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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1891. THREE CENTS.

THE NAME OF BLAINE

Arouses the Wildest Enthusiasm in Ohio's Republican Convention.

ALL HARMONIOUS AS YET,

But Foraker's Hustlers Are in Control, and Already Scheming for Sherman's Toga.

A STATEMENT FROM THE SENATOR.

Major McKinley Receives a Continuous Ovation, and Makes an Aggressive Opening Address.

STRONG DEFENSE OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The Man Who Will Be Nominated To-Day Announces That He Is Prepared to Meet the Democracy Upon Any Issue.

IMMENSE CROWDS FLOCKING TO THE CAPITAL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, June 16.—They are here. That is, there are enough of them here to make two or three respectable, good-sized conventions and there are thousands on the way. The lobbies of the hotels are crowded, and candidates and their friends are omnipresent and oppressive. To-day and to-night have been unusually hot and oppressive, and the sweltering crowds long for a breath of cool air. The arrival and reception of the immense trains bringing Major McKinley and 1,500 Republicans from Northeastern Ohio was the outside event of the day, and an immense crowd, yelling themselves hoarse, met them at the station and escorted them to their hotel. Brass bands followed by brass bands, and badge-decorated men are constantly parading the streets, and all of the excitement and hurry of an immense political gathering is here multiplied by the popularity of the favorite candidate.

The Occasion an Important One.

The nomination of ex-Congressman McKinley for Governor will be made by acclamation to-morrow, and, although there is sharp competition for the lesser places on the State ticket, these offices are almost lost from sight in the great interest manifested in the question of Republican or Democratic success in the State of Ohio, for it is believed that as Ohio goes next November, so it will go in the Presidental election of 1892.

To the casual observer to-day the opening scenes of the convention presented more the appearance of a Blaine-Foraker ratification meeting than an ordinary State Convention. It is no secret that ex-Governor Foraker aspires to succeed the Hon. John Sherman in the United States Senate, and the young men who are [illegible] followers dominated in the convention. [illegible] like degree the young Republicans [illegible] cared to be devoted to James G. Blaine, yet the ovation which greeted the mention of the services of the distinguished Secretary of State was by no means confined to the younger element.

All Shouting for the Maine Man.

Old men—men grizzled and gray, and evidently retiring when met in the busy world, to-day forgot their age and their dignity as they joined in the wild acclaim provoked by the name of Blaine, and waved their hats joyously while shouting over and over again the name of the popular leader.

But President Harrison and Senator Sherman are still dear to the heart of the average "Ohio man," as the uproarious applause which greeted the mention of their names amply testified. Particularly was this true of Senator Sherman, who, however much Blaine might have led Harrison in popular approval, shared almost equally with Foraker the plaudits of the Ohio Republicans.

The Grand Opera House, where the convention met this afternoon, was handsomely decorated. The National colors were conspicuous everywhere about the stage, and a large picture of Major McKinley was suspended in an oxidized silver frame over the stage just above the Chairman's place. The appearance of the distinguished leaders was greeted with outbursts of applause from the enthusiastic delegates.

The Convention Called to Order.

At exactly 2:45 L. W. King, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order.

"I shall not make a speech," he said, "but on behalf of the State Central Committee, I desire to return thanks to the rank and file for the splendid support extended the party organization in the campaign of 1890. [Applause.] By reason of that support Ohio was preserved to Republicanism, while her sister States were swept from their moorings. [Cheers.] Undeterred by the tinplate liar, unfrightened by the Holmes county tin peddler, Ohio remained true to the principle of protection to American industries and American labor. [Prolonged cheers.] She returned her usual Republican majority."

Continuing, the speaker congratulated the convention on the success of the Harrison administration, and "on the fact that in the campaign just opening the Republican party in Ohio will have the support of the illustrious John Sherman [cheers], of the undaunted orator of Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker."

The mention of Foraker's name provoked the most enthusiastic scene of the day. Delegates arose from their seats and, as they waved their hats and umbrellas and cheered themselves hoarse, it was evident that the Foraker Senatorial boom was no longer an infant.

Speech of the Temporary Chairman.

Paying a closing tribute to William McKinley, which was loudly applauded, Chairman King announced as the temporary presiding officer of the convention "Colonel Ben Nevin, of Dayton," who was greeted with applause, and narrated the achievements of the Republican leaders in Congress, paying tributes especially to President Harrison, Secretary Blaine, Senator Sherman, Secretary Foster and Speaker Reed, and concluded as follows:

But not to these alone is all the glory. There stood upon the floor of the House of Representatives, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, another man whose services need no mention. His name is indissolubly linked with that act that is bringing to-day, and as the year go by will bring in greater measure, prosperity to the American people. A man who, having led upon the floor of the House, to the support of every important measure, an unbroken column of Republicans, will be chosen by acclamation to-morrow to lead the Republican hosts of Ohio to victory this fall—William McKinley, Jr. It was the "Old Roman," I believe, who said that no Democrat in Ohio could grow to be over four feet tall; the moment he got above that height there was some faction ready to cut him down. I thank God that this is not true of the Republican party in Ohio. We are proud of our Sherman; of our Foster; of our McKinley, and of our Foraker, and would like to see them all grow four times four feet tall if possible; and they may rest assured that no matter how tall they have grown—and they have grown very tall—there is plenty of room left in the Republican party for them to grow in still, because our party is as high as patriotism and as broad as humanity.

Enthusiasm for the Plumed Knight.

The enthusiasm of the convention found full vent in the ratification of the partisan thrusts of Chairman Nevin, and in approving his eulogy of Republican leaders. Near the conclusion of his address, Chairman Nevin said: "At the right hand of the President stands a man who, for keen intellect, broad statesmanship and devotion to American interests and American progress, is the peer of any man who has ever lived, who lives to-day, or ever will live, James G. Blaine."

The name of James G. Blaine was never heard by the convention. Little by little as the peroration reached its height, the audience caught the infection, and from a gentle hand-clapping the applause developed into one mighty roar that shook the vast building from gallery and green room. It was history repeating itself—the scenes of the National Convention of 1884 re-enacted. Strong men shouted themselves hoarse, and women waved their fans in approval of the sentiment, while 1,000 voices simultaneously, and over and over again repeated in musical chorus the name "Blaine, Blaine, Blaine."

After a few words of caution as to the necessity of nominating a strong State ticket throughout, the temporary chairman announced the convention ready for business.

Immediately after the appointment of the committees, the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Some Appeals to War Issues.

The evening was devoted to receptions and music and speech making. The Lincoln Club tendered a reception to McKinley, which was attended by an immense crowd, including the leading Republicans of the State. Senator Sherman was introduced early in the evening and made a brief speech, devoted principally to anecdotes and a review by contrast of the record of the Republican and Democratic parties during the war.

In the midst of his speech the audience caught sight of McKinley who arrived somewhat late, and the Senator at once insisted that the "Next Governor" should address the audience. Major McKinley needed no introduction to the 2,000 or 3,000 cheering citizens and visitors for none.

"My fellow citizens," said McKinley, "there is one thing that can be said of the Republican party, which I do not believe can be said of any other party known to political history. It has been right on every great public question that has arrested the people of the nation within the last 30 year. [Cheers.] And it has not only been rights, but mankind has come to declare that it was right upon all of these great questions, beginning in 1860 and 1861. [Applause.] There is another thing that can be said of the Republican party—it can look backward or look forward [Laugher and cheers]: and that cannot be said of any other party, for the Democratic party cannot look backward except with shame. [Applause.] We can look backward without shame or mortification.

Right Upon Every Question.

"I congratulate you to-night that the Republican party of to-day, like the Republican party of the past, is right upon every question that concerns the welfare of the American people. [Applause.] It is right upon every one, and I care not what issue you make—whether it be a sound currency for the American people or a protective tariff to promote American industries. [cheers.] I care not whether it be liberal pensions to soldiers or whatever it be, the Republican party leads to-day as it has always led, the advanced thought of the American people. [Applause.] And the Republican party to-night can look forward with hope and exultation. I have witnessed to-day in this city the largest assemblage of Ohio Republicans that ever met anywhere on the soil of our State. [Cheers.] I don't know what brought you together; so many of you, from every quarter of Ohio. [A voice—"To nominate McKinley"—cheers and applause.] But you are here, and I want to say to you here to-night that we have not wagged a political battle for the year to-night with greater importance than the political battle of this year. It means everything to the Republic, because it means everything to the Republican party which is so closely linked to the welfare of the Republic. I congratulate you upon the outlook for November.

A Sweeping Prediction of Victory.

"We don't care whom they nominate, whether it be Campbell or Neal, for victory will come to the Republican party as sure as the ides of November fall. [Prolonged applause.] And it will come because that party has done something for the good of the American people. For you know we are not caring what they think about us in Europe now. [Laughter and applause.] The truth is we are not running for office in any part of Europe now. [Renewed laughter.] We are addressing ourselves to the welfare and prosperity of our people. [A voice, "That is right."] Never desiring, of course, any misfortune to any other people, we are always looking after our own first and foremost, and if any man believes we ought to look after Europe first let's do don't want to vote for the Republican ticket. [Applause and cheers.]

"The Fifty-first Congress legislated for our own people under the matchless leadership of the bold, brave Tom Reed. [Prolonged applause.] They want to make them pay duties on Tom Reed, we will meet them. What was Tom Reed's offense. It was that, when Representatives were in their seats they should be counted. What were they sent there for, if it was not to constitute a Constitutional quorum to do the business of the people of the United States. All that Tom Reed said was that if a man was present he could not be absent. [Great laughter.] He wanted the record to tell the truth and the Democrats wanted the journal of the House of Representatives to tell a lie. [Cheers.]

The Charge of Extravagance.

"They say we spent a great deal of money. So we did, but we have a less debt than was outstanding two years ago. The greatest expenditure was for the brave men who sacrificed their lives that the Government might live. [Cheers.] And we have no apology for that. If you want that pension legislation repealed vote the Democratic ticket. We appropriated $17,000,000 to pay the war tax which the States had advanced to help the Government in its time of stress when the Union was in danger. And if it was not for the $1,250,000 which Ohio got the State treasury would be bankrupt to-day. [Applause.] So whatever the issue be, whether it be protection, sound money, the billion-dollar Congress, Tom Reed's rulings or honest ballot, we will meet our adversaries anywhere and everywhere. [Cheers.]

"Now, the Democrats say they are going to repeal the tariff bill with their big majority in the next House. Nobody knows what will be in the Democratic tariff bill. [Laughter.] Before they get through it will be a regular crazy quilt. They won't dare to put coal and iron ore on the free list. The South will say to these Northern men: 'Don't do that whatever else you do.' [Laughter.] The bill will be made by the Souther Confederacy—the late Southern Confederacy—and it will be an assault upon every Northern industry and it will take very great care of every Southern industry. [Laughter and applause.] They will never pass a tariff bill. They may try it, but you will not. Give it on your statute books when the boys of 11 years old shall be 21 and ready to vote." [Prolonged applause.]

Sherman in a Harmonious Mood.

Senator Sherman kindly granted THE DISPATCH an interview, and I found him this morning in his private room surrounded by three or four friends. He looked even more gaunt and lengthy than is his wont, but he talked freely and without hesitation. After a few preliminary sentences, I said to him:

"Mr. Sherman, the air is full of the fight made upon you by the Foraker faction and of the defeat of you and your friends. What truth is there in the story of a contest?"

"Not the slightest in the world, as far as I know. The Republican party in Ohio has never seen the time when it was freer from contention, of any kind or nature than at this moment. I have no evidence of any movement antagonistic to me. My own county, and counties throughout the State generally, have, whenever the subject has been brought up, passed the kindest of resolutions regarding myself and my public services. Through a desire not to embarrass in any way the State ticket, it has been thought best not to endorse anyone as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, but to work first to secure control of the Legislature and after that allow it to make choice of a suitable man."

"What is your estimation of the agitation among the farmers?"

"The best of my information leads me to believe that the farmers of both parties in this State are seriously disturbed on several questions of importance to them, and consequently to the whole country. The large majority of the whole people are farmers. All of the vote of all of the cities combined would not equal the vote of the agricultural element, consequently any movement in which they take interest must seriously affect the whole country. I am here in attendance at a convention, the large majority of whose delegates are farmers, and it may be very properly assumed that any measures preferred by the farmers, which are founded upon justice and reason, shall and will have the most friendly consideration."

GLASS MEN IN COUNCIL.

ANOTHER MEETING IN CHICAGO, BUT NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

The Jobbers Come Together, However, and Decide to Lessen the Discount—Forty and Five the New Rate, Instead of Forty and Ten.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

CHICAGO, June 16.—The window glass men met at the Auditorium to-day. Nearly every concern of importance was represented. When the manufacturers met some time ago they were unable to decide on several important matters, from the fact that the jobbers' interests were at stake. It was then decided to call the present meeting and ask the big jobbers to attend. T. F. Hart, who was President of the now defunct American Window Glass Company, said before the meeting: "We will talk over the general condition of trade, and devise plans to place the window glass business on a paying basis. No attempt will be made to revive the old company. We have tried the pool plan and it doesn't work. Something, however, must be done to better the trade. It has been demoralized for the past year and we have been making glass at a loss."

"Will prices be advanced?" "If thought advisable, such action would be taken. We are to hear reports of the amount of glass on hand and the amount imported, and if, as we think, there is going to be a shortage this summer, we will certainly advance prices. Then there is the matter of wages to settle."

Among the well known manufacturers attending the meeting were R. G. Hagway, Hartford, Ind., J. H. Chambers, Pittsburg; A. W. Voeghtly, D. J. Smith, L. S. Woodbridge, Bellaire, O.; A. K. Smith, Muncie, Ind. Some of the jobbers are Wm. Glenie, Cincinnati; A. Read, Detroit; P. W. Palmer, Jr., Cleveland. Nothing was done at this meeting so far as could be learned, but later the jobbers held a meeting, George F. Kimball, of Chicago, presiding. Representative jobbers from Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, and other towns were present. It was decided that prices needed stiffening. Three reasons were given for this. The demand is active, the stock is decreasing and the fires in the blast will go out not later than the intrifled with by the people of the nation within the last 30 year. [Cheers.] And it has not only been rights, but mankind has come to declare that it was right upon all of these great questions, beginning in 1860 and 1861. [Applause.] There is another thing that can be said of the Republican party—it can look backward or look forward [Laugher and cheers]: and that cannot be said of any other party, for the Democratic party cannot look backward except with shame. [Applause.] We can look backward without shame or mortification.

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FATHER M'MAHON'S GIFTS.

The Catholic University at Washington Gets His Splendid Library.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Rev. Father McMahon, pastor of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, in Duane street, who last April gave real estate in this city worth $500,000 to the Catholic university in Washington, has sent his library to that institution. Father McMahon, who is over 70 years old, is considered one of the most learned priests in the country. This library is made up of books which he had been collecting for almost half a century. It consists of 3,000 volumes, and is worth about $10,000. Many of the books in it are rare. One volume, "Jaffe's Synopsis of the Transactions of the Popes," is said to be the only copy of the work in this country. In theological and Scriptural works the library is especially rich. The theological books number 500, and the books on Scripture 300. Every department of general literature is represented.

Father McMahon told a reporter to-day that he had decided to resign the pastorate of St. Andrew's in the fall and go to the university and spend the rest of his life there. Since the news of his gift to the Catholic university was made public, he has received begging letters from all parts of this country and Europe. These appeals average five a day.

A DECISION AGAINST MOST.

The Anarchist's Recourse to the Court of Appeals Proves Futile.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Court of Appeals confirmed to-day the conviction of Anarchist John Most, who about three years ago was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for holding an unlawful assembly and using incendiary language in commenting upon the execution of the Chicago Anarchists. Most kept very quiet after his conviction, and so his appeal to the Supreme Court was allowed to lie unacted upon for about a year. When it was finally disposed of, the decision was adverse, and the subsequent appeal to the Court of Appeals has kept the case hanging for more than another year. In the meantime Most has been out on bail.

But even this decision is not likely to take the big-headed Anarchist to jail just yet. His counsels, Howe & Hummel, said to-day that they would also take the case to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error, and that in the contingency that could spend their client to jail would be a surrender by his bondsmen. The District Attorney will not act in the case until official notice of the decision by the Court of Appeals is received, which may not be for a week.

CONJUGAL COOLNESS

Drives a Young and Beautiful Wife to Despair and Suicide.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, June 16.—While two colored men were fishing off the water work's pier this evening they saw a richly dressed and handsome lady vault over the railing into the water. After considerable difficulty she was rescued. Being taken to the police station it was learned that the woman was Mrs. Anna A. Peoples, of Philadelphia, the wife of John M. Peoples, the Superintendent of the Erie office of the Prudential Insurance Company.

Mrs. Peoples had spent several months in Europe for her health, and after returning to Philadelphia she came to this city unexpectedly. She said the presence of a lady clerk in her husband's office and her husband' coldness drove her to distraction, and leaving the office she went directly to the lake, intending to drown herself. Mrs. Peoples is a very prepossessing young woman of 26, and when she had sufficiently recovered she left the station house with her husband.

CONCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

The City Fathers of Johnstown Quarrel Over the Awarding of Contracts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—At a regular meeting of the Council to-night the Mayor vetoed the ordinance awarding the contract for cleaning out the rivers to McManus and Riley, of Philadelphia. In doing so he took occasion to refer to the incompetency of the City Engineer. A hot discussion ensued. The City Engineer then took the floor and charged the Council with the failure to do its work properly. As a result of the fight no headway was made, and resolutions were offered which will prevent any work of consequence being done in the rivers this season.

THE POTATO CROP A FAILURE.

Seed Rotted for Lack of Rain and the Fields Have Been Plowed Under.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JOHNSTOWN, June 16.—Results of extended inquiry in this section show that the potato crop is an almost entire failure. In the districts surrounding this city hundreds of acres that had been planted with potatoes have been plowed down and sowed with other crops.

The trouble is attributed to the dry weather early in the season, when the seed rotted in the ground. Those fields that had been planted early and had sprouted before the dry weather set in are all right.

AFRAID OF AMERICA.

All Europe to League Together and Declare a Commercial War.

A WORLD'S FAIR IN GERMANY, TOO.

Russia and India Will Be Looked to for a Future Wheat Supply.

PLANS OF THE PROPOSED RETALIATION

BERLIN, June 16.—With reference to the proposed German World's Fair, to be held in 1896, a correspondent asked the views of Werner von Siemens, the great electrician, who is a leading member of the Fair committee. Mr. von Siemens said the year 1896 had been fixed for the exhibition so as not to follow too closely upon the Chicago Exhibition. While it was yet too early to say anything positive, Mr. von Siemens thought that the German Government would sustain the movement, and that the exhibition would take place at the time mentioned.

"We will have no humbug; no Eiffel tower, or similar attraction," said the Privy Councilor, "but we will make a solid showing of what we can do in the way of manufacturing. It will be a business affair throughout. We may meet with some opposition on the part of France, but aside from that country we will be sustained by all Europe. The European nations are becoming aware that they must consolidate commercially as against American aggression.

Evidently Afraid of the Yankees.

"America is not only shutting out many of our products by prohibitive tariffs, but she also threatens our trade with the South American republics, and even with Africa and Asia. Your country is young, full of natural resources, and by your enterprise, no less than by your present policy, you threaten to deprive us of our foreign trade. Power naturally makes you aggressive, and Europe must take care of her interests, or else she will be pushed to the wall."

"Do you, then, believe that commercial war will be pronounced between the Old World and the New World?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes," said Mr. von Siemens, "if you keep on as you are doing now we shall have to go to war. We will erect a big fence to keep out your grain, your cotton, your meat. We will retaliate. I am naturally a free trader, but I believe in meeting protection with protection."

"Can Europe exist without American grain?"

Looking to Russia and India.

"Of course she can. We can supply all our wants from Russia or India."

"Do you think that Europe, and Germany especially, will be the gainers by such a policy? Do you know what millions of dollars worth of your manufactures are exported to America every year? That we could strike a serious blow by simply prohibiting your sugar?"

"Yes; but we shall find other channels of trade. Besides, as America advances in manufacturing she will need less and less of our goods. The day will come, and come soon, when we shall have to fight against your aggressions."

"Will you exhibit at the Chicago fair?"

"I do not know as yet. At present it seems to me folly to exhibit in a country where people will not buy from us."

LORD AND LADY BROOKE.

THE THREATENED DIVORCE CASE SETS TONGUES WAGGING.

Their Relations Have Been Cold for Some Time—The Baccarat Scandal Spoiled a Possible Reconciliation—More Parliamentary Proceedings in Prospect.

LONDON, June 16.—The rumor that divorce proceedings are to be instituted has started everybody to talking of Lord and Lady Brooke. All gossip aside, the relations between the pair have been little more than formal for several months past, they have not usually answered the invitations of royalty together. It is rumored that Lord Brooke has in his possession letters fully as interesting as those in the Mordaunt case, written by the Prince of Wales. Lady Brooke has lately shown a desire to win back her husband, who will in all probability, soon be the Earl of Warwick, and but for the baccarat affair she might have succeeded. That raised such a storm of scandal, in which Lady Brooke's name held a prominent place, that Lord Brooke is thoroughly disgusted and will no longer play the part of complaisant husband to his beautiful wife. Both are independent as to property, Lady Brooke having a considerable inherited estate near Colchester.

At seven religious meetings held in various parts of the country yesterday, the Prince of Wales was roundly denounced for the share he took in the baccarat scandal. At the Methodist Conference now being held at Leeds the visit to Tranby Croft was classed as a "gamblers' cingle."

The baccarat scandal will come up again in Parliament. Mr. Morton intends to raise the baccarat question during the debate on the army estimates, but no further action is likely to be taken. Prince Christian, nephew of the Prince of Wales, was present in the House of Commons during the baccarat discussion yesterday.

ITALY'S CRIMINAL CELEBRITY.

Murderer, Robber, and Once a Fellow Student of the Pope.

ROME, June 16.—A criminal with a remarkable history has been brought to public notice after a long period of oblivion by the announcement that Dominico Nocchia has suffered a second attack of paralysis in prison and is dying. Nocchia, who was born in 1808, began his career of crime in 1822 by murdering the Mayor of Grandoli and his brother. He fled to the mountains, where he organized a band of brigands and for more than nine years terrorized the surrounding country, looting diligences, murdering men and assaulting women. It is estimated that by robberies and ransoms he accumulated 1,000,000 francs.

In the summer of 1831 Nocchia was seized with an unaccountable desire to renounce his wild life and join the priesthood. He managed to re-enter civilization undetected and began his studies for the Church at a seminary where the present Pope was also a student at the time. Before completing his studies, however, he was recognized by a woman whom he had assaulted in his bandit days. She betrayed him to the police and he was arrested, and clews obtained which led to the arrest and conviction of the men who had followed him in his career of crime. Seven of these were executed; but Nocchia, in reward for turning State's evidence, was let off with a sentence of life at the galleys. All his bad impulses seemed to return with his reversal of fortune, and he proved a hard prisoner to manage. In 1841 he murdered his warder and in 1845 the prison doctor. Since the last-mentioned episode he has not been conspicuous until now.

A CONSUL'S CHAGRIN.

Unable to Bear the Censure of the Austrian Court He Suicides.

VIENNA, June 16.—Advices received here from Prizrend, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, state that the Austrian Consul at that place, Herr Pilinski, has committed suicide. The cause of the Consul's suicide is somewhat peculiar. The foreign office recently censured Herr Pilinski for being instrumental in securing the abolition of the bells in the Roman Catholic Church at Prizrend.

The Consul took this step in order to please the Turkish inhabitants of that place, who objected to hearing the bells tolled. The rebuke received by Herr Pilinski so preyed upon his mind that he took his own life.

MORE BODIES FOUND.

One of the Suspended Cars Lifted From the Bed of the River Yesterday.

BASLE, June 16.—The lower one of the two railroad cars suspended over the broken bridge near Moenchenstein, when the terrible accident to an excursion train took place on Sunday last, was lifted to-day and more dead bodies were found.

This carriage was resting on the bed of the river not far from where the two railroad engines were heaped. The exact number of dead and wounded is not accurately known.

GLADYS EVELYN AND HER SUIT.

Her Case Against Editor W. H. Hurlburt Again Postponed.

LONDON, June 16.—The strange breach of promise suit brought by Gladys Evelyn against William Henry Hurlburt, quondam editor of the New York *World*, which has been postponed by an appeal to a higher court, may be delayed for some days to come.

It is not anticipated that the trial, in any event, will last more than a day. The Attorney General, on behalf of Mr. Hurlburt, opposed the granting of a new trial and no further evidence could be placed before the Court of Appeals.

LITTLE SHAVERS MAY GAMBLE.

An English Court Decision Which May Please Baccarat Players.

SALFORD, ENGLAND, June 16.—The stipendiary Magistrate here to-day gave an opinion on the subject of gambling which will bring comfort to the hearts of the Tranby Croft gamesters.

Some little boys having been brought before him to be disciplined for playing pitch and toss on a vacant lot, his worship said that unless gambling caused annoyance to people resident in the locality, there was no offense committed, as people had a perfect right to gamble in private as much as they pleased.

A NEW FINANCIAL SENSATION.

Ex-Congressman Dunham's Commission Firm Forced to Suspend Business.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The commission firm of R. W. Dunham & Co., of which ex-Congressman Dunham is the senior partner, gave notice on the Board of Trade this morning that all of their trades would be cleared through the firm of Norton & Worthington. Mr. Dunham stated that the firm had not been making much money lately, owing to bad debts and slow business, and for that reason he had taken this means as the shortest and simplest way out.

The firm was sued in the Circuit Court this afternoon by Moses Barn, and at the same time attachment proceedings were taken out. This action was taken because, as it it alleged, it was discovered that yesterday Mr. Dunham had conveyed away all his real estate. Later in the day Mr. Barn, by his attorney, filed a petition in the County Court under the terms of the voluntary assignment act. It sets forth that the firm has been for many years engaged in buying and selling grain, stocks and securities on commission. The firm purchased for Mr. Barn 1,000 shares of stock of the North American Company, doing business in New York. June 13 such stock had a market value of $15,000 and was bought by insolvent firms through the petitioner until the order of purchase had been made of $20,100, of which sum petitioner has paid insolvent over $18,000. The charge is then made that on June 13 Dunham was absolutely and irretrievably insolvent, and knew himself so to be, that he transferred to John P. Ahrens, an attorney, real estate worth at least $50,000. It is alleged that Dunham is not indebted to Ahrens, and that the transfer was a secret trust for the benefit of the creditors of Dunham.

The indebtedness of the firm is said to exceed $200,000 over the assets, and the court is asked to take jurisdiction and bring the firm into court. It is also sought to restrain Ahrens from disposing of the property.

SIMILARITY OF NAMES

Lead to the Arrest of a Washington Man on the Charge of Forgery.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, PA., June 16.—John B. Brownlee, of the West End, was arrested late last night on a charge of forgery, brought about by a queer chain of circumstances. It seems that a letter reached this office, addressed "John S. Brownlee," being intended for a man named John B. Brownlee, who is in charge of a pump station at Taylorstown.

John B. Brownlee, of the West End, lifted the letter, and soon after two men entered the Citizens' National bank of this city and presented a draft for $170, payable to John S. Brownlee. The man who presented the draft was asked to indorse it, and did so, but the cashier said he could not receive that as the proper signature of John S. Brownlee.

The men then tried to get the draft cashed at the Southwest Penn office, but were unsuccessful. Meanwhile, the Brownlee at Taylorstown had not received his pay from the National Transit Company, of Oil City, and an investigation revealed the facts as above stated. Brownlee, of the West End, made several desperate attempts to get away when arrested.

A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Bones of the Victim Dug up After Being Buried for Nine Years.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CONCORD, June 16.—A cracked skull in a mass of other human bones, which were dug from under an old shed on the Beck farm, clears up a mystery of nine years standing. It was a mute witness against the murderer, who died an awful death a year ago, after watching for eight long years over the grave of his victim. In January 1882, Calvin Beck left his brother's farm in Hopkinton, ostensibly to collect some rents for property which he owned in New York. The rents were never collected and Calvin was never seen again. Suspicion rested on his brother, Perley, and the reasons therefor form a chapter by themselves, but as the body could not be found, no action was ever taken by the authorities, although all the townsfolk looked upon Perley W. Beck as a murderer, and shunned him accordingly.

A year ago last January Perley Beck was found dead on a bed in the front room of his house, an old farm house built some time in the early part of the present century. Mrs. Calvin Beck was burned to death, it is thought by Perley. The latter undoubtedly killed his brother.

WAR VESSELS FOR ALASKA.

Secretary Tracy Will Send Four There to Prevent the Killing of Seals.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is learned that Secretary Tracy is preparing the orders necessary for sending four war vessels to the seal islands to aid in preventing the killing of seals under an agreement just reached between the State Department and Sir Julian Pauncefote. It was given out at the Department to-day that only two vessels would be ordered to assist the Rush and Corwin and the Alert.

It is stated to-day on high authority that it has been decided that four vessels can be spared and that they will be ordered to proceed north also. The names of two additional vessels selected have not yet been ascertained.

A WIFE'S ABSENCE ACQUITS.

She Being the Only Witness to a Murder, Is Disqualified.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCRANTON, June 16.—Dennis Munley was acquitted in the courts of this county to-day for the murder of Patrick Barrett in February last. The crime was a particularly brutal one, Barrett being kicked to death.

Munley was acquitted because the only witness of the killing was his own wife. She was allowed to testify at the Coroner's inquest, but the Court would not permit her to be heard to-day, as she is disqualified by law.

DOUBLE QUICK JUSTICE.

The Arguments of New Orleans Bribers Heard and Case Is Given to the Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—The challenge to the array of jurors, empanelled in section A of the Criminal District Court for the month of June, made yesterday by counsel for the defense was overruled by Judge Marr and jury bribers McCrystal and Cooney placed on trial. A jury was empanelled and testimony taken, arguments made and at 9:30 P. M. the case was given to the jury.

IN THE SUN AND RAIN.

Shakespeare Presented in the Open Air With Nature's Scenery.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL RENDITION.

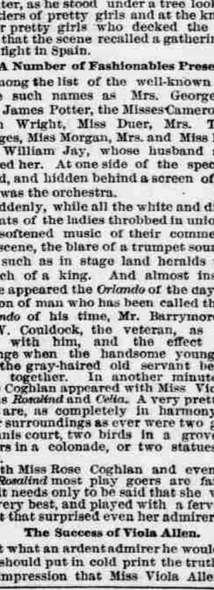
Many Talented Actors and Actresses Add to Their Laurels.

THE AUDIENCE A FASHIONABLE ONE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 16.—Those who saw Maurice Barrymore playing his part on the grass and under the trees at Castle Point today saw what they are not likely to forget, however long the last of them may live. The first act of "As You Like It" on Mrs. Stevens' great lawn was an ideal, an exquisite and an almost perfect performance, a living poem, a personified Watteau picture. The other acts were hurried through amid pelting rain in part, with vivid lightning and violent thunder illuminating and deafening the scene and the audience.

The stage was the greensward with a bunch of theatrical battle axes set up forty paces apart to mark the limits of the players' ground. Great trees were all about, with their leafage tremulous in a faint breeze and with the intense sunlight of the hottest day of the year sifting through the foliage either in golden shapes or in broken, glistening beams. Behind the battle axes were screens of evergreen, set up to serve as what are



Rose Coghlan as Rosalind.

called "tormentors"—the sides of the proscenium arch, behind which the players make their exits and entrances.

Only the Scenery of Nature.

All else was as nature made it and Shakespeare conceived the setting of his beautiful pastoral play. The side scenes were great trees, the players' seats were huge lengths of newly-cut tree trunks, the background was a vast gently undulating greensward dotted with hayecocks and finally inclosed by the greenery of far-distant treetops.

The people sat upon chairs on the steps of a great painted stand of pine wood. This did not mar the scene at all, for the people covered it and looked a way from it. Nothing marred the scene. It was perfect and entrancing. Through it all came the rustle of moving leaves and the aroma of flowers and new-cut hay borne upon a breeze that tempered the heat until it was forgotten. And thus 600 persons, mainly beautifully dressed women, were entertained by a score of talented players costumed to harmonize with the beautiful scene, and playing the parts of the bewitching comedy as if the genius of the occasion influenced them all alike.

The audience was exceedingly interesting. It contained at least five women to one man. And most of the women were young and many of them were fashionable. Mr. Charles Reinhardt, the famous illustrator and