William at the request of the Austrian Government. The draft of the revised treaty, prepared by Count Kalnoky, increases the guarantees of both Germany and Italy to support Austria in the event of a Russian invasion of Bootle Se neal.

The signatures of Chancellor Von Caprivi and Count Kalnoky will be exchanged at a meeting fixed for September 18, at the Schloss Rohnstock, the Kaiser's quarters, near Jauer. The modifications of of the treaty virtually confirm Austria's possession of Bosnia and Herzegovinia. The renewal of the treaty so long before its expiration is due to the insistance of Count Kalnoky, who feared that the Italian elections would eximple Signer Crisms and elections would cripple Signor Crispi and cause a change in Italy's foreign policy. It is probable that the Austrian Prime Minister also dreaded the establishment of

an entente between Emperor William and the Czar. Signor Crispi accelerated the negotiations, having reason to suspect that King Humbert, unknown to his ministers, had exchanged views with the Czar adverse to the Dreibund through the Prince of Naples during the Prince's recent visit to St. Petersburg. Emperor William will therefore greet Emperor Francis Joseph on the 17th inst. with increased cordiality, the tautual trust tending to induce Austrian assent to Emperor William's schemes to

pacify Russia.
Semi-official communications which appear in the St. Petersburg papers declare that Russian political circles are confident that Emperor William, in his conferences with Emperor Francis Joseph, will endeav or to prevail upon him to harmonize his policy in the Balkan Peninsula with that of Russia.

Signor Crispi, before agreeing to a pro-longation of the treaty, tried to obtain a pledge from Count Kalnoky that he would cede Italy a part of Trentino in ex-change for a definite recognition of Austrian rights in Bosnia. Emperor William's re-fusal, however, to permit the Dreibund compact to be in any way dependent on Italian Irredentit claims made Count Kalnoky more resolute in his refusal to discuss the subject of the cession.

CAMPAIGN OF SOCIALISTS.

BERLIN, September 13 .- The proposi

immense Efforts to Preach Their Doctrine in the Rarol Regious.

which was approved at Socialist meetings held here and in Hamburg, to have illuminations on the night of October 1, in honor of the expiration of the anti-Socialist law, is opposed by the moderates. The Government will prepare for the rigorous suppression of any public jubilation.

An immense effort to extend the Socialist Propaganda to the smaller towns and among the rural population will begin on the first of next month. Over 100 small papers devoted to this cause will appear on that date. It is intended to penetrate into the districts hitherto closed against Socialism. Lecturers will be sent everywhere to preach Socialism. Members of provincial diets and in the local communes will be con-tested wherever possible. The recent in-crease in the Democratic vote in the agricultural districts gives reason for the belief that the peasants will readily absorb the Socialist doctrines.

HAPPY ALL AROUND. IMMENSE DEMONSTRATION OF PEOPLE IN BUENOS AYRES.

Candidates Boomed by Their Revolutionary Adherents and Friends-Leaders Withdraw From the Ruce.

RIO DE JANEIRO, August 28 .- Advices from Buenos Ayres say there is general satisfaction and both parties are rejoicing over the turn which affairs have taken. A prominent feature of the rejoicing in Buenos Avres over the change in the Presidency was a monster demonstration in honor of Dr. Leandre N. Alem. President of the Revolutionary Government, a man who is very popular and who has a reputation for the strictest integrity.

Sixty thousand people are said to have taken part in the demonstration. It is not thought, however, that he will be the candidate of his party for the Presidency. Neither will Dr. Aristobule del Valle, another of the revolutionary leaders, Dr. Aristobule is a talented journalist, and before the revolution represented the province of Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Senate. On the collapse of the revolution he resigned.

It is now thought that the candidate of this party will be General Bartelome Mitre, who is at present in Europe. General Mitre has already been President of the Republic. For a while, during the Paraguayan war, he commanded the allied armies, but won no great military reputation. Some years after the close of the war he was deprived of his post in the army and of his political rights for having unsuccessfully attempted a revolution. He was afterward restored to his rights and to his military rank, but not to and shouting until they were tired.

cree establishing martial law and the censorship of the press. It is said that the officers of the army and navy, excluded from their positions for having taken part in the revolution, will be restored to their

There is little doubt that the victory over the revolutionary party in Buenos Ayres was due principally to the firmness of the police force, which numbers 3,000 men, and has a military organization. Had this force wavered it is probable that the whole arm would have joined the revolutionists. Yesterday in Buenos Ayres there was a demonstration, attended by 20,000 persons, in honor of Senator Barbo Rocha, who friends present him as a candidate Presidency. In the Senate Bardo Rocha and Aristobule del Valte were the leaders of the opposition to President Celman.

The President and all his Ministers pledge

themselves not to be candidates for Presidency at the next election.

SENDING UP COTTON. Southern Cotton Men Arrange With a For-

e'gn Syndicate to Raise Prices. MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 13 .- A prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance stated in the city this morning that the cot ton committee of the National Alliance has perfected arrangements with a syndicate of European capitalists to advance \$32 per bale upon a million bales of cotton, at a yearly

interest of 4 per cent.

Farmers will be allowed to store their cotton, and, on the warehouse receipt, the advance arranged for will be paid, while the farmer will have the privilege of selling the cotton at any time within 12 months Prominent cotton men think that the with drawal of this amount of cotton from the cotton within 12 months to 12 or 13 cents per pound.

New pompadour lace ruchings just received at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

dustrial Exposition. by the publishers is the difficulty of over-coming the mechanical annoyances that make a daily paper of the proper sort an impossibility in London.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets from September 15 to 19, inclusive, good to return until September 20, at rate of \$6 80 for the round trip.

cause of the Force Bill.

A SECTIONAL TARIFF MEASURE.

McKinley Provisions.

Vigorous Protest Against Some of the

BERKS HAS A RED-HOT CONVENTION.

Boodle Se neal. Ex-Governor William E. Cameron, of Virginia, has left the Republican ranks. He particularly objects to the Federal elec-

tariff bill he considers as sectional.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. PETERSBURG, VA., September 13 .- Ex-Governor William E. Cameron, Republican, has written an open letter, addressed to W. S. Dashiell, of Richmond, in which he says: S. Dashiell, of Richmond, in which he says.

I have been taught by the events of 18
months past that men of our antecedents and
convictions can no longer, with self respect,
lend our voices, our votes, or even the negative
support of silence to the Republican party as it
is expounded by the organization in this State,
or as it is administered by the present executives legislative departments of the United
States Government. The Republican party
preserves no longer the semblance
of speaking for the entire country, but
bases its claim to supremacy on sectional preof speaking for the entire country, but bases its claim to supremacy on sectional prejudices and sectional interests, pure and simple. Not only so, but the directors of its policy have not besitated in the attainment of their ends to prestitute the plighted faith of the party in sight of all the world, and to renounce in their Congress enactments the promises solemnly made in the Chicago platform. They stand self-convicted, not only of false pretense, but of

MATHEMATICAL MALIGNANCY in seeking to retain power by re-invoking the war sentiment at the North and West, and by resurrecting all the stock phrases of fanaticism and sectionalism which could stir the South into resentment and retort. Their object was Into resentment and retort. Their object was and is to force the fighting as between a solid North and a solid South, and at the same time to use the small contingent of Southern Republicans in Cangress to minimize the power of the South by such political abominations as the Lodge bill and by so framing a tariff law, under pretext of protection to American labor and American products, as to increase every burden of the customs upon the weaker section and leave in force, in all its shameless incomplicit the expense tay mon the propagate.

tion and leave in force, in all its shameless inequality, the revenue tax upon the tobacco of
Virginia, Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Florida.

The utterances of Mr. McKinley on the floor
of the House and the action of the Senate on
Monday in regard to the tobacco clause constitute an open declaration of war against Southern development, and we must realize that this
action, apart from its inherent injustice, is a
deliberate, wanton and absolute falsification of
a solemn promise to the tobacco States by the a solemn promise to the tobacco States by the National Convention. The Lodge bill is miscalled "the force bill," because in operation it would be impossible of emforcement to the ends pretended they sought. To enact it would be to paralyze the commercial progress of the entire country and to set back Southern development n which Northern capital is largely engaged

would be the negro, who by this victous effort to neutralize inevitable conditions would be deprived of all the safeguards which now surprived of all the safeguards which now surround him. Personally and politically he would become the scapegoat in a local strife in which Mr. Lodge and Mr. Reed would have no concern and no influence. The passage of this act into a law would be a public calamity, and its passage by the majority of the House of Representatives fixes the responsibility on the Republican party. The call for a halt by Senator Quay in the Senate only voices the protest of a frightened financial and commercial North, and only proves that Mr. Quay is afraid to risk this campaign on an issue which one section would regard as a blunder and the other as a crime.

or set of men a standard of duty, and willing to or set of men a standard of duty, and willing to concede to every one else that freedom of thought and action I have always claimed for myself, my resolve, founded on a desire to be true to myself and my country is to refuse all sympathy or co-operation with the Republican party with the crusade against the new section which it now espoused, and under the leader ship to which it submits. Sincerely your friend,

WILLIAM E. CAMERON.

HIGH IN CONTROL. THE BERKS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Charges of Irregularity Made by the Opposition Forces-The Resolutions Adopted Indorse Everything and Everybody-A Full Ticket in the Field. PRESCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR .

READING, September 13 .- The Berks Republican County Convention held here to-day, proved a turbulent gathering. The factional fights existing in the party, growing out of the Reading postmastership, were carried into the convention and a red hot time was the result. On one side was A. M. High, the representative of Senator Quay, and on the other anti-High men. The High men controlled the convention though the opposition denounced their methods in violent terms. In one township where the vote was a tie they put in their man, and in the town of Bechtelsville they forced in three High delegates though it was not entitled to it, having only been made : separate district yesterday, while the delegate elections were held on Saturday. In other districts no delegate elections were held, the delegates being appointed by the High committeemen. These contests produced an uproar in the convention which lasted ten minutes, both factions trying to outdo the other in velling, stamping of feet S. Brumbach, a High man, was elected Permanent President over Colonel D. C.

Keller, anti-High, by a vote of 120 to 190. The crowd began to quiet after Chairman Brumbach had announced, that if any more funny business was attempted he would sit down on them hard. The resolutions indorsed President Harrison, Governor Beaver, Senators Quay and Cameron, Speaker Reed, Delamater and the

entire State ticket; the McKinley bill the force bill and the national bankruptcy bill. The High torces elected their men as delegates to the next State Convention. The convention decided not to nominate a candidate for Congress outright, but to leave that in the hands of five conferees who will be an pointed by the Chairman. They, of course will be High men and will nominate a High candidate for Congress. The High candidate for County Chairman, H. S. Bard, was elected over J. P. S. Fenstemacher, anti-High. A full county ticket of High men was placed in nomination.

ERIE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

List of Candidates Selected by the Conven tion for County Offices.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. ERIE, September 13.-The Democratic County Convention met here this afternoon and filled out their county ticket as follows: Legislature, H. B. Brewster; Register and Recorder, N. Leuschen; Clerk of Courts, R. St. Pierre Lowery; Prothonotary, Frank Ellsworth; Poor Director, J. R. Osborne; Coroner, H. H. Holmes. Mr. F. E. McLean was re-elected to represent the Eric Democracy in the Reading

No Opposition to Store.

SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. WARREN, PA., September 13 .- The Reublicans held their primaries in this county to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. F. Watson. A very light vote was polled, and C. W. Stone carried the county without opposition.

Democrate Draw Out. EMPOBIA, KAN., September 13 .- The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional district declined to nominate a candidate for Congress, so that the fight will be between J. G. Otis, the Farmers' Alliance candidate, The cause was ill health.

and the present Representative, Harrison Kelley, TATE AND DOWNING VANISH A SOUTHERN KICKER

Abandons the kepublican Party Be- To Avoid Appearing on the Witness Stand in the Boodle Cuses.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW CASTLE, September 13 .- The Lawrence and Mercer committees of this Congressional district, who were to inquire into the bribery business in the nomination of Alexander McDowell for Congress, failed to meet here to-day as arranged. The high water on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad prevented the Mercer delegates from reaching here. The conference will meet here next Tuesday at 1

The Congressional Committees of Butler and Beaver counties issued a call last even-ing for the selection of delegates in Lawrence and Mercer counties to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Harmony on September 23, the committees of those two counties having neglected to call primaries for the election of delegates. It is rumored that Tate and Downing, two tion measure. Some of the features of the of the boodle delegates, have disappeared to avoid testifying at Monday's investigation.

NO CHOICE MADE.

Democrats of the Seventh Tonnessee Fall to Nominate Their Man. COLUMBIA, TENN., September 13 .- The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional Convention, after easting over 1,500 ballots, were unable to agree upon a nominee and adjourned until October 1, to meet at Frank-

the Alliance candidate.
Colonel Cox led Mr. Whittehorn broughout the meeting, having a majority of votes cast from 8 to 12.

The Canadian Minister of Figures on Our Tariff Bill. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

WHAT FOSTER THINKS.

OTTAWA, September 13 .- Speaking to lay of the probable effect of the McKinley bill upon Canadian trade and commerce Minister of Finance Foster said that in the bill as passed the Sen-ate there is little to favor Canadian trade, while the general trend is in the line of prohibiting Canadian products from United States markets. Much as Ganada may regret this, it is not a thing which she could have avoided, nor which, when accomplished, should cause one moment's hesitation or despondence. From 1846 up to the present the successive Governments of Canada have knocked at the door of the United States for freer admission to her markets on just and equitable terms. The

refusals have been many and repeated.

The McKinley bill will have the effect o raising to the people of the United States the prices of many articles the United States must have and must obtain largely from Canada. It will develop the inter-national products of Canada in a more

SQUARING WITH THE TELLER.

Allen, Arrested for Embezzling \$41,000 Fixes Up Things With the Bank. NASHVILLE, September 13 .- Frank M. Allen, who is under bond to await trial on the charge of embezzling \$41,000, funds of the Capital City Bank, of which institution he was teller until his arrest recently, succeeded to-day, by the aid of relatives, in effecting a compromise of his shortage. The terms of settlement formed the subject of a long conference to-day between the directors of the bank, the bank's attorneys, and Allen, his friends and attorneys. The details of the settlement were not made public,

but a reporter was informed that the com promise was satisfactory to all concerned. The compromise will release the guarantee company, which was on Allen's bond for \$10,000, from all liability, and stop criminal prosecution. The warrant which was sworn out against Allen will be withdrawn. It is understood that the bank will lose a comparatively small proportion mount of the shortage,

KICKS OVER THE TRACES. Superintendent Porter Denounces So-Colled

Civil Service Reform. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, September 13 .- Census Superintendent Porter, although a member of the Harrison administration, is not exactly in tune with the President and his friends in the songs they sing in praise of so-called civil service reform. In an article which will appear over his signature to-morrow in The Politician, a new and breezy Washington publication, Mr. Porter says:
"I am opposed to a system of public service that sets a steam hammer in motion to crack a nut-in other words, a system that demands an elaborate examination, as is the case in England, in order to ascertain whether or not a person is competent to address envelopes or to add quickly and correctly a column of figures. I am opposed to a system of public service, the tendency of which is to create a race of barnacles, as it is impossible to make a removal; the result is arrogance, shiftlessness and neglect.'

AT DEATH'S DOOR. .

While Testing a Patent Fire Escape a Man and Boy Fall to the Ground. SAN FRANCISCO, September 13 .- John Murphy has been in this city for some time attempting to introduce a fire escape invented by himself. This consists of a belt and wire rope, by which he was automatically lowered to the ground. To introduce his escape, Murphy has been mak-ing descent from several high buildings, and to-day attempted to make one from the top of the Chronicle building.

The first part of the descent was made

safely; at the fourth story he stopped, swung into the window and took a little son in his arm. The additional load was too much, belt broke and father and son fell violently to the ground. Both were seri ously injured, but may recover. They were taken to the hospital. Mrs. Murphy was to have made the next descent with her hus

AN OFFICIAL GONE WRONG.

Lewis T. Young, of Philadel phia, Belleved to be Short About \$5.000.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.—Chief Clerk Lewis T. Young, of the health office is short about \$5,000 in his accounts with the city. Diligent search was made to-night at the residence of the derelict official and the haunts which he is known to have been in the habit of frequenting, but he could not be found, nor could any information as to his whereabouts be obtained. The fact that the shortage had been found by the City Controller was known by a lew early this morning, and efforts were made to keep the affair quiet, but it leaked out, and during the atternoon it was the sole topic of conversation among those who frequent the health office.

WILKINSBURG EXPECTS A BOOM As the Result of the Branching Out of the

Duquesne Traction. The Duquesne Traction Company is surveying its route in Wilkinsburg. It is proposed to go under the Pennsylvania Railway at the ravine and come out on Rebecca street near Mulberry street. Wilkinsburgers anticipate an immen impetus to improvement there when the line is finished. Should the fare be 10 cents it would be a saving of 5 cents on the round

LOUISVILLE, September 13.—Frank Brennan, a trunk maker, 16 years old, com-

ROASTED BY INGALLS.

Continued from First Page. no objection to the Vice Presidents, and they were considered elected.

INGALLS MAKES HIS BOW. WITTY, SARCASTIC AND EPIGRAMMATIC EFFORT.

Everything Good in Politics Ascribed to the Republican Party-An Argument in Favor of Partisanship-Material Growth of the Country Described.

President Oliver, in a few words, intro-duced Senator Ingalls, who made the speech of the evening. The Senator were a light-colored suit, and a Prince Albert coat, which was closely buttoned around him. In a strong, oratorical voice he commenced his address, which lasted over an hour, and was intently listened to. At one stage, when he spoke of stopping, his auditors begged him to go on. His effort follows: Believe me, Mr, President, ladies and gentle-men of Pittsburg, that I am not usconscious

of the honor of your attendance here in such numbers this evening, nor insensible to the cordiality of your greeting and your salutation It is, I am sure, unnecessary and superfluous for me to say that I am not here for the pur-pose of interfering with, giving advice pose of interfering with, giving advice concerning or commenting upon the local affairs of Allegheny county or the State of Pennsylvania. There are moments when the stranger intermeddleth not. And I feel that it would be inappropriate, unjust and undeserving of me and the occasion were I to assume to give advice or counsel to the Republicance of Allegheny counts as the Republicans of Allegheny county as to their duty in the contest that is before them. And yet I may be allowed to say that I am no on this occasion wholly an intruder, a volun-teer or an unbidden guest. I have come at the invitation and request and at the instance of the Executive Committee of this county and of my friend, Senator Cameron, whom, I hope, will be returned by the people of Pennsylvania this winter to the seat which he adorns, and to

my distinguished friend. THE TACITURN SENATOR QUAY, he who says little, but does a great deal-to appear before you for the purpose and for the sole purpose of saying in such ways as I may sole purpose of saying in such ways as I may and with such arguments and reasons as I may present, why it is that the Republican party is entitled to the continued confidence of the Republicans of Allegheny county, and why its ascendency and supremacy should be maintained in the State of Pennsylvania and in the nation. Fellow citizens of Allegheny county, in a popular representative form of government, political parties are an indispensible necessity. When there is no dynasty, no reigning family, no hereditary nobility, no prerogative nor class distinction, the Government is the party in power, and hence it is that every American citizen should be a politician. Not in the sense of being a candidate for office, but in the larger, in the wider and in the nobler sense of taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. [Applause,]

taking an intelligent interest in public affairs. [Applause.]
And from the spectacle I see before me I should be inclined to think that in the sense which I describe, the Republicans of Allegheny county need no further instructions from me. And not only should every citizen be apolitician, but a partisan politician. I never have learned the lesson of belonging to the Republican party a little. I never have learned the lesson of voting for the candidate upon the Republican ticket occasionally. A man ought to be a politician as in everything else, a partisan politician. He ought to believe that his wife is the best, his children the most attractive, his city, his State, and his country. attractive, his city, his State, and his country the noblest and most deserving of his devotion or he is not worthy of having a wife, children

PRAISE FOR PARTISANS There is a certain class of politicians sometimes belonging to one party and sometimes to the other, who are so extraordinarily perpendicular that they lean over a little backward. Who are never quite sure that they are belonging to a party unless they are voting for the candidates of the other, and giving aid and comfort to their adversaries. Therefore, Mr. President and fellow citizens of Pittsburg. I confess to being a partisan politician, and I have no sympathy with those who roll up their eyes until you can see nothing but the whitea, and hold up their hands in holy horror, and enlarge the borders of their philactories, and stand on the corners of the streets magnifying their own virtues, and thanking God that they are not as other men and not as other Republicans. If a man is a Democrat in God's name let him be a Democrat. He that is filthy let him be filthy. And if he is a Republican in off years as well as in Presidental years. Fellow citizens, I am often awkward, being what is commonly called a Republican Republican, and that is, as we say in the West, "A Republican from the head of the creek," in whom their is no variableness nor shadow of turning. I am asked what is the difference be. There is a certain class of politicians some whom their is no variableness nor shadow turning. I am asked what is the difference tween a Republican and a Democrat, or tween a Republican and a Democrat, or the difference between the Democratic and Republican party? What odds does it make except that one or the other shall have the offices? I have one observation to make on that point, fellow citizens. I have one slight difference to suggest as to the difference between the Democratic and Republican party in the off years, as well as in the Presidental year, and that is, that upon every issue, upon every question affecting the honor, the welfare, and the prosperity and the existence of this nation for the last 30 years, the Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party

HAS ALWAYS BEEN WRONG. And it is just exactly as wrong at this particular moment of time as it was in 1861 or any time since 1861. Slavery, secession, State sov-eignity, reconstruction, the public credit, the eignity, reconstruction, the public credit, the national currency, the resumption of specie payment, the coinage of silver, protection to American labor—and the tariff for the protection of American industries, I say to you that upon every one of these questions, from the beginning down to the last syllable of the record of time—even so late as Thursday of last week—the Republican party has always been right and the Democratic party has always been wrong, [Applanse.] And it will continue to be wrong, world without end, amen. [A voice—Senator, did you ever read the Binle? How about the old soldier?]

1 suppose, fellow citizens, that in the suburbs [A voice—Senator, did you ever read the Bible? How about the old soldier?]
I suppose, fellow citizens, that in the suburbs of Pittsburg—at least in the suburbs of most cities with which I am acquainted, there is a vacant space of common land in which the neighborhood deposit what they have got done with. Where you will find empty cans, the cast-off clothing, refuse of vicinities with which the community, having had the usufruct, is fatigued and desires finally to dispose of without further comment. The Democratic party is the political dumping ground of politics in the nineteenth century. Every excluded heresy, every abandoned heresy—everything that the nation has got done with and tired of and has cast away to be trodden under the feet of man, is the heritage of the Democratic party. And lest this may seem to be harsh, censorius criticism, lest I may be called to account for some of these wholesale statements, and charged with defamation, as I have sometimes been, I beg to say that I have been in public life for over 18 years, and during that period of time the Democratic party have had control of this Government either in whole or in part, for 14 years, and if any Democrat, or any friend of that organization—(turning to Mr. Oliver) and by looking at you I don't mean that you are one of them—can point out to me a single specific act that the Democratic party ever did, or ever proposed to do, for the welfare or advancement, either of the moral, intellectual or physical condition of the country, I pause for a reply.

READY TO BE CONVINCED.

READY TO BE CONVINCED. If it can be pointed out or designated, I will onfess to my error, and if any member of that contess to my error, and if any member of that organization will point out to me any act that they have ever performed, except to resist, to peevishly complain, to attempt by revolutionary and intolerable measures to defeat the great beneficent statutes that have been enacted by the great Republican party, which they have not afterward themselves indorsed, and which they have no tasked the American people to forgive them for having tempted to defeat and overthrow, I will agrin confess my error and ask to be forgiven. people to lorgive them for having tempted to defeat and overthrow, I will agrin confess my error and ask to be forgiven.

My fellow citizens, I have erred in calling the Democracy a party. It is an aggregation of the ignorance, the imbecility and the disloyalty of this country. Strongest where public morality is weakest, reinforcing all the dangerous and destructive agencies of society and having neither conscience nor courage of convictions, it is a perpetual and constant menace to the prosperity, the honor of the American people, and yet, fellow citizens, I occasionally hear some poor mortal complaining of the Republican party because it has had many indefensible policies. Well, I have been somewhat of a kicker myself. There have been Republican leaders that I did not like; there have been Republican leaders that I did not like; there have been Republican that ever lived is better by far than the best Democrat that ever lived. Politically speaking, I mean. I have many personal triends among the Democratic party, and I have always, therefore, taken the consequences. quences.

Follow citizens, your Chairman was good enough to say that I was not a stranger to the citizens of Western Pennsylvania. However that may be, the citizens of Western Pennsylvania are no strangers to me; and I never visit Pitteburg without feeling renewed sentiments of profound wonder and admiration at the

work that has been wrought here by the gen ins and enterprise of your people.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF ENTERPRISE. Situated at the confluence of two importan streams, with a climate of unusual celubrity, equally removed from the rigidity of the North and the enervating heat of the South, with a soil beneath which, easily accessible to two and the enervating heat of the South, with a soil beneath which, easily accessible to two great agencies of modern civilization, coal and iron, the conveniences of nature have been supplemented by the genius of man, until upon these rugged hills has been reared a fabric that is one of the marvels and wonders of American civilization. I have, on many occasions, gazed with wonder at the palaces of your merchant princes, the temples of justice and religion with their superh architecture, the homes of your artisans, in the surrounding suburbs, rich with all that wealth can purchase or taste suggest, and I have felt that it was an object lesson and illustration and exhibition of Republican enterprise. It is an illustration of what the Anglo Saxon race at its best can do when it tries. I am told that there is not a pauper within your limits who is not made so, either by infirmity or by calamity. I am advised that there is no able, bodied man willing to work who cannot obtain occupation at reasonable wages. I am told that contentment prevails; that the relations between labor and capital are adjusted satisfactorily. So that here has been erected this great fabric which is rich in every contingency, and possession of present riches and wealth, and far greater in its prospect of future renown. Pennsylvania State, of which this is the western metropolis, has also shared in this great result. It is an imperial Commonwealth, and its but one of the great constellations or States whose development and growth is a marvel that has no precedent or parallel in the civilized world.

THRIFFY GEORGE WASHIN GTON. The senator Claims National Subjects Should

THRIFTY GEORGE WASHINGTON When George Washington died in 1799 he possessed the largest private fortune in the United States. Much of this came to him by inheritance. But the Father of his Country, it sagacious, forehanded man, and was a sur veyor and Indian fighter within the limits of the county, I believe, in which I speak. He obcounty, I believe, in which I speak. He obtained information that enabled him to make valuable locations upon the public domain. The establishment of the National Capital did not decrease or diminish their value, and so it came to pass that at the close of his life he was, to use the parlance of the day, the richest man in the country. It is safe so say that the richest man in the country could not be elected President to-day, and in connection with this fact; it is interesting to know that the entire sum total and aggregate of the possessions—real, personal and mixed, slaves, securities, real estate, choses in action—of the richest man in this country in 1798, 90 years ago, was between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

country in 1798, 90 years ago, was between \$800,000 and \$900,000.

It is safe to say that to-day there are hundreds and thousands of men in this country
whose yearly income is more than the entire
estate of the richest man in the country in 1799,
and there is at least one man in this country
whose monthly revenue exceeded the entire
value of the estate of George Washington at
the close of the last century. The
statistics of the census of 1800 are
not accessible. They are partial and
incomplete. There were about \$300,000
people in the country, and the entire acquisitions and accumulations of the people were
somewhere about \$4,000,000,000. There
was not a millionaire, nor a tramp, nor a pauper
in the United States of America. The great
mass of the people contentedly tilled the soil; mass of the people contentedly tilled the soil; they lived upon small farms and were fed and clothed from its products. Those who dwelt by the sea fitted out ships, which they owned, and sailed them to distant portions of the earth in search of their prey. IT WAS A GOLDEN AGE.

It realized the dream of Agar, "Give me neither power nor riches." It seemed as if the golden age and Eutopia of the Republic had been reached. Westward, even unto the Pacific, lay the unexplored extent of the conti-nent, and out of which I have myself since voted to admit six States into this Union. The tide of immigration was just about flowing over the crest of the Allegheny Mountains into this great valley, which is now the center and seat of political power on this continent. Under the readjustment of the political forces of this country, that will occur under the eleventh census, that great mountain region between the Allegnenies and Rocky mountains, extending from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico, will hold the purse and the soul. It will have a majority of the votes in the lower house of Congress; it will have a majority of the votes in the Electoral College for choosing the President and Vice President of the United States. I went West myself about 30 years ago as a carpet-bagger from the State of Massachusetts. St. Louis was then an outpost of civilization, and Jefferson City, Mo., was the farthest Western point reached by a railroad. In all that vast region, from the scattered settlement along the shore of the Miscouri to the crest of the Sierra Nevada, and from the pineciad slopes of the Yellowstone to the gorge of the Rio Grande, there was neither harvest nor voted to admit six States into this Union. The clad slopes of the Yellowstone to the gorge of the Rio Grande, there was neither harvest nor husbandry, nor habitation, nor homes, save the wigwam of the savage, more brutal than the beasts of "Iliad's" dream, there is nothing in the romance of the building of nations that compares with it, and it has all been brought to pass and come about under Republican administration and Republican government. In 1860 the conditions of which I speak had not materially changed. The population of the country had increased to about 16,600,000 and the wealth in proportion, but from that hour when Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, when the free trader and slaveholder of permanent Democracy was permanently dethroned, that great procession of historical events which has brought us to our present

UNAPPROACHABLE HEIGHTS of material grandeur. The statistics of this census are not yet accessible, but we shall have above 64,000,000 of people, and our assets upon census are not yet accessible, but we shall have above 64,000,000 of people, and our assets upon the national ledger will not be less than \$100,-000,000. Since that time to which I have referred, when, under the sublime incentive of the doctrine of protection to American labor, the Republican party took control of the affairs of this country, and there has not been an hour in which the clock has struck, day or night, Sunday or week day, in which there has not been added to the material accumulations of this country \$250,000.

I think, Mr. President, that is a record to which we may, in the language of State platforms, point with pride. But the Democratic party, true to its instincts of negation and criticism and censure during all that period has performed the function of a brake upon the greatcar of National progress, The only function of its leaders being to hold on and holloah whoa, is to-day engaged in an attempt nefarious, infamous, dangerous, insiduous, appeal to the worst and most degraded elements of society, and claim that this majestic record of progress has been against the interests of the people, and in the interest of corporations, monopolies and capitalists.

You will recollect that the aged female saint on her deathbed, when she was questioned by her master as to the evidence of her faith, he inquired of her what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity, and she said she thought it was an excellent doctrine if well lived up to. In view of the accusation I feel justified in saying that Democracy is total depravity in politics and well lived up to at that.

SECTIONAL POLITICS. Since the day when the Frenchman who victed of the crime, requested executive clem ncy on the grounds that he was I don't think anything in the nature of effrontry has ever exceeded the claim of the Democracy that the Republican party is sectional. It is sectional, Mr. President and

adies and gentlemen. There are Congressional

districts, and there are States where a Republican meeting like this cannot be held under penalty of death.

A voice: "You are right."

There is to-day in one of the States of this Union a Constitutional Convention sitting with the avowed purpose of disfranchising Republicans and rendering it impossible for them to vote now or hereafter. There are States and Congressional districts, where, by the enactments of Democracy, there reigns nothing but despotism and tyranny. The last vestage of popular government and Republican principles have been overthrown and there is nothing left of the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States, more than there is in the Dahomey or Zululand. I have many times said. Mr. President, and I say here again, that so long as districts, and there are States where a Repub

or Zululand. I have many times said. Mr. President, and I say here again, that so long as I continue in public life, or private life for that matter, I never will desist in any presence and in every presence from declaring that this struggle shall never cease until it is just as exactly as safe for a black Republican to vote in Mississippi as it is for a white Democrat in Pennsylvania.

A voice—Why don't you do it?

Then I affirm. Mr. President that it was upon that plane that the Republican party was restored to power. I affirm that that pledge has not been redeemed. I affirm further that it there has been any agreement, if there has been any understanding by which it is not to be redeemed it is a bargain more disreputable than that of Esau a bargain more disreputable than that of Esau when he sold his birthright for a mess of pot-tage, and more periodious and dishonorable than that by which the Master was betrayed SIMPLY DEMANDS JUSTICE.

The Republican party does not ask for do-minion; it asks for justice. It does not ask for

western boundaries of this continental, indivisible and indissoluble Republic.

Republicans of Allegheny county, I am about to close. I appeal to you to remember that the contest is the same now that it has been every may since you were organized. I appeal to you to ignore the fatal and degrading dogma of the off-year in politics. I appeal to you to instate Maine and not Vermont. I appeal to you in November to rally again beneath that flag upon whose victorious folds are inscribed the continental unity of the American Republic, the industrial independence of the American people.

THE OTHER SPEAKERS. DELAMATER AND HASTINGS ON STATE ISSUES.

be Discussed-The General Charges Pattison With Dealing in Personalities-Defense of the Republican Party.

When Senator Delamater was introduced, he said: "I listened with interest to the wonderful de scription of the Senator from Kansas describ-ing the physical growth of the country, and while he talked I thought of the wonderful

growth of manhood that I see before me. A few thoughts about the Republican party. It has always favored the rule of the majority. It has always fought for the equal rights of the people. for the equal rights of the people. The issues discussed here to-night were national, but the Democrats have attempted to brush them aside and insert only State issues. These great questions do affect and concern us. The tariff is of interest to us, and since I have been here for four days visiting the mills, I am more than ever convinced of this fact. I am glad that Cleveland tore from the Democracy its mask when he issued his free trade manifesto. The Republican fight of 1888 was made on the tariff.

The right to vote and have it counted should not be questioned anywhere. The ballot is

The right to vote and have it counted should not be questioned anywhere. The ballot is counted here. I wish to refer to the plank in the Republican platform that favors the adoption of the Australian system of voting. This party does not rely on its achievements. If it did it would die. I am glad to be here as the representative of that party. Unless the Republicans in Pennsylvania win by a large majority, if you have any doubts about the result, we can't have hope in 1892.

He alluded to Hastings by speaking of him as the man who emulated him in striving for the nomination, but now sets an ex-

ing for the nomination, but now sets an exworking for its success.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HASTINGS. General Hastings arrived on the limited, which was late, but he was on hand in time to make a stirring speech. He was most enthusiastically received. The General has powerful voice and is a pleasing speaker.

mong other things he said: Among other things he said:

I am a Republican, and if devotion to the principles of my party count for anything, then I am in good standing. I was born a Republican, and if I wasn't I would be born again. The man who says the party will not be successful this fail is badly mistaken. Pennsylvania has reaped the fruits of the protective system, and no other piace has gained more from the benefits of the tariff than Pittsburg. The Democratic party has always been on the wrong side of every proposition.

In substance he then stated that if the Democrats are successful this fall it would mean the election of a Democratic Senator and Legislature, and a possible gerrymander of the State as in Obio. It would put into power the free trade party. It would in-volve a repudiation of the principles for which Grant and Sheridan fought and Lin-coln and Garfield died. He would not assist in writing a Republican epitaph on a Demo-

OHIO AN AWFUL EXAMPLE. He referred to Ohio as a sample of what would follow, where they have a Demo-cratic Governor and Senator, a gerrymander of the State, and the loss of 13 Congress-men. He said Pattison was campaigning on a low busis. He is dealing in person-alities unworthy of him. In an interview he undertakes to show that money has been stolen from the State Treasury. The General claimed that if these charges were true that the amount would not be equal to half what was squandered by Pattison in holding an extra session of the Legislature for selfish purposes. He cited the fact that Pattison vetoed the indigent bill for old soldiers. Referring to the present Congress he said it would go into history for its silver legis-

000 among the veterans of the war. Pleasant allusions were made to Ingalls and Reed. He called on the Republicans not to Reed. He cancer on their party. Watres, candidate for Governor, was next introduced and spoke a few words. He hoped and felt sure that the Republicans would stand by the party.

Thomas J. Stewart ended the oratory by telling a pleasant little story.

INGALLS GOES BACK. The Senator Returns to Washington Private Car. Senator Ingalls was escorted back to the

Duquesne by General Hastings, J. A. Brown, Sam Warmcastle, William Flina and County Chairman Porter. At 11 o'clock Mr. Porter drove the Sens tor to the Union depot, where he boarded the private car Newport, provided for his accommodation by Mr. Frank Thompson. The Senator at once retired, and returned to Washington on No. 20 at 3:20 o'clock this

morning. A Telegram From Reed. During the meeting a telegram was reseived from Speaker Reed in which he regretted that he could not be present, but re-alized that he wasn't needed. Pennsylvania was one of the great Republican States, and wouldn't go back on the party.

Truby Appointed. William Truby, of the Sharpsville road, was yesterday appointed Superintendent of the Pittsburg and Western road, Mr. Boughton, who resigned, has accepted a po-sition with the Chesapeake and Ohio at

BIG WORLD'S FAIR SCHEME. Prof. Putnam, of Harvard Col'ege, Designs

a Mammoth Ethnographical Museum. CHICAGO, September 13. - Landscape Engineer F. L. Olmsted will arrive to-morrow to join his partner, Mr. Gorman, in the work of laying out the grounds for the World's Fair and consult with the other members of the Advisory Board, which was number joins them."
"What will be done about those who de appointed by the Grounds and Buildings Committee. Mr. Olmsted will have a large corps of assistants. He has secured the services of one who is said to be the best landscape architect in the country. best landscape architect in the country Secretary Butterworth returned from Wash ington to-day. On the subject of amending the act of Congress so as to permit the Pres ident to invite foreign nations to participate in the Columbian Exposition and enable them to at once commence to prepare these exhibits, he said that in view of its being an affair of national importance the National Commission, instead of the Local Directory, would take the matter up and recommended to the commission of the mend this amendment to Congress. This action, he thought, would be taken early in the session of the National Commission, which opeos here Monday. Prof. Putnum, of Harvard College, has

submitted a proposition which was to-day re-erred to the Fine Art Committee relating to an elaborate American ethnographica to an elaborate American ethnographical exposition as a part of the fair. The exhibit, he proposes, should remain as the nucleus of a great permanent ethnographical museum. His design is for a mammoth building, a fac simile of the wonderful stone structures of pre-historic architecture numerous in Mexico, Central America and Peru. The idea is to present in detail a showing of what was in America and had howing of what was in America and had been here, so far as man is concerned, when Columbus made it possible for our own race to take possession of the continent.

minion; it asks for justice. It does not ask for power; it asks that every man, black or white, on this continent beneath the ægis of the Const tution, shall have the right to vote once, and have that vote counted. And when this us brought about, the Republican party will be no longer sectional. The Republican party in this matter knows no State lines; it knows no points of the compass—north, south, east or west. It knows no frontiers but the shores of those great oceans that wash the eastern and those great oceans that wash the eastern and the constant of the constant oceans that wash the eastern and the constant oceans that wash the eastern and the constant oceans that wash the castern and the constant oceans that wash the eastern and the constant oceans that wash the castern and the constant oceans that wash the castern and the constant oceans that wash the castern and the constant oceans t

## THE PLAN UNFOLDED:

Details of the Proposed Trust in the Window Glass Trade.

EACH PLANT TO BE INDEPENDENT.

But it Must Subscribe to the Combine \$500 for Every Pot.

ALL THE PRODUCT GOES TO THE TRUST.

Which Fixes the Prices for Both the Producer and th

The Western window glass men meet at Chicago again Tuesday. They will probably adopt a novel trust scheme that they think will keep up prices and not be illegal. Each plant is to retain its individuality and sell all its product to the central organiza-

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHICAGO, September 13 .- The convention of the Pittsburg and Western glass manufacturers, which met in this city on September 2 and 3, will reassemble on Tuesday, September 16, at the Auditorium building to determine whether the proposed "trust" shall be formed or not. Up to this time the details of the scheme, which was conditionally agreed upon at the last meeting have not been given to the public; but this evening a well-known Pittsburg manufacturer disclosed the whole scheme to a correspondent of THE DISPATCH and expressed the opinion that it would certainly go

through with a rush. The plan which the Manufacturers' Committee, of which William Loeffler and James H. Chambers are the Pittsburg members, has devised is very ingenious and simple, and is quite different from any of the organizations to keep up prices, with which the public is now familiar. A corporation is to be chartered with a capital stock of \$500 for every glass pot represented in its membership. It is hoped to secure manufacturers operating a total of 800 pots, and if that is done the capital stock will be put at \$400,000, and each member will take stock to the amount of \$500, par value, for each pot in his factory, and pay for it either in cash or in glass, as he prefers.

THE PRODUCT IN A BUNCH. The manufacturers, individually, will then enter into contracts with the corpora-tion, binding themselves to sell their entire product, to wit, for a period of 13 months, and of course will subject themselves to lia-bility for damages if they sell to any other person or corporation. The proposed corporation will then, having thus obtained control of the entire window glass product, proceed to fix a price list, in which there shall be no variation whatever. They will sell at about 2 per cent off foa cash, or take notes for 30, 60 or 90 days, and will im-mediately turn the proceeds of their sales over to the manufacturers either in the form

of cash or notes. of cash or notes.

The corporation will probably be formed in Illinois, because the fees and taxes are much lower, and the laws much more favorable for carrying out a scheme of this kind, but as already announced in THE DISPATCH, it will have its headquarters and principal office in the city of Pittsburg. The chief advantage of the retisourg. The chief advantage of the scheme above, briefly outlined is that the manufacturers going into it do not lose their individual existence, They will all go on making glass as before, and turning out as large a product as they can, and will be paid, of course, for all the goods they can turn out.

turn out.

CAN'T LOSE MUCH. The price to be paid to each manufacturer by the corporation will be the same, the rate to be determined by a scale to be hereafter fixed. The shortness of the conmanufacturers to drop the scheme in case they find it cannot be successfully worked, and to come out without any very serious loss, and, while the corporation will not have so firm a grip on its individual members as the United Glass Company has, it is believed that its hold will be sufficiently

strong to keep the individual firms to-The plan on which the United Glass Company is formed, as everybody knows, is that each manufacturer going into it conveys his plant to it out and out, and takes a certain amount of stock in return. It each of the 18 firms composing it became part and parcel of it, and it is absolutely impossible for any one of them to compete with it, or back out of his agreement with it, or even to make any serious opposition to any course that the majority of the stock-holders may determine upon. With the proposed new corporation any manufacturer may, at any time, break his contract with it and sell his goods in the open market.

VALIDITY OF THE CONTRACT. The most serious inconvenience that can happen to him in consequence will be a suit brought by the corporation to recover dam-ages for breach of contract, in which he will have the sympathy of the court-which is sides, he could make a very strong on the ground that the contract, in view of all the attendant circumstances, was against public policy, and, therefore, not capable of being enforced.

It is understood that all of the Pittsburg firms, which were represented at the meet-ings here on September 2 and 3, signed an agreement to enter into the scheme pro wided that the consent of all other firms west of the Alleghenies could be obtained, If the consent of all cannot be had, of course, the agreement does not bind anybody. The gentleman above referred to, who is excep-tionally well in ormed in regard to the matter, says that the new corporation will be organized and the scheme put into effect, even if as large a proportion as 20 per cent of the manufacturers refuse to go into it.

THE COMBINE NEEDED. "The desire of the leading firms for steady market is so great," said he, "that I believe they will form this combination even if no more than 75 per cent of the whole

not go into it, then?" he was asked.
"Nothing at all. Their competition will ufacturers will greatly strengthen the ket irrespective of what some of the smaller

ones may do." "How do the jobbers regard the proposed combination?

"It seems to strike them favorably. Colonel James H. Rice, of Chicago, was present at the meetings on September 2 and 3, and my understanding is that he was sutisfied to see the arrangement go through. Mr. Rice is Chairman of the Western Jobbers' Association, which includes all those in Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Paul and the West, and is one of the most active men in it. The jobbers ought to be well satisfied with the scheme. It will give them a fair discount below the prices charged to other purchaser, which they do not always have under the existing arrangement, and will give them the im-portant advantage of a steady market. The corporation will, of course, have its mies-men in the field, but they will not be per-mitted to sell below the scale of prices, and hence the jobber can compete with them on even terms."

Red-Hot Church Talk.

ARRON, September 13.—The fifty-third annual session of the Ohio Conference of the annual session of the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Association closed to-day and resolutions condemning Bishop Dubbs, deposed at Chicago were read and adopted, Bishop Bowman presided. The resolutions charge Dubbs and the five seceding Western conferences with "lying, forgery and misrepresentation." The action may result in the death of the church.