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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890. THREE CENTS.

ISSUES OF THE HOUR

As Plainly Defined by the Independent Republican State Committee.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

To Firmly Repudiate the Purely Machine Politician and Corporation Candidate.

SENATOR DELAMATER'S RECORD.

His Flagrant Violation of the State Constitution Alone Sufficient Cause For His Defeat.

A HUNDRED WELL-KNOWN SIGNATURES

Representing Nearly Every County in the Commonwealth, Including Allegheny, Attached to the Address.

ANOTHER COLD WATER CANDIDATE NOMINATED

The promised address of the Independent Republican State Committee is given to the public this morning. At the head of the long list of signatures appears the name of "Glorious Old" Tom Marshall, as the representative of Allegheny County. The document insists that State issues alone are involved in the present campaign.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—The Independent Republican State Committee, of which Hon. George E. Mapes is Chairman, to-day issued the following address, which is signed by 100 prominent Republicans, representing nearly all the counties of the State:

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

We address you, fellow citizens, as Republicans, representing all sections of this commonwealth, proud of the history and achievements of the great party to which we belong, and anxious that in the future, as in the past, it shall promote and obtain that highest form of free government, "a government of the people, by the people and for the people." As Republicans we indorse the great principles embodied in the platform and vindicated by the history of the party of Lincoln, Sumner, Stevens, Garfield and other illustrious leaders, both living and dead. The Republican party has still a mission to fulfill in the maintenance of the protective system, and in the guaranty of a free and secret ballot in the hands of every citizen.

A High Standard of Duty.

We remember that the Republican party sprang from the manhood and the conscience of the people; and we believe that its high and honorable purposes cannot be sustained, or its mission fully followed, except by the preservation of the same high standard of duty and honor which signalized its birth. Never in the history of the State was it more necessary than now to seek to enforce the prerogative of a free people to have a controlling voice in the nomination of those who may administer the government of the Commonwealth. And, if in the making of a nomination, a convention fails to register the choice of the majority and simply carries out the dictates of an autocratic boss, we believe that such a nomination justifies every Republican in rebuking it at the polls.

Upon what ground does Mr. Delamater seek your support for the great and responsible office of Governor of this commonwealth?

Is it the spontaneous voice of the people that calls him or the methods of the ward politician that obtains for him as a candidate?

An Apt Political Pupil.

Mr. Delamater has long been a self-seeking machine politician, who gained the favor of the boss of the Republican party by his skillful use of the methods of his political master. As State Senator his record shows him to have been an advocate of corporate interests, to the prejudice of the interests of the people. His affiliation with the Standard Oil Company is well known.

He is charged with defeating the tax bill for the relief of the farmers, the Billingsly bill for the relief of the oil men, and with hostility to labor legislation—instances out of many others to indicate the tenor of his statesmanship.

While in the Senate he obtained large sums of State money on deposit in his bank, thereby using his political power for personal profit and committing an offense prohibited by the constitution, one of the penalties of which is disqualification for the office he now seeks. But the circumstances attending Mr. Delamater's nomination have forced into prominence a far graver issue than that of his personal fitness. Not only was

The Free Choice of the Party

thwarted by his nomination, but a subservient convention inserted in the party platform (which Mr. Delamater has unqualifiedly indorsed) the following declaration: "For the Chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens and as Senator of the United States he has won and retains our respect and confidence."

No untrammeled and free convention would have dared to make such an indorsement. The record of Mr. Quay is, or should be, known to every citizen. In 1879 the leading newspapers of the Republican party cast him from the ranks for his prostitution of the Pardon Board in connection with the riot bill briberies. His conduct as the moving spirit and direct beneficiary of the odious Recorder's bill has not been forgotten by the citizens of Philadelphia. Responsible accusers have repeatedly and specifically charged him with malfeasance in office, even with embezzlement of large sums of the public moneys.

A Reference to Kennedy's Speech.

These charges he has seen fit neither to explain nor deny, even after they have gained currency on the floor of the Lower House of Congress. Under these circumstances he cannot escape from this issue, and it is reasonable to insist that Mr. Delamater's success will be Mr. Quay's vindication. Mr. Quay, who already dispenses the Federal patronage of the State, proposes to control as well the Executive and legislative branches of the government of the Commonwealth.

To secure this end he has forced the nomination of Mr. Delamater for the high office of Governor of Pennsylvania, in the face of the indignant protests of thousands of the best Republicans of the State, and now asks the party to ratify his choice.

He also proposes the election, as the leader of the State Senate, of Chairman W. H. Andrews who used without scruple the machinery of the Republican State Committee to force the nomination of Mr. Delamater. He is likewise endeavoring to secure the election of his son as his representative in the Assembly, and, if successful, will thus hold within his grasp both the executive and legislative powers of the State. In addition, he will strive to control and dominate the Pardon Board and thus have it in his power to thwart and nullify the very processes of justice, a dangerous power which he has already shown himself only too willing to exercise.

An Even Greater Danger Visible.

But the consequences of the election of Mr. Delamater are not bounded by the absolute control of all the branches of the government of the State of Pennsylvania, which would thus be placed in the hands of Mr. Quay. The success of Mr. Quay in this contest will constitute him the indorsed and chosen leader of the Republican party, both in the State and nation, and the party must enter into the Presidental contest of 1892 handicapped by the leadership of a man discredited in the eyes of the American people.

Under such leadership the party would be hopelessly defeated before the canvass began. To save the party from defeat in that contest it is absolutely necessary that he be dethroned now. It is therefore the highest duty of Republicans to their own party to refuse to vote for and sustain his candidate at this time.

To accomplish the end proposed, all earnest Republicans should at this fitting time strike their most effective blow by voting as Republicans for ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. To stay at home or cast a ballot for a hopeless third candidate would be an evasion of duty and a waste of power.

The Man For the Place.

Of Mr. Pattison's fitness for the office we leave Republicans alone to speak. On his retirement from office in 1887 the most partisan Republican newspapers which are now opposing him were unanimous in their indorsement of his administration. We quote from the Philadelphia *Press* of January 17, 1887: "It has been, all in all, an administration against which nothing can be said. The integrity of Governor Pattison's purpose and the excellence of his intentions will not be questioned." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of January 18, 1887, called his administration "one of the most notably honorable and useful administrations that this State ever enjoyed." The *North American* said: "If his administration has not been brilliant it has been better: it has been safe." The *Inquirer* of the same date said: "The red wing administration retires with a most admirable record. It goes out with clean hands, with good fame and common respect, and nothing but the narrowest party prejudice and bigotry would deny it the credit of its integrity and usefulness."

To these Republican testimonials of his fitness for the office we add nothing, for nothing is required.

Only One Campaign Issue.

There is but one issue in this campaign. Purity of the ballot, fair elections, honest and courageous men in office, clear administration of public affairs, are and always will be supreme questions in a republic. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania have reached that degree of subservience that they will solemnly cast the vote of approval of a leader whose hands are stained with corruption, then the days of the Republican party are numbered.

The election of Robert E. Pattison cannot be construed as a partisan victory. His election in 1882 by a plurality of 42,000 was followed in 1884 by a Republican majority of 80,000 for James G. Blaine.

The maintenance of the system of protection cannot honestly be brought into this contest. No true friend of protection will desire to attach it to the fortunes of Mr. Quay. The defeat of Matthew S. Quay and his candidate will depend upon the intelligent Republicans. It will rid the Republican party of its most selfish and corrupt leadership, restore you your citizenship and vindicate your Commonwealth.

GEORGE E. MAPES, Chairman.

E. Clinton Rhoads, Edwin A. Barber, Wm. Jay Turner, Secretaries.

The State Committee.

Thomas M. Marshall,	P. L. Weimer,
W. J. T. Saint,	W. P. Kistler, M. D.,
Thomas Patterson,	D. G. Gerhard,
Magnus Pflaum,	Lewis Emery, Jr.,
William F. Clark,	C. J. Wilder,
Charles C. Meller,	Theodore N. Barnsdall,
Isaac Mills,	W. C. Haus,
William R. Blair,	Johns'n Muthersbaugh,
Charles Miller,	Forest Sweyers,
I. E. Shoemaker,	Thornton A. Shinn,
Wm. A. Connelly,	Robt. Ellis Thompson,
E. C. Ely,	John A. Ervien,
M. L. Daly,	Wharton Barker,
Samuel Hart,	Charles Stewart,
Alfred Truman,	O. M. Greesemer,
John Cook,	William Orr,
Alfred Sharpless,	Jacob Sechrist,
Thos. W. Pierce,	Finley Acker,
John R. Evarhart, M.D.,	Rudolph Blankenburg,
John P. Edge, M. D.,	Wm. Carroll, M. D.,
Nathan J. Sharpless,	James Dougherty,
Marshall H. Matlock,	Lincoln L. Eyre,
John I. Carter,	Charles J. Harrah,
William L. Bailey,	Simon Kohn,
J. A. Herr,	Henry C. Lea,
Samuel P. Boyer,	T. Morris Perot,
W. T. Dunn,	James Peters,
M. W. Quick,	H. M. Reis,
H. S. Bates,	Edward S. Whelen,
W. W. Tarrell,	Walter Wood,
John McKay,	J. K. Sigfried,
J. L. Proper, M. D.,	Samuel A. Losch,
George E. Reed,	Baird Snyder,
W. J. Adams,	F. R. Kantner,
Adam Metzger,	R. Oscar Bunnell,
Caleb Hoopes,	R. S. Spaulding,
Frederick F. Hallowell,	G. C. Bronson,
Harry F. Nell,	G. I. Giles,
Fred. A. Howard,	Griswold Carter,
Charles McVean,	N. L. Tiffany,
Charles Drake,	J. J. Roper,
L. Merkel,	G. G. Groff,
J. W. Greathead,	Josiah Kelley,
Jacob Pott,	James Purtill,
S. A. Dickson,	A. D. Wood,
Griffith Ellis,	D. Gardner,
S. S. Jackson,	C. W. Ubley,
H. A. Stambaugh,	George W. Wood,
J. B. McBride,	T. A. Blake,
W. A. Menard,	C. Milton Blair,

George J. Shetter.

WITH THE GRANGERS AGAIN.

It Was Delamater's Day at the Bucks County Agricultural Show.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DOYLESTOWN, September 24.—This was a big day for Bucks county's agricultural show at Doylestown. The fact that Hon. George W. Delamater was expected to be present, together with the clear, crisp weather, was sufficient to draw about 5,000 people within the inclosure. Heretofore Thursday has been regarded as the only big day, but this year there will be two big days. This was "Delamater's day," and to-morrow will be "Pattison's day." Mr. Delamater, who was to address the assembled crowd at 11 o'clock, failed to arrive on the 10:15 train, and sent word he would arrive in Doylestown on the 12:30. As soon as he reached the fair grounds he was escorted to the stand erected for the purpose just outside the northeast wing of the main exhibition building.

Mr. Delamater came with Irving P. Wanger, Republican candidate for Congress from the Seventh district, and took his seat on the platform among the invited guests. Eastburn Reider, President of the exhibition, introduced I. P. Wanger, who spoke at some length. He was followed in a half hour speech by Senator Delamater. After the speech-making Mr. Delamater and party were driven to the Fountain House, where they sat down to a dinner tendered them by Eastburn Reider, President of the exhibition. After dinner Mr. Delamater was driven back to the fair grounds and seemed to take a lively interest in inspecting the various exhibits and the races.

BOBBING UP SERENELY.

Pendleton, Who Was Unseated, Will Run for Congress Again.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, September 24.—The First District Congressional Democratic convention to-day, at Moundsville, after a hard fight, renominated John O. Pendleton for Congress on the first ballot. His opponents were Colonel Dan Johnson and William E. Lively.

Mr. Pendleton is the man who was unseated by the present Congress in favor of Hon. G. A. Atkinson, the Republican contestant.

GILL FOR GOVERNOR.

HE TAKES THE VACANT PLACE ON THE COLD-WATER TICKET.

It is Asserted That Miller, Who Withdrew, Will Put $10,000 Into the Campaign—A Change in the Rules of the Party Recommended.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, September 24.—About 30 members of the Prohibition State Committee met here to-day to supply the vacancy on the party's State ticket occasioned by the declination of Charles Miller, of Venango county, to run for Governor, after he had given assurance that he would accept the nomination if tendered to him. As John D. Gill, of Westmoreland county, who received the second highest vote in the late State convention for Governor, was present as a member of the State Committee, it was thought advisable to make him the standard bearer of the party. Prominent members of the commitee received assurances that he would lead the forlorn hope. He was nominated without any opposition after Miller's letter of declination had been accepted. Mr. Gill appeared before the committee and indicated his purpose not only to yield to the party's demand, but to employ all his available time in battling for its cause. He regarded his call as coming from God, and while not indicating any confidence in prohibition success in this campaign, expressed the belief that the principles of the party would ultimately triumph.

The committee decided to change the rules of the party because they were not adapted to the present condition of political affairs, and a committee, consisting of A. Ricketts, of Luzerne; A. A. Stevens, of Blair, W. W. Hague, of Warren, H. T. Ames, of Lycoming, and John D. Gill, candidate for Governor, was appointed to formulate rules to meet circumstances which did not exist when those now in operation were drafted. Different methods of raising campaign funds were discussed, and a proposition to appoint an organizer in every county, to serve for two years, was read with much favor and will doubtless be affirmatively acted on by the Chairman of the State Committee.

H. D. Patton, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee, said to-day that the course of Mr. Miller in withdrawing from the ticket had done no harm to it, and that the party's organization was unusually good, which was evidenced by the nomination of county tickets in nearly all the counties in the State. As showing he was not idle, he said he had already made arrangements for 40 rallies in as many counties. Although the retirement of Mr. Miller from the ticket is considered very singular, the Chairman of the State Committee and other prominent Prohibitionists expect material assistance from him in the prosecution of their campaign. He is said to have declared his willingness to contribute at least $10,000 in the interest of the party if the money was needed. It is understood that he will establish a daily Prohibition paper at Franklin. While he is generally credited with being a sincere Prohibitionist, a few think the Standard Oil Company had a great deal to do with his refusal to stand as a candidate.

NOMINATED IN SECRET.

United Labor Meet to Fix Up a Ticket for the State Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—In pursuance of a call issued by Chairman Theodore P. Binger, the Executive Committee of the United Labor party met here to-day for the purpose of discussing the advisibility of placing a ticket in the field this fall.

The meeting was secret and at its conclusion it was announced that it had been decided to place the following ticket in nomination: Governor, Theodore F. Ryndet, Center county; Lieutenant Governor, Justus Watkins, Tioga county; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry K. Feller, Blair county.

He Was Expelled, but is Renominated.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 24.—The Democratic Convention of the Seventh district to-day renominated William Elliott, who was expelled from his seat in the House yesterday to make room for Thomas E. Miller.

Nominated Against His Wishes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ZANESVILLE, September 24.—Although against his wishes, B. F. Swingle, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Fourteenth district, which is Democratic by 2,500.

Nominations for Congress.

First Nebraska—W. J. McConnell (Rep.) renominated.

Third Missouri—W. J. Gibson (Rep.).

Fifth Louisiana—F. W. Green (colored Rep.).

Fourth Indiana—John P. Rankin (Rep.).

Fourth Michigan—George L. Yaple (Dem.).

DRIFTING ON THE WATERS.

A Tale of Suffering Told by the Survivor of the Yacht Wreck.

WINNIPEG, September 24.—Matthew Watts, the sole survivor of the crew of the yacht Keewatin, arrived at Selkirk to-day and tells a tale of terrible suffering. The yacht was wrecked in a heavy gale on September 6, in Lake Winnipeg. The boat capsized. Corporal Murphy and Private Rene got on the side, while Watts clung to the cabin. Rene could only hold on four hours, when he slipped off and was seen no more. After this Watts got up on the side of the boat with Murphy, where they both tied themselves and remained for two days, after which time Murphy became restless and rolled off, saying, "Matthew, I am going and hope you will be spared to tell the tale."

Watts then strapped himself to the boat with a rope and was at the mercy of the waves for ten days, when he was picked up at Split Rock Point by some Indians a short distance from the shore almost lifeless, being all this time without anything to eat. The Indians took him to their camp and applied restoratives and cared for him until the steamer Aurora arrived and took him aboard. Watts is 66 years of age.

TRYING TO FREE THE ANARCHISTS.

Butler Claims They Are Imprisoned Through Technical Omissions.

CHICAGO, September 24.—Another legal step toward the release of the Anarchists now confined in the penitentiary was taken in the Federal Court to-day in the shape of a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Michael Schwab. Attorney Salomon has associated with him in this case General B. F. Butler, and a letter from the latter asserts that the prisoners are entitled to discharge under the law. The reason Schwab appears alone in the fight is because the law in his case will cover those of Oscar Neebe and Samuel Fielden, and should Schwab prove successful in his application then the other prisoners will follow with similar petitions.

Technical omissions in the wording of the process upon which Schwab is held at Joliet, and the point that contrary to the record he was not present either in person or by counsel when sentence was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois, form the basis of the petition for habeas corpus. Judge Gresham, to whom the petition was presented, issued a rule on Attorney General Hunt to show cause by Monday why the writ prayed for should not issue.

Western Earnings Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—The Pennsylvania road east of Pittsburg earned $63,109 less during August than the same time last year, while the lines west of Pittsburg increased $241,925 in gross earnings.

A GOVERNMENT PLOT

To Crush Parnell and the Cause of Ireland With One Blow.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S REVELATIONS.

British Gold Directly Used to Get Up the Dynamite Scare.

SPIES AT WORK ON BOTH CONTINENTS.

Proof Promised for Every Charge, and an Investigation Courted.

The first installment of Michael Davitt's revelations will be given to the public in London to-day. He asserts that the dynamite explosions and the charges against Parnell were but a portion of a Government conspiracy. A direct accusation is made against the British Consul General in connection with "Red Jim" McDermott.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, September 24.—Michael Davitt will begin in his new paper to-morrow a most remarkable series of disclosures, to the effect that the fabric of political events that began with the dynamite explosions at the House of Parliament, the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square, and the underground railway some years ago, and ended with the Parnell Commission, was the result of a deep-laid conspiracy on the part of the Government to connect Parnell with these outrages, and so destroy him and his movement together.

Davitt goes to the root of the matter, proceeding to divulge the secret history of the great dynamite conspiracy. He shows that it was only after the hiring of James McDermott, or "Red Jim," as he was nicknamed, that the dynamite campaign really began.

WHAT WILL BE PROVED.

He says: "We shall establish by indisputable evidence all the charges that we now make, namely, that one James McDermott, of Brooklyn, N. Y., organized the dynamite plots in Cork and Liverpool, in the year 1883, by the aid of money furnished to him by the British Consul General at New York and the officials in Dublin Castle; that McDermott supplied dynamite to his dupes, Featherstone, Deasy and others, and then betrayed them to the police, using the dynamite in their possession as proof of their guilt; that McDermott by his own confession and over his own signature admitted that he was cognizant of and a party to the dynamite outrage which occurred in London; that French, the head of the Irish constabulary detectives, was involved with McDermott in the dynamite schemes in Ireland. That McDermott sent Nyk to Montreal in 1883 with the knowledge and consent of the British consul, to organize a dynamite plot in that city."

He goes on to say that a female agent of the police visited Dublin in 1883 and offered money to different men in that city if they would consent to engage in a plot to blow up the House of Commons.

AN INVESTIGATION COURTED.

The article continues: "We undertake to make good each and all of these charges on oath by witnesses who shall be examined before any tribunal or committee of investigation the Home Secretary may select for that purpose. These charges must not and shall not be shirked. The ends of justice demand an investigation."

The story begins in October, 1882, and introduces McDermott as an employe of the British Consul General. It describes how he and another spy got into O'Donovan Rossa's office and stole all his papers, which they delivered to the Consul and then the British authorities cabled that McDermott be sent to England. The narrative breaks off with the arrival of McDermott at Liverpool, where he was met by an emisary of the Dublin Castle Secret Service.

ROBBERY AT THE ALTAR.

A German Thief's Bold Attempt to Secure a Girl's Jewels.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BONN, September 24.—While a young girl was praying before the shrine of the Virgin in a chapel in the forest of Rheinbach, a stranger entered and locked the door. He then threw himself on the sole occupant and tried to rob her of her jewels. As she resisted, a struggle ensued, during which a frail altar that stood before the shrine was torn down.

The uproar attracted the attention of some wood choppers, who happened to be in the neighborhood, and they soon forced an entrance, rescuing the girl, but in doing so allowed her assailant to escape. The Berlin police are, however, in possession of clews that, it is hoped, will lead to his arrest.

AGAINST THE UNIONS.

A Combination of Coal Merchants to Fight the Labor Organizations.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, September 24.—A large and important meeting was held at the Cannon Street Hotel to-day, there being present 170 leading coal merchants of this city and the provinces. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking some action in the trouble with strikers and other union complications.

After a harmonious discussion of one hour or more it was resolved to employ only non-union workers whenever possible, and that no advance in wages beyond the recognized standard should be conceded by any member of the association without the consent of the committee.

Comte de Paris Off for America.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—The Comte de Paris, accompanied by the Duc D'Orleans and suite, sailed to-day by the Germanic. The Kendal Theatrical Company was also on board, including the Misses Vanbrough, Huntly, Campbell, and Messrs. Barnes, Cathcart and Dane.

A Convention of the Irish Party.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, September 24.—An important meeting of the Irish party will shortly be convened in Dublin to consider the political situation in Ireland, and make a pronunciamento giving the policy the party proposes to follow.

A Panic in Pig Iron.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

GLASGOW, September 24.—A panic occurred to-day in the pig iron market, when prices collapsed, the statement being made that the men engaged in the late strike had at last agreed to submit their demands to arbitration.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT.

Five Killed and 20 Injured in an Italian Street Car Wreck.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

FLORENCE, September 24.—An accident to-day, in which five were killed and 20 injured, occurred on a street railway between here and Fiesole, three miles away, on which electricity is used. It appears that the conductor insisted on closing the regulator while the train was descending a down grade. This greatly increased the speed, as he turned it the wrong way, and threw the cars off the rails. Although wounded himself, he has been arrested as being responsible.

The disaster has caused a most painful impression, the King and Queen not only abandoning a proposed visit to the races and going to the scene of the accident to personally superintend the relief of the wounded, but an elaborate banquet to Signor Crispi being also postponed.

A NEW PEACE CONGRESS

To be Called by the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, September 24.—The *Paix* announces that the Emperors of Austria and Germany, during their meeting last week at the Palace of Rohnstock, while discussing current European politics, decided to convoke a new congress which, like its famous predecessor at Berlin, should take cognizance of all issues that now threaten the peace of the continent.

NO NATIVES KIDNAPED.

The Portuguese Steamer Only Conveyed Military Conscripts.

[BY Associated Press.]

LISBON, September 24.—A recent dispatch from Cape Town said that a Portuguese steamer had arrived with kidnaped natives from Mozambique en route to the west coast, and further, that 14 natives who escaped from the steamer had been declared free by the tribunal which refused to give any aid in recapturing them.

The official announcement is now made here that the steamer in question was conveying military native conscripts recruited at Mozambique to the west coast of Africa, and that the commander of the vessel refused to allow the men to disembark at Cape Town, because he feared they would desert.

THE EFFECT OF M'KINLEY'S BILL.

LONDON—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says: "Americans here declare that European reprisals for the McKinley bill will have no effect upon the Americans. An acting American Minister told me that the McKinley bill must not be considered a final measure, but the commencement of a well-worked out scheme which, the entire nation, with the exception of a small uninfluential minority, is resolved to see realized and will not abandon it until it is given a fair trial. The feelings and interests of Europe cannot be taken into consideration. Differences of opinion in the Senate or House of Representatives refer rather to means than to principles."

ADVICE FROM THE COMTE DE PARIS.

PARIS—The Comte de Paris has written to Senator Bocherr regarding the Boulangist revelations, justifying the course he took in using the weapons with which the Republic provided him in order to divide the Republicans and allow the country to speak for itself. He advises his friends not to waste time in recriminations over the past, but to affirm clearly their faith in monarchical principles, and unite for the continuance of the struggle.

PREPARING FOR WORKMEN'S INSURANCE

BERLIN—Vast preparations are being made for the coming in force of the workmen's insurance act in January next. In the meantime a movement is on foot to postpone the operation of the act and thoroughly revise the whole measure, which, it is urged, was passed owing to the influence of Prince Bismarck, while even a large number of the industrial class are doubtful as to the benefits it will confer.

ONE MORE APPEAL.

SYDNEY—The Labor Congress finished its work to-day, deciding to make a final appeal to the employers to hold a conference with the men. The congress adhered to its decision to call out the shearers, shed men, and other employes in the wool trade. It is considered doubtful, however, whether the men as a body will respond to the call.

REVISED THE EDITORS' SENTENCES.

DUBLIN—At the Waterford sessions to-day Judge Waters revised the sentence of three months' imprisonment at hard labor pronounced upon Mr. Fisher, editor of the Munster *Express*, and Mr. Redmond, editor of the Waterford *News*. The two editors were convicted under the crimes act.

WARNED BY THE LEADERS.

DUBLIN—Dillon, O'Brien and other leaders who attended the convention at New Tipperary warned their hearers against dissensions among themselves, and said they were convinced that Balfour's policy would solidify the people in the fight against Smith-Barry.

CONDEMNED TO HARD LABOR.

VIENNA—The suit brought by Baron Von Scudier, a member of the Privy Council, against the *Vaderland*, for accusing him of having accepted bribes, ended today in the conviction of the editor of that paper, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at hard lobor.

HE DECLARED IT DISGRACEFUL.

LONDON—Earl Spencer, in a speech at Wakefield to-night, declared that the Government had failed throughout the session and had simply been playing a game of nine pins. Their Irish policy was a disgrace to the country.

NO BREAK IN THE STRIKE.

VIENNA—The miners' strike at Troppau, Austria, Silesia, continues. Troops are guarding the pits. At Michalkowitz 70 per cent of the colliers are at work.

REVOLUTIONIST IMPRISONED.

CONSTANTINOPLE — The Armenian Bishop, Bedross Nergarian, has been imprisoned in Constantinople for trying to incite a revolt.

TURKISH PRESS MUZZLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish newspapers have been forbidden to comment upon the affairs of the orthodox and Armenian churches.

FLOODED BY THE NILE.

CAIRO—The Nile has flooded the Damietta district.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Capitalists, Headed by Stephen W. Elkins, Examine River Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA., September 24.—A large party of capitalists, headed by Stephen W. Elkins, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, General N. Goff, Prof. J. C. White, of the State University, and others set out to-day for a minute and extensive examination of timbers and mineral resources of the country along the upper Monongahela, and as the party is accompanied by geologists and other professional men, it is the general opinion that it presages some great railroad or other enterprise.

CAN'T GET TOGETHER.

The Conference Committee Unable to Perfect the Tariff Bill.

FREE SUGAR AND BINDING TWINE

Are the Sticking Points, and a Bolt is Threatened Either Way.

KENNEDY'S SPEECH AT LAST EXPUNGED

Thirty-Three Republicans and Two Democrats Stood by the Ohio Orator.

The Senate and House are still far apart on two important features of the tariff bill. Members of both branches predict the defeat of the measure whichever way the committee makes its decision. Sugar and binding twine are the toughest knots, though a kick on steel billets is promised.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Republican members of the conference on the tariff bill, who have been at work since Saturday without the assistance of the Democrats, have agreed on all things in the bill except sugar and binding twine. It is hard for them to say themselves whether or not they have made any progress on these two items. Apparently they are as far apart as ever.

About half a hundred propositions for compromise have been made and discussed to a greater or less extent, but each has been rejected in turn, and the matter still hangs. The trouble does not lie in the committee so much as with members of the two Houses. The conferees would have no trouble in reaching an agreement on both the sugar and binding twine, but anything they propose to do is threatened with opposition of Republicans in one House or the other.

ANY NUMBER OF KICKERS.

The majority of Republicans in both Senate and House are opposed to free binding twine, but in both there are a considerable minority who insist on free twine, and threaten to fight for it. Certain Republican members in the House say they will never accept a report that does not give free sugar up to 16, while on the other hand the Senate Republicans refuse to go above 13.

Governor Gear said this evening that the House conferees were standing firm as a rock in their determination to have free sugar, while on the other hand nearly a dozen Senators have, it is said, declared their intention to vote against the passage of the bill unless it contains free binding twine. Between the disagreements the Conference Committee is continually in hot water, but after doing all they can to bring about an agreement between the opposing factions they will probably act for themselves, doing the best they can and trust to party discipline for the rest.

On every hand there is the evidence of anxiety which marks the closing of the contest. The doors of the room of the Finance Committee are besieged, and no member of the conference puts his nose in one of the corridors without being seized by some one seeking information or having an argument to make.

A BOLT ON STEEL.

Senators who are not on the Conference Committee are among those who hang about the corridors to waylay the conferees. Representatives Bayne, Mason and others today made an ineffectual attempt to have the rates on steel billets as fixed by the committee changed. They were given to understand that the metal schedule would not be touched again, and that it had been finally adjusted.

Mr. Mason told THE DISPATCH correspondent to-night that he and two other Chicago Congressmen would certainly vote against the passage of the bill while this and some other matters affecting Chicago's interests were retained in the bill. The probability is, however, that Speaker Reed will find some means of whipping these recalcitrants into line.

It is said to-day that the glass schedule, as arranged by the committee, is not nearly so satisfactory to the manufacturers as was the impression yesterday. No definite information on the subject can be obtained, but it is now said that the rates on glass are only a trifle higher than were proposed in the Senate bill. Mr. McKinley said tonight that he had every reason to believe that the report would be presented to the House to-morrow. LIGHTNER.

HARRISON FEELING BETTER

As the Result of His Vacation in the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The President returned to Washington at 8:30 o'clock this evening, after a three weeks' sojourn at Cresson, Pa. He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Miss Dimmick, Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Russell B. Harrison, Miss Sanger, Mr. F. N. Barksdale, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the press representatives. The party occupied the private car of General Superintendent Sheppard. The trip was marked by no incidents beyond the assembling of small crowds at each of the stations where the train stopped.

The President said this evening that he felt much benefitted by his vacation. He spent the evening at the White House, while the ladies went to the residence of Postmaster General Wanamaker, whose guests they will be for a few days.

THE NAMING OF CRUISERS.

A Bill Put Through Both Houses Defining a General Plan.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—In the House to-day on motion of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, the Senate bill was passed providing that naval vessels of the first rate shall be named after States of the Union, those of the second rate after cities, those of the third rate after important events or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and those of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers.

NO MORE OFFERS OF SILVER

Will be Accepted Now Until After the First Day of October.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The silver purchases to-day completed the 7,280,000 ounces which the Secretary decided several weeks ago to buy from August 15 (the date of the law taking effect) to September 30, instead of buying 4,500,000 ounces per month, reckoning from the 15th of August, the desire being to start with the regular monthly purchases of 4,500,000 ounces on the 1st of October.

Nearly $8,000,000 of Advanced Interest.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The prepayment of interest by the Treasury Department on the 4 per cent bonds and the currency 6's yesterday for the entire country aggregated $1,008,895, making a total so far of $7,833,532.

The Senate Judiciary Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The Senate has passed its substitute for the House bill to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

IT IS WIPED OUT.

THE SPEECH EXPUNGED.

KENNEDY'S BOLD ATTACKS BLOTTED OUT OF THE RECORD.

The Buckeye Congressman Still Unrepentant—He Defends His Utterances in a Forcible Manner—The Few Members Who Stood by Him.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, September 24.—Judge Stewart, of Vermont, called up in the House to-day the resolution from the Judiciary Committee to expunge Representative Kennedy's speech, in which he attacked Senator Quay and criticised the Senate from the *Record*. There was a very [illegible] attendance of Republican members [illegible] time, and when Mr. Kennedy [illegible] speak in his own defense, they [illegible] around him and listened with the great[illegible] attention.

At first there was a manifest indisposition to let him speak for fear lest he might repeat his previous offense against parliamentary etiquette, but beyond stating that he had received a large number of letters and newspaper notices commenting favorably upon his original speech, he made no allusion to the Senate generally, or to Senator Quay in particular. It was an effective stump speech, abounding plentifully in demagogism, and at its close Mr. Kennedy was enthusiastically applauded. Judge Stewart then made a few remarks and moved the previous question. On the first division upon this motion a large majority voted for a further discussion of the matter, but by a yea and nay vote the previous question was ordered and the resolution was adopted. Officially, therefore, Mr. Kennedy's original speech is as though it had never been uttered, and the dignity of the House is restored.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution was 151 yeas and 35 nays. With one exception the Pennsylvania delegation voted for it solidly. The exception was Mr. Osborne. The others voting nay were Anderson, Kansas; Atkinson, West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Brower, Virginia; Clark, Wisconsin; Cogswell, Massachusetts; Conger, Michigan; Cummings, New York; Featherstone, Arkansas; Flick, Iowa; Flood, New York; Gifford, South Dakota; Grosvenor, Ohio; Hall, Minnesota; Hansbrough, North Dakota; Kelley, Kansas; Kerr, Iowa; Laws, Nebraska; McAdoo, New Jersey; Morrill, Kansas; Mudd, Maryland; O'Donnell, Michigan; O'Neil, Massachusetts; Pugsley, Ohio; Sawyer, New York; Smith, West Virginia; Struble, Iowa; Smyser, Ohio; J. D. Taylor, Ohio; Vandever, California; Van Schaick, Wisconsin, and Williams, Ohio. The Democrats generally voted for the resolution, Messrs. McAdoo and Cummings being the only ones recorded against it.

A CREDITABLE INCREASE

Shown by Most of the Counties in the Fifth Pennsylvania District.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The official count has been made by the Census Office of the counties included in the Fifth Pennsylvania district. It shows a very large increase in the population during the ten years. The total population for this district in 1880 was 373,560. Now it is 497,960, an increase of 124,400, or 33.30 per cent. For each county in detail the figures are as follows:

Counties.	Population. 1890.	Population. 1880.	Incr'se.
Carbon	38,643	31,923	6,720
Lackawanna	141,876	89,269	52,607
Luzerne	201,120	133,065	68,055
Monroe	20,093	20,175	82
Pike	9,269	9,033	264
Susquehanna	40,671	40,354	283
Wayne	30,909	33,513	2,604
Wyoming	15,849	15,598	251

A Demand for Information.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—The House to-day passed the resolution requesting the President