THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG.

SUNDAY.

NOVEMBER 30.

Entered by Gladstone in a Man- to give the world. ifesto to the Charges Made by Parnell.

A BREACH OF CONFIDENCE

Charged by the Liberal Leader Against His Late Colleague and the Split Widened.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN ARE WANTED.

Hints of Revelations of Deals Parnell Could Make Give Tory Leaders a Feeling of Uneasiness.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND GIVEN

In an Elaborate Munner by William Henry Eurlburt Who Reveals Some Political Secrets and Sava

PARNELL SESULD NOT BE RETIRED NOW

THE CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA

LONDON, November 29 .- [Copyright,]-The publication of Mr. Parnell's manifesto has consed a greater sensation than probably any political event of this generation. Most people had thought that he committed the greatest mistake of his public life when he refused to resign the leadership immediately the Divorce Court gave a verdict against him upon undisputed evidence. But the issue of the manifesto is asserted by these people to be a much graver blunder and a more dishonorable act. It is based, they say, upon what one would in charity prefer to describe as a misapprehension, but which is really a deliberate perversion of the facts, It was incumbent upon him, it is maintained, to show the Irish people that, despite his private sins, his retention of the leadership would be of benefit to the cause of home rule; but he does not even make a pretense of doing so.

He does not, they point out, profess a word of penitence or regret at the woeful state to which he, and he alone, has reduced a party, which, only a week or two ago, was full of strength and flushed with the hope of approaching victory. They assert that he derides the devoted men who have almost slavishly subordinated themselves to him, and the manifesto consists mainly of an attack upon William Ewart Gladstone, the best triend, outside of her own kin, whom Ireland has ever had.

Gladstone Deules the Charges.

A manifesto from Gladstone, in reply to that of Parnell, was issued to-day by the Liberal leader. In it he denies the statements made by the Irish leader in regard to the rotentian of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland, the control of the Irish constabulary and the appointment of the judiciary in Ireland.

Gladstone says he will not apply a single enithet to Parnell, not being his judge. He believes, however, that he showed by his course in the matter of the Spiel Commission, appointed to investigate the charges against Parnell growing out of the Pigott letters, that he had no disposition to de Parnell injustice.

Claristone then comes to a recital of the proposal altered by Parnell in his manifesto to have been made to him during his visit to Gladstone at Hawarden last November, in regard to the intended proposals with regard to home rule in the event of the Liberal party winning at the then next general election. Gladstone declares that no single sucgestion was offered by him to Parnell, either as a formal or as a final one. The conversation then held was a statement, perfectly free and without prejudice, of the unints on which Gladstone or such of his colleagues as he could consult, were inclined to believe the home rule plan of 1886 could be improved, and concerning which he was desirous to know whether any serious objection had arisen in the mind of Parnell. To none of these suggestions did Parnell raise a serious objection.

A General Denial Entered.

Gladstone denies that he made the statements which Parnell's manifesto ascribes to him, or anything substantially resembling them, either as to the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, or the agrarian difficulties, or the control of the constabulary, or the appointment of the indiciary. The conversation between them was strictly confidential.

To publish even a true account is to break the seal of confidence which renders political co-operation possible. Every suggestion made to Parnell was from written memoranda, to which Gladstone can refer, Neither Parnell nor himself was bound by the conversation to an absolute acceptance of the proposals canvassed. During the year that had since elapsed he had never received from Parnell any intimation of an alteration of his views regarding any of them.

An Irish Party the Best. In conclusion, Gladstone says that he has always held, both in public and private, that the party of Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Liberal party of Great Britain. It is their duty and his duty conformably with the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell, to study all adjustments in the great matter of home rule which may tend to draw to their side moderate and equitable men. But for him to propose any measure except such as Ireland could approve on the lines already laid down, would he fatuity as regards himself and treachery to the Irish nation in which, even by the side of Parnell, he can claim to take an in-

The manifestos of Parnell and Gladstone having been cabled to the United States, Americans are in as good a position as Englishmen are here to form judgment upon the two documents. But people at a distauce cannot appreciate the actual position without knowing something of the state of feeling in this country. The Tories, as might have been expected, are in a state of

wild hilarity at the huge rent in the solid phalanx by which, nutil recently, they knew they would be overwhelmed. They have been patting Parnell on the back, and they are hopeful at this moment that he has some more confidential communications

Uneasy Feeling Among Tories. The only people among the Tories and Mugwumps who are not altogether happy are the leaders, who have an uneasy feeling that Parnell may one day publish some of his famous conversations and correspondence which he had with them, when each man thought he would be able to use the other in his own way and for his own purpose. Parnell certainly has in his possession some interesting documents bearing Tory names, the publication of which would probably rend the political world like an earthquake. But Parnell is not likely to publish any of these at present, as he may have occasion to use them against the Tories, in place of the Liberals, whom he

has driven away from him. Should the present crisis leave him still in Parliament, the newspapers, the Liberal and Tory alike, are proclaiming loudly that henceforth it will be impossible for any British politician to ally himself with Parnell. This is true enough for the moment; but should Parnell manage to regain and re-tain any of his former influence, he will not

find political virtue unreasonably stern, especially on the Tory side.

But so far as the Liberals are concerned there will be no alliance or co-operation with the Irish party, headed by Parnell, during Gladstone's lifetime; and people are also given to understand that John Morley and Sir William Harcourt have subscribed to a similar seif-denying ordinance, which is certainly in accord with the feeling of the British Liberal electorate.

Liberal Clubs Repudiate Parnell. There is scarcely a single Liberal club or association that has not met and repudiated Parnell, while passing resolutions of enthustastic confidence in and promise of support for Gladstene. Loud protestations are also heard of continued devotion to the home rule cause minus Parnell, and they seem to be sincere. But, as a result of special inquiries made at the central offices of the Liberal and Liberal Unionist parties it is said that the divorce scandal, followed by the unseemly controversies, has alienated many weak-kneed Liberal voters, and has scared back to the Mugwump camp

thousands of men who had repented of their mutiny and had persuaded themselves that mutiny and had persuaded themselves that Parnell was the moderate constitutionalist he had always professed himself to be.

The immediate effect in Ireland of the disruption of the Parliamentary party and of the political blood-letting which must soon follow, will, in the opinion of competent observers, be the early collapse of the plan of campaign. The constant and strongest argument used by the leaders of that movement, whenever the tenants showed sizes of weakness in the wearisome struggle. signs of weakness in the wearisome struggle, was that the success of home rule at the next general election was assured, and that Glad-stone's accession to power would quickly be followed by their restoration to the farms from which they had been or were about to

Dillon and O'Brien Wanted.

To all appearance this hope must now be abandoned, and the natural impulse of these poor people will be to make the best terms ssible with their landlords. The two men whose influence might avert this panic movement, Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, are away from the scene of operations, and even if they could get back in time to be of any use they would be sent to jail as soon as they touched Irish soil, to serve a term of six months' imprisonment each, passed upon them recently by a packed coercion court at Clonmel. The plan of campaign leaders fear that the recent disas-

war. Mr. Labouchere, who knows National Learne affairs as well as any man, says that the League funds, which at present amount to about £20,000, are deposited in a bank at Paris in the name of Parnell; but no check can be drawn by Parnell without the assent of his leading colleagues. Neither can the latter draw out a single penny without the formal consent of Parnell. Therefore, it is more than probable that the League funds will be locked up indefinitely. One of the first decisions which the leaders of the Irish party in America will have to take is in regard to the disposal of all moneys which may be subscribed in the United States.

SECRETS REVEALED. WILLIAM HENRY HURLBURT TALKS ABOUT THE PRESENT SITUATION

And Presents the Irish Side of the Case in Elaborate Detail-He Says It is Folly to Ask Parnell to Resign His Position.

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, November 29 .- That there are two sides to the question is indicated by opinions expressed by William Henry Hurlburt, who is in touch with the English leaders on both sides, and is well known as a former American journalist and editor of the World, Hurlburt said to your corresnondent that Gladstone's letter to Morley, urging the withdrawal of Parnell, is from the point of view of all the most intelligent of Gladstone's followers, a dreadful

mistake. Hurlburt says that it was an open secret that the letter was written by Gladstone on the suggestion of John Morley and Sir William Harcourt, who came back from Sheffield profoundly depressed by the effect which the proceedings in the O'Shea case had made upon the anti-Catholic non-con-fermist section of the English Radical Under their advice, he was intormed party. and believed. Gladstone wrote the letter. His knowledge of Parnell's character, it seemed to him, should have convinced him that the Irish leader would not tolerate for a moment this attempt to unhorse him in the

midst of his own camp.

Parnell had formed, consolidated and led the Irish National party ever since its in-ception in America, as he believed, with one single object, the attainment of the National independence of Ireland. His own words are on record to show that he has always held this to be the ultimate intent of the Irish race; not to modify or improve a connection of Ireland with Great Britain, but to sever the connection. This, from an Irish point of view is a perfectly

legitimate object. As to Irish Independence.

Whether the rest of the world would be etter or worse for the establishment of Irish independence, that is a question of which he rest of the world may have its own opin

the rest of the world may have its own opinion. Hurlburt said:

I do not for myself believe that the rest of the world in general, or the United Scates in particular, or Ireland itself, would bebenefited by the establishment of Irish indep ndence, and because I have said this whenever occasion required, I have been treated, even by so candid and amiable a man as my late friend John Boyle O'Reilly, of Eoston, as if I were an enemy of the Irish people. It is, I think, absurd. But no matter about that Irishmen are perfectly entitled to desire absolute Irish independence, and Mr. Parnell knows that the vast majority of Irishmen do desire absolute Irish independence.

vast majority of Irishmen do desire absolute Irish independence.

If Mr. Giadstone co-operated with him without knowing this, and if Mr. Gladstone imarined that the alliance formed by Mr. Parnell with the Giadstonian party was intended to bring about home rule in Ireland, the footstool for the return to power of Mr. Giadstone and his followers in England, I think he very much mistook both the character of Mr. Parnell and the object of the Irish people. For Mr. Parnell now to step down and out from the leadership of the Irish race, in order to facilitate the return of Mr. Gladstone to power at the next general election, would be to put the cart he. general election, would be to put the cart be-fore the horse.

Gladstone's View of Home Rule. Nobody supposes that Mr. Gladstone ever in-ended what Mr. Parnell intends in regard to

Irish independence. If, therefore, in the con-versation at Hawarden Castle Mr. Parnell versation at Hawarden Castle Mr. Parnell learned, as I have no doubt he did learn, that Mr. Gladstone regarded Home Rule merely as a move in the game of British politics, is it not clear that after the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, with the help of Mr. Parnell, the latter would have found himself compelled openly to break with Mr. Gladstone? How could he possibly have co-operated with Mr. Gladstone in 1892 to carry out a scheme of home rule unsatisfactory to Ireland and calculated to impede the development of Irish independence.

to impede the development of Irish independence.

Therefore, I think it a tactical mistake on the part of Mr. Gladatone to have given Mr. Parnell provocation now in 1880 to rupture the connection which, in the course of events, it must have been necessary for Mr. Parnell to break through after the Gladstonians had been brought back by him to Westminster. Mr. Parnell I believe to be a man of very strong passions and from will. He is no doubt meensed at the nature of the attack made upon him by Mr. Gladstone and his licutenants, and, doubtless, still more incensed at the attempt of Mr. Healy and some others of his followers, who have made haste to support that attack.

The Probable Motive of Healy.

The Probable Motive of Healy. Probably he considers that Mr. Healy; is act ing in revenge for the cavalier way in which Mr. Parnell treated him at the time of the Galway election, and I believe it is an open secret that Mr. Healy has never been a very submissive or satisfied member of the Parnellite party. But I think it unjust to Mr. Parnell to

party. But I think it unjust to Mr. Parnell to assume that personal considerations really govern him in this matter. The tone of his manifesto is too broad and too high to permit this. If there is a touch of personal feeling in it, it is his allusions to the traitors who wish to throwhim to the English wolves.

But this, I take it, is rhetoric and he knows the audience to which it is addressed. I think he is probably also exasperated by the efforts which he must know Mr. Gladstone has been making during the past ten days in reference to the Catholic hierarchy and whether it is hostile to him. I am informed on good authority that Gladstone has been addressing letters to at least one very eminent Catholic dignitary on the subject. I am further informed that Mr. Gladstone never had any suspiction at all of the relations existing between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. It is possible that he did not because, as one of his friends once said, Mr. Gladstone lives in a balloon. But these relations were perfectly well known to Mr. Gladstone's immediate lieutenants and supporters.

Plot Within a Plot.

Parnell Supporters Reported to be Ready to Vote Against Him.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] trons events will cause to dry up the stream of American generosity, and it is difficult to say where money may be obtained to carry on the agrartan fight as well as the civil reduce the number of his supporters in Parare described as wavering have signified

The manifesto, it is said, is a bold bid for the support of the extreme, or Fenian, sec tion of the Nationalist party in Ireland and America, and the farmers. At a meeting o the Irish members held to-day, the opinion was freely expressed that, in issuing such a manifesto, Parnell had committed political suicide. It was recognized that all hope of peaceful solution of the question must be abandoned.

DECEPTIVE FIGURES.

Not as Great a Parnellite Split as Has Bee Reported.

LONDON, November 29 .- Figures cabled from here, purporting to show how the Nationalists will vote at the meeting on Monday, are untrustworthy. As a matter of fact, only half a dozen have definitely declared against the Irish leader. These include Healy, Sexton, McCarthy and Arthur Connor, who hope to form a commission to take over the leadership. Of the great ma ority of the party, 20 or 30 make no secret of their intention to stick to the co-respond. ent through thick and thin, while the rest

vill return to town on Monday.

Fine Parlor Clocks. All the latest designs in silver, onyx and marble, at prices 20 per cent, less than else-where. All goods marked in plain figures,

FOR ONE DAY ONLY .- To-morrow, Mon day, you can buy boys' first-class all-wool blue flannel waists, all sizes, and worth 75c, st only 39e

of strong human interest. Miss Tanner's engagement at the Grand begins to-morrow night.

in three languages of American commerce-English, Spanish and Portuguese. Mr f the newest shapes in all fashionable furs at lowest prices. HUGUS & HACKE,

Monday, in Kaufmanns' spacious shoe de partment. A USEFUL present for the holidays is a muffler. We have them in cashmere, white

and fancy, 24c to \$1 24, and in silk from 63c

RECIPROCITY GROWS

The New Idea is Now Recognized as the Nucleus of a Party.

Blaine Seizes Every Means to Cultivate the

Of the there can be no doubt, no more than I believe, the fact that during the proceedings which ended in the divorce, Mr. Parnell treated the whole matter with absolute disdain, assuming it to be perfectly well known to his English allies, and declining to take the trouble even to ing it to be perfectly well known to his English allies, and declining to take the trouble even to spend 20 minutes in discussing the steps which should be taken by his counsel. One of the reasons given by him for this was that any defense of the action would make it necessary to show what English leaders had availed themselves of the good will of Mrs. O'Shea, in order to conduct negotiations with Mr. Parnell. The failure of Mr. Gladstone to carry through home rule in 1886 seemed to be certain from the beginning. As I then said, the objects of the Irish party in seeking home rule are entirely different from the objects of the English party. By their help home rule is sought to be beaten. At the present time, undoubtedly Mr. Labouchere is right in thinking, as he tells me he does, the immediate dissolution of Parliament is the only hope of Gladstonian victory. Were Parliament dissolved next year, he says, English constituencies are so solid that the effect of the Parnell disclosures would not have been fully produced. We might possibly come back with a narrow majority.

Not indeed the majority we had hoped for before, but still with a majority. If dissolution is postponed long it will get into the heads even of the English constituencies that there has been a difference between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone, and then we shall be beaten completely. I ought to add I do not think Mr. Labouchere is much disturbed by this, because, like Mr. Parnell, Mr. Labouchere has ultimate objects of his own, and not by the desire to immediately become a member of the Government.

Mr. Parnell looks forward to the independence of Ireland. Mr. Labouchere looks forward to the establishment of a British monarchy and thee stablishment of a British monarchy and the establishment of a British monarchy and these are objects for which the men who desire them can afford to wait.

MONDAY'S MEETING

Parnell at next Monday's meeting.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

are sitting on the fence.

Parnell is hourly receiving assurances support from the Green Isle, and naturally feels greatly encouraged by the attitude of the Nationalist press of Dublin.

In Favor of Parnell. INT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

DUBLIN, November 29 .- The feeling in he west of Clare and in Limerick is altorether in favor of Parnell. The Board of Juardians of Kildisart, Glin and Tarbert, County Kerry, have passed a vote of con-

To Address His Constituents

fBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 LONDON, November 29 .- Parnell is expected to go to Cork, for the purpose of adfressing his constituents, to-morrow, and he

MEN's regular 750 rubbers for only 310

at Hauch's, 295 Fifth avenue.

KAUFMANNS' BOYS' DEPARTMENT. (Communicated, 1 CORA TANNER'S play, "The Refugee's

FUR CAPES-An unequaled assortmen

MEN'S A calf congress shoes, sizes 6 t 1, would be bargains at \$2 50; 315 pairs of them will be closed out at \$1 17 to-morrow,

to \$2 74. A LOT of youths' seamless calf button and lace shoes, sizes 11 to 2, solid throughout, regular price \$2, for only \$1 22. To-morrow at Kaulmanns'.

SILENCE THAT IS SIGNIFICANT.

BACKBONE RAILROAD AND GLOSSARY

Latin Republics.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, November 29 .- The Spanish-American republics are under obliga-tions to Major McKinley. For his loss is likely to be their gain. The circumstances that Secretary Blaine is personally cultivating most intimate relations with the Ministers who here represent the other republics on this hemisphere and that he has recently been in close conference with the most influential of them are regarded as significant. I called on a leading Republican Senator,

and asked him about it. "First," he said, "you must not mention my name. The tariff law may be mended this winter where there are some obvious holes in it, but the important thing we shall do during this session and the next year is to cultivate South America. Reciprocity of trade to some extent will no doubt be arranged for, and it looks now as if close relations with all South America would be established and a good deal of its lost trade recovered. But you must not mention my

whose voice is generally heard on all questions which involve international relations,

BLAINE ISN'T RETICENT.

I never saw such reticence as there is just now among public men of both parties.

"But don't quote me as saying anything about it," is their first and last injunction.

Mr. Blaine was more responsive. He spoke with frankness and enthusiasm, and I believelhe would rather have his name handed down to the future as the creator af a con-

rinental commerce than as the creator at a continental commerce than as the nineteenth President of the United States.

"In two or three ways," said the Secretary, "can Congress, if it chooses, take steps to promote closer relations with South America. It can make the small appro-priation of \$65,000—our quota of the cost of surveying the reute of the backbone railroad over the unoccupied areas which divide us from the Spanish Republics south of us. All of those countries have shown considerable enterprise in railroad construction, and it needs only vigorous co-operation to weld us together with an iron rail. It can easily devise other means of making us better acquainted with each other, analogous to

THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU of the American Republics which was authorized and established during the summer and placed, at the request of the foreign delegates, in charge of Mr. Curtis. That bureau is now busy making a glossary of the nomenclature of the terms used in trade so as to facilitate purchases and remove some of the exasperating embarrassments that now exist. The Spanish language has been modified by provincialism and local usage till a good deal of confusion prevails in making orders and consignments.

"A name used in one market may de-scribe an entirely different article in another scribe an entirely different article in another market. The fabric which is known as 'print' in England and as 'calico' in the United States, is known by half-a-dozen different designations to our continental neighbors; and the terms for 'handkerchief' are equally ambiguous. So of hundreds or thousands of other things. Curtis is trying to straighten this out. Better call on him."

I took this advice and sought information of Mr. William E. Curtis, the chief of the new bureau. Information is sadly needed in this country. Our knowledge of South in this country. Our knowledge of South America is as dense as that of the average Englishman about this republic. Mr. Cur-

tis, when I called at his bureau, mentioned common mistake. NO ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. "A good many folks who ought to know better," said be, "still speak of the Argentine Contederation, whereas the old contederation was abolished in blood 20 years ago, and the Republic (with a capital R) estab-lished. The State of Buenos Ayres then attempted to secede, because she couldn't have her own way, and the war was distinctly to determine whether the Argentine people lived under a nation or a tree-love affinity The nation conquered, the secessionists were coerced, the constitution was amended, and now it is as improper to speak of the Argen-

tine Confederation as an entity as to allude to the Southern Confederacy.' I found the new bureau well sheltered in stylish modern swell front brick house on Vermont avenue, in the social center of the city. A well dressed colored serviter met me at the doors another halted me in the hall while he bore my card to the chief of the bureau; and when I was summoned to enter the office a boy deferentially took my hat and kept it for me. The place is furnished with a good deal of completeness and some elegance-a tribute to Spanish tastes.

EVERYTHING DONE IN STYLE. A dozen or 20 clerks and typewriters were busy in the dozen rooms of the building, and it looks as if Mr. Curtis would succeed in spending his \$36,000 appropriation without much of an effort. This expense, by the way, is borne pro rata by all the countries interested. The United States advances the money, for convenience sake, and sends bills, based on population, I believe, to each

of the nations south of us. In reply to my question whether he had laid out his work for the coming year, Mr. Curtis said: "Yes. There are three things we are going to try to do. "First-We are going to make a glossary of all the commercial terms that have different meanings in the different countries. We are at this now. It is not, of course, proposed to induce the adoption of a uniform clature, for that would be impossible. I shall get out a book containing all the equivocal names with their local synonyms in parallel columns. There is no such list in the world, and it is sadly needed at every

South American seaport as well as by ou own shippers. There are about 8,000 of these

INFORMATION ON THE TARIFFS. "Second-We shall compile the tariffs of all these nations by articles so that the duty to be paid can be ascertained at a glance.
"Third—We shall begin a series of bulle tins, being pamphlets of 150 pages or so, each giving a sketch of the staples of one of these countries, and some account of the and others of which they stand in need. "Here is a year's work laid out, easy enough, and the work is educating-tending to make all the people of this hemisphere better acquainted with each other." The bureau is to have an organ entitled

the Bulletin of the Commercial Bureau of

the American Republics. It will be printed

Cartis estimates that there are at present

250,000 people in this country interested in the commercial life of the countries South

WORLD'S FAIR PLANS.

of us, and he has their names and addresses on his books, and will offer to swap informa-

He has, moreover, devised a rather comprehensive plan for the apotheosis of the discoverer at Chicago. He wants a model of the house at Genoa in which Columbus was born; a rull-size reproduction of the caravel in which he sailed, manned by sailors in the costume of that time; a plaster relief of the West India Islands and adjoining shores; relies of Columbus and his original

letters; wax models of Cortez and Pizarro and their men; models of Cortez and Fizarro and their men; models of the palace of the Montezumas; the banner of Pizarro, embroidered by Queen Isabella, now in the City Hall at Carneas; models of Toltec ruins, with illustrations and studies of the arts of the Colonial period and of the present time.

It is proposed to have this ambitious exhibit in a special building constructed in the exact form of the South American conthe exact form of the South American con-tineut, each nation confining itself to an area with outlines corresponding to its own. This would be unique, attractive and in-structive, but architectural considerations will probably make it impracticable.

A NEWSPAPER HUSTLER. Curtis furnishes another instance of the favor shown to journalists by this adminis-tration. He earned the reputation of "a hustler" among newspaper men, having in-viewed the James and Younger brothers in their Missouri stronghold, and had a narrow escape with his life from several other expeditions. He has since become well known as a magazinist and author, his books on South America being the best current au-

The reciprocity party which is springing up here is winning successions every day, and if Congress does not early pass some radical measure to effect a free exchange it is not impossible that the President may resort to duress by using the discretion with which he was armed by the McKinley tariff to restore the duty on sugar pending the establishment of mutual concessions. W. A. CROFFUT.

THE AMERICAN HOG MAY YET FIND FAVOR WITH THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

Even Now It Enters France Through Belgium-The Tariff to be so Remodeled as to Allow Its Importation Under a Sufficient Duty.

PARIS, November 29 .- M. Jules Roche finister of Commerce, attended the meeting of the Tariff Sub-Committee on Animal Products, at which the duty on salt meats was considered. The draft of the tariff proposes a duty of 12 francs per double hun-drea weight for all kinds of these products. The committee proposed an entirely new classification, a duty of 30 francs being imposed on sausages and other preserved meats. and a duty of 15 francs on hams, bacon and lard. Mr. Roche stated that the Govern-

ment persisted in demanding that a duty of only 12 francs be placed on all classes of

these products, as a low tariff was indis-pensable in order to procure from the United States a modification of the McKinley tariff He informed the committee that American pork now got into France through Belgium, paying only 4f 50c, and as it did not flood the French market at that duty the imposi-tion of a tariff of 12t would be sufficient pro-

tion of a tariff of 12t would be sufficient protection.

M. Roche further objected to the committee's proposal to increase the tariff on cauned meats, fresh mutton and pork products. The committee's report disregards M. Roche's protest and will be opposed by the Government in the Chambers. Minister Ribot, Rouvier, Roche and Develle concur in the opinion that it is necessary to keep the tariff sufficiently elastic to make it possible to offer reciprocal advantages to the United States.

EX-MARSHAL MISSING.

t is Feared That an Appointee of General

Grant Has Drowned Himself. CHICAGO, November 29 .- Up to 10 o'clock this morning the family of ex-United States Marshal B. H. Campbell, who wandered away from his home Thursday night, had secured no trace of his whereabouts. He had been suffering from pneumonia, and was very weak. At about midnight his sughter administered a dose of medicine and left him, apparently resting easily. On going to his room shortly atterward, it was discovered that he had risen from his bed, partly dressed himself and left the house Since then most earnest search has failed to reveal any trace of him. The family fear that, in a fit of mental aberration, by on by sickness, he wandered away and fell into the lake, which is only a short distance from his house. The lake is being dragged. Mr. Campbell was an early settler in the West, taking up his residence in Galena, Ill., in 1843. He was a close friend of General Grant, and was appointed by him to the position of United States Marshal for the Northern district of Illinois in 1869, and held the position till 1877. His estate is

estimated at \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

UNITING AGAINST STRIKERS Shoe Manufacturers of Rochester Threater

to Discharge Union Men. ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 29 .- There has been a strike at P. Cox's shoe manufactory since June last against the introduction of the Rochester lasting machines. Twenty-one of the leading manu-

facturers have signed the following mani-festo, which was published to-day: We, the undersigned shoe manufacturers of the city of Hochester, N. Y., hereby agree that on and after December I, 1890, we will dismiss from our employment all members of the Boot and Shoe Makers' International Union until ich time as the strike against the P. Cox Sho such time as the strike against the F. Cox Sho Manufacturing Company shall have been com pletely abandoned. We claim the right to in troduce any machinery we deem desirable and to operate the same in Such manner as we may elect, either by the day, week or piece.

CHANDLER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

In an Open Letter the Senator Refutes the

Charge of Bribery. CONCORD, N. H., November 29 .- Senstor William E. Chandler is on his way to Washington, but has left behind an open letter, in which he gives what purports to be the inside history of the great railroad controversy, and then proceeds to discuss and defend himself against the charges of bribery made against him in the legislative caucus of 1889, wherein he was renominated

To this he adds caustic criticisms of the author of the charges of bribery, and supelements them with various personal letter and statements to sustain his position.

he had laid out.

Chief Brown is Bored Chief Brown is being bored by business men who take up his time pleading for mercy for the wholesale liquor dealers now in trouble. The Chief is a trifle displeas at such interference on behalf of law reakers, and proposes to pursue the course

Waiting for a Legal Opinion. Rev. P. R. Mayer, pastor of the Trinity Catholic Church, notified Chief Brown yes terday that he had stopped the removal of ies from the graveyard until the law was clearly defined.

Have You Seen

Those satin-lined chinchilla overcoats we

ell at \$10 each? They have silk velvet collars, are lined entirely with satin, and worth from \$25 to \$28. No bargain like this ever was offered before. P. C. C. C., was offered before. PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.

If you want something first class in this line, it will pay you to visit Hauch's jew-elry store, No. 295 Fifth avenue. WFSu For a matchless assortment comprising thousands of useful and ornamental articles at extremely low prices, go to Gusky's,

Fine Umbrellas for the Holidays.



COQUETTING WITH THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

PLATE GLASS FACTS.

Result of a Protective Policy on This Important Industry.

THE GROWTH IN TWENTY YEARS. Prices Have Steadily Decreased Until Within

the Reach of All. SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT ORDERS

This fall a druggist living in the mountain fastnesses of Indiana county sent an order to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for a large sheet of plate glass for his show window front. It was shipped to him from the works at Tarentum. He does business in a village 20 miles from the county seat, which is his nearest railroad station. At Indiana, therefore, the glass was taken from the car, and in its huge framework of wood set up lengthwise in the middle of a wagon, supported by sticks nailed to the sides of the wagon bed, and in this way hauled over 20 miles of rough and hilly

country roads to its destination. Mr. Alex. Painter, the Pittsburg iron manufacturer, recently purchased \$700 worth of plate glass for the windows of his new residence in Allegheny. To spend \$700 on window glass for a single house may be considered a luxury, but in the interior rural town of Clarion, which is only tapped by a single line of railway—and that a nar-row gauge—three residences of country merchants may be seen with plate glass for

WHAT PROTECTION DOES.

With two instances like these, it is refreshing to be able to exhibit some advan-tages of high protective tariff. It is the ashion just now among free trade papers to cite instances of the increase in price of certain articles under the workings of the McKinley bill. Here is an example of how prices on an article which used to be a very expensive form of luxury have decreased under a tariff schedule that is continued unchanged in the McKinley bill. Captain J. B. Ford, the founder of plate glass making in the United States, and a member of the Pittsburg company, says that where you used to find the consumption of plate glass confined to large cities, now you

will find almost every county towh in the interior with its drugstore fitted with a plate plass front and from two to ten dwelling nouses along its suburban streets furnished with window panes of plate glass. He says that in a city where formerly a few residences with plate glass windows were curiosities because of their expense, now rom 30 to 100 or more residences can be found with plate glass utilized in their construction instead of ordinary window glass. BLAINE AS A PIONEER. The new use of the beautiful plate for this

ourpose is constantly growing. Its high polish, crystal transparency and extreme thickness combine in it both ornamentation and practicability. One of the men to adopt it earliest in the United States for house windows was James G. Blaine. building his summer residence at Bar Harbor, Me., he used the best American plate in all the window frames, and it cost a good

deal more per foot then than now. For store show windows, the cost of plate glass has steadily decreased under the policy of tariff. A store front that would have cost \$300 a few years ago now sells for \$150. That lets in the country stores, while the city stores would have had to have the article at any price anyhow. High tariff has therefore been a direct blessing to them. The price of plate glass in the United States in 1889 had declined to 59 cents per foot. In 1868 and 1869 it sold in New York and Pittsburg for \$2 and \$2 50 per foot.

TWENTY YEARS OF TARIFF. The story of how the tariff fostered the plate glass industry is best read by taking up some old reference book published before the business amounted to much on this side of the ocean. The American Cyclopedia, for instance, says that in 1870 the entire out out o' plate glass in the United States was \$355,250 worth, in making which 200 hands were employed. The importations of plate glass into the United States from France and England in 1872 were 2,482,359 square feet, worth \$1,550,857. In 1875 the annual product of plate glass in all Europe was a little upward of 10,000,000 square feet per annum, of which about 4,000,000 feet were made in France. The Cyclopedia adds: "The industry is limited to a few large establishments, there being six each in France and England, and two each in Germany and Belgium."

Since that Cyclopedia was printed—and

that was a late one-America has worked wonders, and Pittsburg's environs have been the scene of most of them. Only last April THE DISPATCH printed original figures showing that the production of plate glass in the United States had reached the enormous aggregate of 9,343,385 feet in one

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

In the same article it was shown that when improvements then pending were finished, and when new works then projected, were completed, the production would reach 15,400,000 feet annually. Those figures are scarcely realized yet, but since April the output has increased so rapidly that it is now nearly 12,000,000 feet annually. And only back in 1875 the production of all Europe was only 10,000,000 feet. The in-

dustry in Europe had half a century of growth, but had free trade, The industry in America only has had 15 or 20 years' growth, but it had tariff to beip it. In 1889 the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company's various works alone turned out 5,000,000 feet; the Howard works, on the Monoga-hela, 840,000; and the Butler works, 600,000 feet. There were in April six companies altogether in the United States.

FIRE THUNDER'S PROWESS. BESIDES CARRYING OFF CHICKENHEAD HE WRITES ENGLISH.

A Letter From Him Beceived by a Young Gentleman of This City—The Indian Trouble Was Mostly in the Imagination of Certain Whites. Apropos of the recent Indian troubles the etter published below is of interest. It

this city, yesterday. The writer is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, known as Fire Thunder, who received three years' training at the Carlisle school. Friday this Indian disinguished himself by his leadership of a ody of Indian police who broke up a ghost dance at the mouth of the White river. He it was who rushed in and seized Chickenit was who rushed in and seized Chiekenhead, who attempted to resist the authorities, and carried him bodily from the place.
Fire Thunder came to Carlisle school with
his blanket over his shoulders and with all
the characteristics of his race. He could
not speak a word of English. The letter,
which is printed verbatim, shows what the
schooling accomplished.

DEAR FRIEND:-I received your kind letter to-day and was very glad to hear from you. I will write to you received your kind letter to-day and was very glad to hear from you. I will write to you and let you know that I am still living among Indians. You asked me how we are retting alone out here. We are all right. Nothing trouble among the Indians. They have been dancing since last spring but that was amount to anything There are good many soldiers came. Five or six troops of Cavelry and six companies of infantry are here. So all the Indians gave up the Ghost Dance. Half of the Indians did not join the Ghost Dance. So we don't have any trouble out here, but some of the whites among the Indians try to scare the Eastern people. That is all. Most of the Indians came to agency last week, and they all stay here around the agency, wait for beef issue, which will be to-day.

Well, did you get my last letter all right? I sent you a knife case that time, too. I got married over two years ago, and have a little girl 16 months old. Let me know how you all are getting along. This is all I will say this time. Yours truly,

THE COLTMAN MURDER MYSTERY.

A Dispute Over a Hog Killing May Have Led to the Crime. 'Squire J. A. Wible, of Oakdale, thinks he has a clew leading to the assailant of William Coltman, who received fatal injuries at McDonald station a few days since. Coltman had sued Paul Averical, an Italian, for killing a hog belonging to him. When the time came for a hearing Coltman was absent, and as he was the only witness

the Italian was released.

It is stated that Coltman left his work to be present at the hearing, and it is suggested

that he might have been assaulted on the

way.

Ladies and Gentlemen. You are invited to attend the great auction sale of fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, onyx and marble clocks, bronzes, etc., now going on. This stock is all first-class goods; in fact, the finest line of goods ever tion in this city. Sales daily at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., until my entire stock and fixtures are disposed of. Remember, all goods warranted the same as though bought at private sale, by M. G. Cohen,

Expert and Jeweler, 533 Smithfield street. A NOTABLE EVENT.

Sixty Salesmen Will Do Duty and Sell Noth-

ing but \$10 and \$12 Overcoats. For three days (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday) we shall mark 4,900 fine over-coats at \$10 and \$12. They are picked from our \$18, \$22 and \$25 counters. Some are satin lined, many cloth lined, while others are lined with double warp farmer satin. Only the best of imported chinckillas, kerseys, meltons, beavers and cheviots will be this pargain lot. It will be the overcoat sale of the season. A money saver for over-

COBA TANNER, in her romantic drams, "The Refugee's Daughter," will be the attraction at the Grand this week. Special

P. C. C. C. PITTSBURG COMBINATION

CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court

LADIES' JACKETS-Our assortments excel all others in extent, variety and values.

TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.

Mammoth sale of 3.000 cases of Candee

adies' matinees Wednesday and Saturday

rubbers this week. Terms 40 per cent and 5 per cent-10 days. KAUFMANNS', Fitth avenue and Smithfield street. Mail orders promptly filled. GENUINE Alaska seal gloves or gauntlets

Shoe Dealers, Attention

make a handsome and useful present. We have them from \$6 to \$11. GUSKY'S. The Best and Most Comfor

A BATTLE IN BRAZIL.

John Bull Has Trained All His Guns Against Jonathan and His Trade There.

TO BE WON INCH BY INCH.

Shrewd Newspaper Attacks Upon the World's Fair at Chicago.

OUR EDITORS FURNISH WEAPONS.

Fight of the English Steamship Lines on Uncle Sam's Boats.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION IS NEEDED

PARA, BRAZIL, November 14.-It is evident from certain publications which have for some time past been appearing in the local papers here, that European capital does not intend to let American trade increase its hold on South America, without contesting every inch of territory. The most prominent and most ably conducted newspaper of the five dailies which are published in this city is A Provincia do Para. This paper seems to be in the employ of Old World capital, or perhaps coquetting with it, and looking with sly amatory glances

toward North America. This paper has recently published frequent and comparatively full notices of the initiatory movements of the Columbian Exposition of 1892. Most of these articles have been translations from New York and Philadelphia papers, and breathe the jealousy, but poorly concealed, which was caused by Chicago's success in obtaining the location for the Exposition. Democratic opposition to the new tariff bill also forms a part of the animus of these articles that seem waited to these shores by transatlantic winds, to an-

tagonize American interests in general. JUST SUITS ENGLAND.

As a specimen of this sort of literature that is being warmed over and served up to Brazilians on this topic, to the detriment of American trade as well as of the Exposition, is a transation from the Times, of Philadelphia, published by the above named Para paper on the 28th ult. That article treats of the new McKinley tariff bill as prohibitivs to European trade and as indicative of the letter published below is of interest. It settled national purpose to make the Expo-was received by Mr. Riddle D. Haworth, of this city, yesterday. The writer is a full-urges the idea that it may be simply impossible for it to be anything more than a

'Chicago" exposition. Nothing could suit European interests in South America better than the publication south America better than the publication of just such "stuff" from United States sources, in impartial, or rather, friendly papers here. Open hostility on the part of papers here would awaken reactionary suspicion, as there is no reason for hostility; but, on the contrary, every reason for a friendly attitude toward the United States on the part of the Brazilian press. Conseca word of English. The letter, printed verbatim, shows what the gaccomplished.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY
SOUTH DAKOTA, Nov. 25.—

TENDS—

THE RIDGE AGENCY
SOUTH DAKOTA, Nov. 25.—

THE RIDGE AGENCY
SOUTH D

OUR ONLY DEFENDER. The only out-and-out newspaper defense of our Columbian Exposition which has been published here has appeared from time to time in a weekly newspaper entitled O Apologista Christao Brazileiro, edited and published by the Rev. Justus H. Nelson, A. M., S. T. B., a native of Wisconsin and ten years in Brazil as a self-supporting misstonary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From this week's issue of this paper I give

the translation of the "leader," follows: In the United States of America no one attempts to cover up the fact that the city of New York felt very jealous for not having secured for berself the international Exposition of ISS2. Some newspapers of that city, as well as of Philadelphia and other Eastern cities, have not yet been able to forget that the much younger city, Chicago, has won from them the much coveted prize, and are making a petty war against the Exposition. The American newspapers that reach Brazil are unfortunately almost all from these cities where this jealousy exists, and consequently the news of the Exposition, which is to be larger and more important than any this world has yet seen, comes to us belittled and green with jealousy, from petty, vengeful nolities. Not to mention many articles which in the same tenor have been published here, the article which the Provincia do Para of the 28th ult. translated from the Times, of Philadelphia, will serve as a sample. The following is the last paragraph of that article:

WHAT DOES THE MISCHIEF. In the United States of America no one at-

WHAT DOES THE MISCHIEF. "Let us have, therefore, 'au 'American' Ex sition, if we can, or a 'Chicago' Exposition, if we an't do better. The fiction of a 'univers Exposition should be immediately abandoned." The premises from which the Times seeks to draw this conclusion are two-the out-of-the way location of Chicago and the protective way location of Chicago and the protective legislation of the National Congress. As to the location, we affirm that, even for an International Exposition, Chicago is much superior to New York. Last year we visited both cities several times; and observed that Chicago is a much better enterprising city than New York, and has room much better suited for the Exposition. And, besides, to show to foreigners what America is, and to America what foreigners are, it would be impossible to choose a better location.

The distance from the sea is not great. The trip of 800 miles is now made in 18 hours; and it is promised that, during the time of the Exposition, express trains will traverse the distance in 15 hours or less, and for reduced price. Thus foreign visitors will have an opportunity to see, not only the City of New York, but also a beautiful stretch or country, which is an indispensible part of the Exposition.

"As to the new protective tariff legislation, it is true that the custom hours duties exclude from the United States market certain pros ducts of European manufacturers—articles which are manufactured in the United States and against which the United States manufacturers do not wish free competition with under-paid labor. But European manufacturers will not let this prevent them from taking part in the Exposition, and for the following reasons: legislation of the National Congress. As to the

FOR THE INTERESTS OF ALL. "The Exposition of 1892 is especially for the celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America, and in the interest of the three Americas—North, Central and South.
All these will be represent d in the Exposition
in their production and in all their industries.
North America is seeking to attract the attention of the Republics of South America, to
obtain part of the trade which now exists between these republics and the countries of
Europe.

tween these republies and the countries of Europe.

Therefore, the European countries will pot fail to be well represented at the International Exposition for the very reason not to let the North Americans take away their South American trade. The fact is, that aside from purely sentimental motives, the principal purpose of the Exposition is to increase the friendly and commercial relations between the three Americas. Consequently, it is not to be wondered at, that European interests take advantage of the petty, vengetul politics of some North American papers devoted to merely local interests, for the purpose of belitting the great Columbian Exposition of the New World; simply because it threatens to divide the South American trade, which Europe has hitherto been able to almost monopolize. The compasimply because it threatens to divide the South American trade, which Europe has bitherto been able to almost monopolize. The compe-tition which the Universal Exposition is going to establish is for the interest of South Amer-ica. Besides rubber, coffee and sugar, the immense natural wealth of Brazil is unknown in North America; just as the advantages offered by the North American trade are al-most negrown here.

- NOT YET ACQUAINTED. Brazilian trade keeps on its trans-Atian