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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1891. THREE CENTS.

PREDICT A TRIUMPH.

Ohio Republicans Expect to Win by More Than 30,000 Majority.

A STRONG TICKET NAMED.

The Farmers Are Conceded the Second Place After a Short Struggle.

McKINLEY OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

In His Speech of Acceptance He Announces His Readiness to Meet the Opposition on Any Issue.

ALL IS HARMONY UPON THE SURFACE.

Sherman and Foraker Partially Conceal Their Differences, and Will Fight for the Toga at Another Time.

THE PLATFORM APPROVES THE ADMINISTRATION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, June 17.—It is the unani-
ous verdict of the Republicans who were
ssembled in convention that they did a
agnificent piece of work to-day. Mc-
inley was not only named amid the great-
t of enthusiasm, but an extraordinarily
rong ticket was selected throughout.
terviews with several of the more prom-
ent leaders indicate they are thoroughly
tisfied with the work of the convention
d would not change a thing if they had
e power to do so.
There was no Republican present who
s anything to do with the practical work-
gs of the party but who would admit the
nvention was a Foraker body so far as
ntiment was concerned, and the ex-Gov-
nor had no trouble in securing anything
hich he might suggest. The supposed
ntest, however, between Foraker and
erman has been greatly overdrawn and
d not materialize in the convention, but
the other hand there was much disap-
intment to the disturbers, because the
-Governor thought proper to pay a high
mpliment to Sherman, and the latter also
ade complimentary reference to the Gov-
nor.

The Fight Still in the Future.

It is assumed there is a contest on for the
enatorship, with the Governor and Sher-
an as the leading figures, and this may be
e case, but they both judiciously con-
ded all points at this time and agreed it
ould be a matter of the future. Sherman
ruck a vein of humor in the convention
hen he stated there was a tendency on the
art of the young men to butt the old liners
om the track and intimates there was
thing wrong in such a course, as the
ture leaders of the party were just com-
g to the front.
The only feature of the convention which
d not go just as the friends of Governor
oraker would have liked to have it was
e nomination for Lieutenant Governor.
r. Griffin, of Toledo, was their choice, but
is learned since the convention adjourned
at Major McKinley and a few of his clos-
t advisers thought there should be some
cognition of the farmers and they quietly
sisted on the nomination of General
arris.

A Little Scheme That Worked Well.

H. L. Moore engineered the scheme of
arting the changes of the voting in the
terest of Harris, and it worked admirably,
e friends of Griffin, although in the ma-
rity, being unable to stem the tide. A
mple of the expressions which are heard
om Republicans as to the work of the con-
ention is given in a little talk with Hon.
. L. Conger, member of the National Re-
ublican Committee, who was present at
e convention.
"What do you think of the ticket?" was the
uery.
"I think it is one of the strongest and best
ckets ever placed before the people of
hio. Mr. McKinley will make the greatest
nvass of his life and I believe will carry
e State by not less than 30,000 majority.
e have been specially fortunate in caring
r the different factions—if any exist—so
at we enter the fight with a united col-
mn in every particular. The question of
e United States Senatorship will be left
r settlement until after the Legislature is
ected, so we shall meet with no embarrass-
ents in this direction.

A Compliment to the Farmers.

"The nomination of Mr. Harris for the
ieutenant Governorship will prove a most
leasing compliment to the large farming
terests of the State. Governor Foraker
as exceedingly happy in bringing all of his
iends into line, and the speech he made to-
ay was the greatest of his life. He will
and shoulder to shoulder with McKinley
d Sherman in the approaching contest. In
ort, the Republican party of Ohio was
ever before so strongly united for a
litical contest as the approaching one will
rove to be. We shall gain a great victory
d be in splendid condition for the contest
f 1892."
The proceedings of the day were opened
ith prayer, after which the report of the
mmittee on Credentials was presented
d adopted. The Committee on Perman-
t Organization reported, amid applause,
e name of General Asa S. Bushnell, of
ark county, for Permanent Chairman of
e convention and E. J. Kessinger, of
thens, for Permanent Secretary.
Chairman Bushnell's address was brief.
entleman of the convention," said he, "I
ank you for this distinguished honor con-
rred upon me. I congratulate you upon
e bright sunshine this morning, giving
omise of an early and abundant harvest,
e realization of which will be a more sub-
antial benefit to the whole people of this
untry than the organization of any num-
r of new political parties." [Applause and
eers.]

Foraker Presents McKinley's Name.

Nominations were declared in order and
Governor Foraker arose to present the
me of Major William McKinley for Gov-
nor. At sight of the familiar figure of the
Governor and sturdy campaigner the
nvention fairly went mad with enthusi-
m. For over a minute the applause and
eers reverberated through the immense
ilding, and Mr. Foraker bowed smilingly
the compliment. The closest attention
paid to Mr. Foraker's speech, and his
ling points were enthusiastically ap-
uded. In conclusion the ex-Governor
id:
No Republican candidate has ever
ffered defeat through fault of Will-
m McKinley. [This thrust at cer-
in Ohio Republicans who opposed
oraker and wrought his defeat in
e last Gubernatorial election was received
ith wildest enthusiasm.] There was not

one single drop of cutthroat blood in his veins. He is morally incapable of the treachery and cowardice of political assassination. [Applause.] He doesn't know what a political razor is, and has only contempt for the sneaking, hypocritical scoundrel who would use one. [Prolonged applause and cheers.

"I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the rules of this convention be suspended, and that by acclamation we nominate, to be our candidate for Governor, that brilliant statesman and soldier and orator, William McKinley." [Prolonged cheers.]

Colonel Robert Harlan, the colored orator of Cincinnati, seconded Major McKinley's nomination "on behalf of 30,000 colored voters of Ohio."

No Doubt About the Nomination.

With one wild, hilarious cheer of affirmation, the convention declared Major McKinley nominated for Governor by acclamation, and that gentleman was soon on the platform. Among other things he said:

"I accept the nomination you have tendered me, sensible both of the honor and responsibility it implies. The election this year is of unusual importance, not only because it determines the political character of the administration of the State for the coming two years, but because it involves the choice of a Legislature whose duty it will be to elect a United States Senator, who will continue for six years from March 4, 1893, and whose further duty it will be to district the State for representatives in Congress under the new census, and wipe from the statute books the crime against Republican suffrage perpetrated by the present Democratic Legislature.

"We have protected American products and American labor. So long as foreign products can be found to tax which compete with our own in our market, we propose to tax them rather than tax our own. The Democratic party prefers to tax the domestic product rather than the imported. Their tariff legislation would benefit every country but our own. We follow in our tariff policy the teachings of Washington and Hamilton and Clay and Webster and Lincoln and Garfield. They pursue the fallacies of Cobden and Bright and Calhoun and the statesmen of the late Southern Confederacy. They are pledged now to impede, if they can, the prosperity of the country until after the next Presidential election. That is their mission this year. Business disaster and reverses are the ladder of their hopes. Prosperity and contentment among the people bring them sure political defeat.

Approval of the Administration.

"The Republican party of Ohio approves the administration of President Harrison, and extend to it hearty congratulation. It has been clean, conservative, able and patriotic. It has been wise in its domestic policy, and thoroughly American in its foreign. It has won the confidence of the people at home; it commands universal respect abroad. The party is in favor of a regulated immigration which shall be just and reasonable and humane. Our shores should be made impassable to the vicious, the criminals and public dependents of other lands, but not inhospitable to the honest and virtuous and those who are well disposed to our institutions, seeking new and happier homes, ready to share the burdens, as well as the blessings, of our society. It demands and will require a strict enforcement of existing law, and such additional safeguards as will protect our citizenship and our labor.

"The public credit and sound finances must be preserved, and every scheme to destroy it must be met with courage and intelligence and repelled by the mighty force of public opinion. Better risk defeat which can be only temporary than capitulate with the demagogue, or surrender to dishonesty. The misguided citizen never forgives the misguided party. The man who is misled—honestly pursuing the wrong, even though for temporary advantage, it agrees with him. He does not excuse his party, if getting what he wants turns out to be what he ought not to have had. He respects his party for doing right even as against his judgment, but he has no further use for it, if following his judgment harm and injury come to State and country and business. The Republican party never won a battle by truckling; it never lost one when it was honest and courageous. The honest and conservative and well meaning have the largest battalions when they muster under one flag."

Attention Paid to State Issues.

Turning to State issues, Major McKinley charged the Democratic administration and Legislature with depriving the legally elected Republican Lieutenant Governor of his seat without a legal contest; with making an unjust and partisan Congressional gerrymander and with unparalleled extravagance in State expenditures. In concluding he said: "I must detain you no longer; other occasions will offer fuller opportunity for discussion. I must not further interrupt the necessary business of this convention. Its spirit and unity, its numbers and enthusiasm, indicate an interest and purpose which are the forerunners of victory. We have never had a greater battle to fight—none where more vital issues affecting all the people were involved, none where 'the plain people' have greater stake or deeper interests. To them and for them the appeal must be made. In them we must repose our trust. To them we must look for victory."

Immediately after the close of Major McKinley's stirring speech there were loud cries of "Sherman," "Sherman." The grizzly, paternal face and familiar figure of the senior Senator of Ohio finally emerged from the crowd in the rear of the hall, and again the enthusiastic scenes of the convention were enacted. Senator Sherman made a review of the work of the Republican party and the financial policy it had established. He concluded as follows: "With a warning behind us, let us not be backward or laggard in the civic contest in November, but, with a ticket worthy of our choice, let us appeal to our fellow citizens to place again our honored State at the head of the Republican column."

Completion of the Ticket.

Andrew J. Harris was then named for Lieutenant Governor, E. W. Poe for Auditor, W. T. Cope for Treasurer, J. K. Richards for Attorney General, Marshall J. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court, Charles E. Grace for member of the Board of Public Works, O. T. Carson for State School Commissioner, and H. B. McNeil for State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, which was adopted amid cheers, as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirm and express their adhesion to the principles which have guided them heretofore in promoting the prosperity and happiness to the American people.

First—We reaffirm our devotion to the patriotic doctrine of protection, and recognize the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of that principle, enacted in fulfillment of Republican promises, and we pledge ourselves to its support, always having in view its improvement as changed conditions or experience may require.

Second—We favor such legislation by Congress and in this State as will in every practical mode encourage, protect and promote the interests of agriculture in all its departments. Protection of labor and the rights of laborers, such as will grant to toil its full and just rewards, is among the first obligations of government.

Keeping an Eye Upon Wool.

Third—We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded the most favored manufacturer of wool, so that in due time American wool growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States.

Fourth—Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we indorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican Congress, by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people.

Fifth—We demand, and will continue to demand, until finally and absolutely secured, the free exercise of every citizen of the supreme and sovereign right to cast one ballot at lawful elections, and have it honestly counted.

Sixth—While inviting to our shores the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of other nations and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of existing laws by the present national administration.

Seventh—We favor economy in the administration of national and State affairs; prompt and effective restraint of combinations of capitalists for purposes unlawful or at variance with sound public policy; ample educational facilities for the whole people; the reservation of public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens, and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned railroad grants; and we contemplate with pride the progress of the Republican legislation and administration in all of the directions named.

Eighth—The party, ever mindful of the services of the heroic men who saved the Union, favor liberal pensions to the sailors and soldiers of the Republic, and a generous care of their widows and orphans.

Good Words for the President.

Ninth—The patriotism, wisdom and ability of the administration of President Harrison command our cordial approbation and support, and we especially commend the policy of reciprocity, by which our trade may be vastly increased by commercial treaties with other nations, and we also commend the vigorous foreign policy of the administration, which has commanded the respect of foreign nations for the flag of our country.

Tenth—We commend the patriotic services of our distinguished fellow citizen, Senator Sherman, and his Republican colleagues in the Fifty-first Congress.

Eleventh—We congratulate President Harrison and the country upon the selection of the Hon. Charles Foster as the Secretary of the Treasury, assuring, as it does, an able and efficient administration of that great department of the Government.

The balance of the platform is devoted to State affairs, saying, among other things: We denounce Governor Campbell and the Sixty-ninth General Assembly for violating their party's pledges and the rights of local self-government by legislative reorganization of numerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes. We denounce the late "Ripper" Legislature for having sanctioned and encouraged the increase of local taxation, and for increasing the expenditures of the State more than $500,000 in excess of the appropriations of any preceding two years, thus bringing the State to the verge of bankruptcy in spite of the generous appropriations made by the Republican Congress in the act refunding the direct tax.

In compliance with the recent enacted ballot reform law the convention adopted a device, to be printed at the head of the Republican ticket—this device to be the American eagle. William M. Hahn, at the request of Major McKinley, has been again placed at the head of the Republican Executive Committee.

CAMPBELL WILL FIGHT.

A COUNCIL OF WAR WITH HIS FRIENDS HELD AT CINCINNATI.

Plans Laid to Defeat the Neal Following in Hamilton—He Denounces the Coming Primary There as Illegal—Saturday, the Battle Will Come.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Governor Campbell does not intend to be caught napping. He has not been letting things go by default anyhow, as the recent frequent visits of Claude Meeker, his private secretary, and Ed Hughes, his executive clerk, will show. As a sequel to these visits, and in order to ascertain for himself, the condition of his fences in Hamilton county, Gov. Campbell arrived here to-day, and this afternoon held a meeting in parlor "A" of the Burnet House. About 200 of the Governor's friends were present, and plans were laid to defeat the Neal following. The plan of the campaign was not made public, but Governor Campbell said:

"I will be renominated without any very serious opposition in the convention. So far there has not been a delegate selected against me outside of Ross county. There is one delegate in Franklin county who is claimed to be against me, but I am informed it is a mistake. The most utter collapse I ever saw was the desperate fight against me in that county."

Speaking of the threat that he would not have a delegate from Hamilton county, the Governor said significantly, "Nobody else will have any in the convention if they persist in going on with the primary next Saturday. I make this statement in the belief that the Democracy of this State will not let the committee in Hamilton county rebel against the State Committee, and uphold them in such action. Whenever the County Executive Committee of this county calls a primary of this county on the basis which was laid down by the State Committee, and which is the universal practice of the party, we will meet them at the polls; but, no friend of mine, with my consent, will attend the primary next Saturday.

"We dispute the right of the County Committee to call a primary on any basis except that provided or to be provided by the State Committee. We also dispute the right of a committee to prescribe the person or persons for whom delegates shall vote in the State convention. They undertake by their call to control the action of delegates in advance of their selection. That renders the call invalid also. We do not dispute the legal right of the committee to call the primary now upon inadequate notice, but we do say it is arrant cowardice. They are afraid to let the Democrats of the county have a fair and open fight."

"Do you think the anti-gang circular here has injured your chances?"

"It was a flash in the pan, and a very small flash at that."

REGRET FOR SHERMAN

AT THE PROSPECT OF HIS SENATORIAL CAREER ENDING IN 1893.

Cold Comfort for the Old Statesman From the Younger Ohio Republican Element—A Strong Movement in Foraker's Favor Is Now Under Way.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The nomination of McKinley for the Ohio Governorship causes little comment here, because it was a foregone conclusion months ago; but the small figure cut in the convention at Columbus by Senator Sherman has led to no end of gossip. Sherman has been for so long conspicuous, not only in the Senate, but also in Washington local affairs and business investments, that he is looked upon as a permanent citizen, and regret at the prospect that his Senatorial career will end March 3, 1893, is quite generally expressed. Among the younger Republicans, however, and especially among the soldier element, the hope is freely expressed that the Senator may give place to a younger man, and Foraker seems to be the favorite.

One prominent young Ohian said this evening to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH: "I don't disparage Sherman; he has had a great career, and his life is a part of the history of Ohio, but he has had the place long enough. He must give way to young blood. We can't always have the wisdom of the old statesmen. We must begin to train some of our younger men in the work of the Senate. Moreover, Sherman is too close a sympathizer in every way with the spirit of Wall street for these days, when so many elements are growing more and more opposed to the denomination of money bags.

"Governor Foraker is my man. Just imagine for a moment how he would stir up the fossils of the Senate. Why he would revolutionize that body. It needs a fellow exactly like him, and I tell you we are going to send him there. All honor to Sherman, but he has enough. Let him retire on his laurels and the great wealth he has amassed, notwithstanding the fact that his salary has for a long time been no more than $5,000 a year and never more than $8,000, though he tried hard to make it the Presidental $50,000."

HARRISON'S SUMMER OUTING.

The President and His Family Will Leave for Cape May To-Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 17.—The Presidential family are expected at Cape May to-morrow, to resume seaside life for another season. During the winter many new houses have been erected near the President's cottage. The White House has been put in thorough order for the summer, and when the family arrive to-morrow they will find that everything which can be done to cause them no annoyance has been attended to.

The special cars on which they will arrive will be taken, after a minute or two's delay at the Cape May station, by a special engine over the road to within 100 feet of the Presidental seaside villa. The house will be beautifully decorated, and only a few Cape May acquaintances will be at the cottage on the family's arrival.

FIGHTING FOR A HORSE THIEF.

The Governors of Nebraska and Wyoming May Possibly Declare War.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LINCOLN, NEB., June 17.—The Governor of Nebraska and Governor of Wyoming are at loggerheads over a horse thief named Kingen. The fellow stole a valuable horse in Wyoming. A mob followed him over the line for the purpose of lynching him, but, instead, took him back to Wyoming, where he was sentenced to the penitentiary. Governor Thayer demanded of the Governor of Wyoming that Kingen be immediately returned. The Wyoming Governor flatly refused. Thayer then declared that he would have Kingen released if he had to march an army of militia into that State. Governor Thayer is now in Wyoming.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Quaker City Colored People Afraid of the Medical Students.

ONE COACHMAN BECOMES INSANE.

And Dies in an Asylum, All Because of His Fear of Dissection.

COLLEGE PRANKS CAUSE THE TROUBLE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A reign of terror, quiet but real, exists among the colored population of West Philadelphia, the most beautiful and aristocratic suburb of this city. The colored people believe that the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania have a paid gang of powerful men, whose business it is to lurk about the streets at night with hoods and chloroform, and capture negroes for subjects to be dissected by the students. It is almost impossible to find a colored man or woman willing to pass within a block of the medical college after dark, and a coachman of one of the professors was so terrified at the idea that he became a raving maniac on the subject, and has died in the State Insane Asylum at Norristown.

The mania has been growing for some time, and has been greatly aggravated by thoughtless students, who knew of it, and on this account tried to frighten hapless negroes who might fall into their clutches. Perhaps one of the most powerful causes is an occurrence that happened at about 6 o'clock one evening, when a certain student was dissecting alone, after the others had left the college for the day.

Scaring a Dusky Intruder.

Darkness was beginning to gather and this student had about made up his mind to quit work, when he heard footsteps, slow, quiet, cautious, upon the stairs. Suddenly above the railing appeared the face of a negro, who had heard of the awful doings in the dissecting room and who had been drawn thither by curiosity which amounted to fascination. As his frightened face suddenly appeared, the student naturally jumped up, holding in one hand a scalpel, in the other a bone. The intruder uttered a howl of terror, and started to run down stairs.

The only other person in the building was the janitor, and as he heard a supposed thief rushing down the steps, he darted to the door and locked it. The negro fell to the floor, trembling in every limb, praying and raving by turns, beseeching the janitor to let him out. "Now we've got you," replied the janitor, "and we have been looking for a strong black man for weeks. Pray, you poor sinner. In an hour you'll be in a vat, and to-morrow afternoon the boys will be cutting you up." The terrified man called upon God to help him; his eyes started from their sockets; he swayed backward and forward in agony indescribable.

At this juncture the students came on the scene, and seeing that the negro was on the verge of insanity induced by fright, told the janitor to let him out. The colored population of West Philadelphia live almost altogether in the neighborhood of Ludlow street, from Fortieth to Forty-third; and here a small boy named Dick Henry has acquired quite a reputation from his fortunate escape from "dem skip doctors."

Another Prank of the Students.

Dick will not speak of the occurrence now, to any but intimate friends, however, the story is that he was playing ball with a couple of other little colored boys on the University campus, when they, too, inspired by curiosity, stole into the medical college, when suddenly several students made a dash toward them and captured Dick, although his friends escaped. Then he was taken up into the dissecting room where he saw the horrid spectacle, and was afterward shut in a closet, whence he was released, later on, more dead than alive. There was an investigation and the story leaked out as above related. Dick stays very near his home now, and lets the medical college take care of itself.

James Cain, a very old man, black as coal, with white, wooly hair, and deferential manners learned before the war, resides not far from Dick Henry. Jim is so old and wise, and has served such great families, that he is looked up to as an oracle. He acknowledged the truth regarding the terror of his brethren to go near the University after dark; but he does not know for certain whether any of his friends have ever been kidnaped on the street at night and turned into "stiffs" for the students to practice upon.

Letter carriers who serve on the route along which live the negroes testify to the mania. "I've often heard the people speak of the skip doctors," said Thomas Cocker, carrier No. 755, "and there is no question that it exists."

A Coachman Driven to Insanity.

Dr. Charles W. Dulles has known of the mania for a long time and says that a great many are believers in the idea. But the most startling testimony is that of Dr. James H. Loyd, of the University.

"I had a young colored coachman afflicted with this monomania," he said, "and his case was particularly interesting to me. Every day for two years he rode beside me in a carriage, and every day we visited the Philadelphia Hospital, where I was a member of the visiting staff. There Edward saw the students coming and going, and of course also saw something of hospital life, especially on clinic days. Gradually he formed the delusion that the students were after him for his body. Frequently he would tell me that bad men were walking around the streets at night, and cautioned me about certain localities. I noticed that after a few months he would not go willingly from my residence to his own home after twilight unless his brother would call for him and accompany him. In case his brother did not appear Edward would start from my house and run all the way home, bursting in at his door as if being chased. He told his family about his fears, but never mentioned a word to me, or I should have had him put away safely.

"He left my employment suddenly and a few weeks afterward his elder sister came to my office and said that she was afraid her brother was getting worse in his head. After some questioning it transpired that the man had grown to believe that I was ringleader in a gang who was going to steal him at the first opportunity, and dissect his body. Thereupon he purchased a pistol, and whenever we rode out together, as we did every day, he kept that weapon loaded in his pocket, ready to pull it out and shoot me dead if I made any move which he thought was to capture him. So terribly did this idea prey upon his mind that he couldn't sleep at night; and finally he became completely insane on the subject. He was placed in the asylum at Norristown and died there soon afterward."

LUCY GARDNER'S LUCK.

She Escapes With a Fine of $100 on Her Conviction of Grand Larceny.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—Lucy Gardner, the jaunty young woman from East Orange, who was convicted of larceny in obtaining goods from Stern Bros., of this city, by a clever trick, was in court in Newark to-day for sentence. She entered the court room at 10 o'clock with her mother and Mrs. Leavitt, her aunt. Judge Kirkpatrick smiled graciously and said: "Let her come forward." Miss Gardner flushed slightly and stepped forward, stood in front of the bar without a tremor.

Judge Kirkpatrick said: "The Court does not think that any good end can be served by a sentence that would imprison you and compel you to associate with criminals. The sentence of the Court on the conviction had in this case is that you do pay a fine of $100." Then Miss Gardner, her aunt and mother left the court.

HOLDING TO HIS SECRET.

A Lithograph Inventor Arrested for Refusing to Give Up His Process.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, June 17.—W. J. Ingram, of Berlin, Germany, was arrested here to-day on a warrant sworn out by Cosack & Co., lithographers. Ingram is an expert lithographer and the inventor of a process said to be a remarkable advance in the art. He came here from Berlin a few months ago under contract with Cosack & Co. to introduce and establish the process in their large works. In consideration of this he was to receive a large sum of money, and he drew on this in advance. Cosack & Co. found that they were not coming into possession of his secret very rapidly, and pressed him to divulge it in toto at once. He declined to do so, and finally flatly refused to give up the formula.

After waiting for a long time to try to bring about a compromise, Cosack & Co. to-day secured his arrest on the charge of grand larceny, as he refused to keep his contract. Ingram maintains that the price is insufficient and that the company demands more of his professional secrets than he agreed to sell them. Ingram can speak English. He is in jail. Some believe that he is the possessor of no secret process and that he is practicing a clever swindle akin to the one so extensively practiced a few years ago by an alleged inventor of dyes.

HIPPOLYTE STILL LIVES.

AT LEAST THE RUMOR OF HIS MURDER IS DISCREDITED.

Fresh Acts of Bloody Vengeance Excite the Haitiens Against Their President—Jacmel in a Reign of Terror—The Kearsarge at Port au Prince.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Atlas Line passenger steamer Alvo, which arrived here from Haitien ports this morning, brought news of continued outbreaks of a somewhat milder character at the Haitien capital, and of the wholesale slaughter of political prisoners in all parts of the island. The Alvo also brought the news of the rumored shooting of President Hippolyte. This rumor was being freely circulated in Jacmel and the outlying towns about Port au Prince, when the Alvo left the former port on June 6, and had even crept into some of the newspapers.

William Bishop, chief mate of the Alvo, gave the information which follows, and showed a paper called *The Gleaner*, published in Kingston, Jamaica, containing news of the outbreaks at Port au Prince, and of the reported assassination of Hippolyte. The rumor could not be confirmed by the people on the Alvo before she left Jacmel.

Among the ports at which the Alvo touched before starting finally for this city was Jacmel, where the populace was in a high fever of excitement over what they termed an outrageous murder which occurred in that city the day before at Hippolyte's order. The news of troubles at Port au Prince travels somewhat slowly into the interior towns in Haiti, and frequently is unknown in the inland cities for weeks after their occurrence. Consequently the slaughter of 160 citizens of Port au Prince was not known of at Jacmel until several days later, though Jacmel and Port au Prince are only about 50 miles apart. When the news did finally come through the people of Jacmel became frantic with excitement, and loudly and publicly denounced Hippolyte and his Government.

There is a small garrison at Jacmel, and six of the leaders of the crowd, who were the loudest and bitterest in their denunciations of their ruler, were arrested and thrown into prison. News of the event and of the arrests was immediately carried to Hippolyte, and as the sun was rising on the morning of June 5 half a dozen soldiers rode over the hills into the town on horseback, reporting at the garrison. Many of the people of the city were about early, and seeing the approach of the visitors, circulated the news that the prisoners at the garrison were about to be put to death. Within an hour every man and woman in the city was on the street and hundreds surrounded the jail. The six prisoners handcuffed together were then led out of the prison and were marched to the open square in the center of the city, and in the presence of their friends and relatives were mercilessly shot down. As soon as it was decided that the soldiers had done their duty according to orders they mounted their horses and returned to Port au Prince.

After leaving Jacmel the Alvo touched at Novassa Island, between Port au Prince and Jacmel. There it was learned that a steamer had touched the day before and had brought in news of the assassination of Hippolyte. This rumor had it that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy formed immediately after the killing of Rigaud, the merchant of Port au Prince. At Novassa the Alvo met the United States man-of-war Kearsarge, and it was there understood that bad news had just been received from Port au Prince, and that she was about to start for that place.

Minister Hannibal Price denied this evening that President Hippolyte had been shot. At the office of the steamship company it was stated that there was no truth in the statement of Hippolyte's death: that the company had authentic information that Hippolyte is alive and had not been shot at.

ELLIOTT'S FATAL SHOTS.

Some Damaging Testimony Given in Against the Slayer of Osborn.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, June 17.—The thirty-seventh day since the beginning of the Elliott case was marked by some damaging testimony against the defendant. There was a large throng present, many delegates to the State Republican Convention and prominent politicians being included in the number. Several of these, old acquaintances of W. J. Elliott, occupied seats near him. John T. Rhodes testified to viewing the tragedy from a second-story window just over the scene, and observed the defendants in their approach to the spot where Osborn was standing. He saw W. J. Elliott fire three shots at the deceased, and at the following one W. L. Hughes, another victim, dropped.

T. R. Gibson testified that Osborn never raised his hand to draw a revolver until after W. J. Elliott had shot at him twice, and that W. J. Elliott, after firing twice, shielded himself behind a woman and fired two other shots over her shoulder at Osborn. Evidence of these and other witnesses show Osborn was in a dazed condition after being hit, and his shots were fired in a somewhat random way.

BUSY MASTER MECHANICS.

They Discuss Reports of Committees and Enjoy a Hop at Night.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAPE MAY, June 17.—To-day's session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Master Mechanics of the railroads of the United States was devoted entirely to the discussion of committee reports, among the reports being many important facts relative to the safety of lives on railroad trains.

To-night a ball was given at the Stockton in honor of the delegates and their ladies.

LABOR MEN APPOINTED

On the Immigration Commission and Grosvenor Is Given Another Place.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Mr. H. J. Schulties, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed an additional member of the Immigration Commission, appointed to visit Europe to investigate immigration affairs. He is appointed as the representative of the Federation of Labor. General Grosvenor's successor on the commission will be appointed soon.

General Grosvenor, who resigned the Chairmanship of the Immigration Commission, has been appointed an agent of the Treasury Department to visit Europe in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition.

HOPE FOR IRON SHIP BUILDING.

The International Union of Boilermakers, Etc., Now in Session.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—The International Union of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders are in session here, with over 100 delegates present.

The President reports that the organization has a membership of 11,000, an increase of 4,250 during the last 12 months. This growth, it was stated, was the natural effect of the act of Congress in giving a subsidy for carrying mails into foreign waters, giving the promise that iron ship building will become one of the industries of America, and give employment to an army of skilled workmen.

CARNEGIE RE-ELECTED TRUSTEE.

Several Positions Filled by the Cornell University Board.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University was held to-day. Andrew Carnegie and George Williams were re-elected trustees, and Robert H. Treman was elected an alumni trustee. Charles E. Hughes, of New York City, was elected professor of law to fill the vacancy caused by Prof. Burdick going to Columbia.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association to-day, G. T. Winslow, '74, President of the University of North Carolina, was elected president for the ensuing year.

CAREER OF MY LADY.

Lord Brooke's Handsome Wife Known as a Plunger on the Races.

THE LEADER OF A VERY FAST SET.

A Narrow Escape From the Divorce Court Several Years Ago.

QUITE A NUMBER OF CO-RESPONDENTS

LONDON, June 17.—Ascot week did not close without the gossip-mongers having the best of it. For several days rumors have been afloat, both in the clubs and drawing-rooms, to the effect that the exposure of Lady Brooke in connection with the baccarat scandal was inevitable, and that legal steps had already been taken against the Prince and herself. Sir W. Gordon-Cumming's friends accuse her openly of having been the cause of his ruin.

The fast friends of a faster Prince, however, emphatically deny that there is any truth in the matter, and say that it is nothing but the malicious talk of a set of jealous society women. Recently at a select social gathering where royalty and its satellites were not present it was open talk that the threatening clouds which had been hovering over His Royal Highness's head for some time past had by no means been dispersed. The relations between the Prince of Wales and Lady Brooke have been the topic of social gossip on several occasions. As yet nobody has openly accused the pair of any undue intimacy, yet it has been repeatedly hinted that if Lord Brooke were not so easy going he would long ago have put a stop to the repeated interviews between his wife and the heir apparent.

The Policy of the Princess.

It is also a well-known fact that the Princess of Wales has strongly objected to having Lady Brooke's society forced upon her, and that the Queen simply ignores her. A few years ago rumor had it that Lady Brooke had become smitten with the handsome Guardsman, but that Sir Gordon-Cumming, being aware of the close relations between his friend the Prince and the lady in question, met her advances coldly.

Lady Brooke has always been known among her friends and at court as one of the most mischievous gossip-mongers. She is considered a woman who will never rest until she has brought ruin upon any person she hates. Her past has been such as to give color to the unfavorable comments made on her character. All London knows that her married life is an unhappy one. Lord Brooke has always been an insignificant man, who has no other merit except that of having been a college chum of the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

Lady Brooke before her marriage was Miss Maynard. Her father, Colonel Maynard, left an enormous fortune, of which only the smaller part went to his widow, who soon after his death became the wife of the Earl of Rosslyn. Lord Brooke is the eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, of Warwick Castle. He is undoubtedly the poorest peer in the United Kingdom and consequently when Lord Brooke's marriage with Miss Maynard came off it was hailed with delight by the Earl and his family.

Fourteen Co-Respondents at One Time.

A few years after their marriage rumors became afloat concerning an imminent social scandal in which the names of several prominent statesmen, officers, etc., were connected with that of one of the wealthiest and most beautiful ladies of the English aristocracy. It did not take long before the rumors assumed greater consistency, and it became an open secret that Lady Brooke's reputation was at stake. No less than 14 co-respondents were named, among them, as usual, the gay Prince, the Duke of Marlborough, and even Lord Randolph Churchill. The affair was hushed up, and the only man who saved his reputation in the matter was Lord Randolph Churchill.

The rest carried the stigma of the affair until the scandal, like many others, had died out. It seemed then but little short of a miracle that the pure, sweet, simple girl who but a few years ago appeared to be the essence of truth, goodness and purity, should be brought into court with no less than 14 co-respondents so shortly after her marriage.

Another interesting fact is that Lady Brooke was an intimate friend of Lady Colin Campbell. The foul air which infests the circle of her intimate acquaintances and the unmanliness of her lord and master have certainly much to do with the vagaries and eccentricities of her present life. Ever since this beautiful, and in some ways talented, woman became prominent in society she has been the public leader of a very fast set at London, Ascot, Sandown and Goodwood.

Known as the Lady Plunger.

In racing circles she is known as the "lady plunger," and many a "booky" has gone home with his pockets filled with crisp banknotes after her ladyship has had a bad day. Some years ago she spent the season at Monte Carlo, and there, too, she was said to have lost a large amount of her father's wealth. The real cause why Lord Brooke did not push the divorce case above referred to has never been known, but it was hinted that the old Earl of Warwick objected to having his untarnished name dragged into court.

Apart from this, Lord Brooke's next brother, Captain Fulke Greville, was acting as bear-leader to the Prince of Wales' eldest son, and it is likely that a good deal of influence was brought to bear upon the heir of Warwick Castle from that quarter. Furthermore, Lady Brooke's stepfather, the Earl of Rosslyn, was Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and he is one of the most conspicuous figures of London society. An excellent sportsman and an execrable poet, he has the highest opinion of himself. He is, however, not popular, and is often sneered at. His sister is married to Count Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris.

THE PARNELL-O'SHEA SCANDAL.

Both the Principals Subpœnaed as Witnesses in a Libel Suit Over It.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

DUBLIN, June 17.—The Court of Queen's Bench has granted subpœnas for Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea, as witnesses for the defense in an action for libel brought by Mr Henry Campbell, M. P. for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, against the Cork *Herald*. The alleged libel consisted in stating that Campbell hired houses for Parnell to use for immoral purposes.

It is known that the defense claim to possess letters written by Campbell showing the truth of the charge. Mr. Campbell declares that the letters can be proven to be forgeries. The testimony promises to be sensational and the case will unpleasantly revive the whole Parnell-O'Shea scandal.

CORTE TELLS HIS STORY.

He Reports That His Countymen Were Killed for Their Nationality.

ROME, June 17.—The *Fanfulla* states that Signor Corte, late Italian Consul at New Orleans, at the request of Premier Rudini has prepared a report on the New Orleans affair. Signor Corte affirms that the victims belonged to no particular society, but were murdered simply because they were Italians and were competing in the labor market against natives; that immediately after the murder of the Italian prisoners his American servants ran away, and that he himself and his secretary barricaded the consulate and armed themselves with revolvers, the lynchers having threatened to attack the consulate and being prevented only by influential citizens intervening.

THE STEAMER STILL ON FIRE.

Smoke and Flame Burst From the City of Richmond in Port.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—The steamer City of Richmond was put in the Hornby dock today, and when the hatches were removed from the hold in which the burning cotton was stowed dense smoke and flames poured out.

The cotton was still burning and the intense heat had scorched the decks. The firemen immediately flooded the hold with water, extinguishing the flames.

One Hundred and Fifty Dead.

BASLE, SWITZERLAND, June 17.—The number

McKINLEY'S DREAM.

of t ... railroad disaster near this place ...

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FEAR ... MINE.

The People of India V ... Wheat Importations With Much Alarm.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 17.—The *Times* correspondent in Calcutta telegraphs that the Agricultural Department has issued a note discussing the apprehensions recently expressed in some quarters that there would be a great increase in the export of wheat this year and a rise in price, which would lead to draining the country of the food required by the people, and would be likely to produce calamity if it were not prohibited.

On a review of the whole case, the Government considers the alarm to be at least premature, as prices are no longer rising, nor are exports increasing; that even if exports continue to increase, there would be no real cause for apprehension, and that if an emergency should arise by the failure of the monsoons, still a proposal to interfere with trade would be improper and useless; and that depletion of the food supply should be remedied by importations.

THE PORTUGUESE BUDGET.

It Favors Among Other Things a Gold and Silver Standard.

LISBON, June 17.—Minister Carvalho's budget proposes the adoption of a gold and silver standard, raises the import duty on alcohol, suggests departmental reforms for reducing expenditures, and announces that tenders will be invited to complete the Delagoa Bay railway and docks, the State accepting no responsibility beyond a guarantee of the interest on the capital expended.

IRISH FUNDS MISSING.

The Plan of Campaign Loses $15,000 Cash By a Forged Receipt.

LONDON, June 17.—The press is authorized to state that the total amount of money collected for the Irish Plan of Campaign was $600,000, of which there has been expended $450,000, and there is missing $15,000 which was obtained through a forged receipt.

STRICKEN SPEECHLESS.

THE TERRIBLE ADVENTURE OF A YOUTHFUL RENT COLLECTOR.

He Suddenly Becomes Deaf and Dumb—While in This Condition He Is Brutally Beaten and Robbed—His Four Assailants Arrested Through a Chinaman.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—David Molloy, the 19-year-old son of William Molloy, David Dudley Field's private secretary and confidential clerk, left his father's office Monday morning to collect some money uptown. He was to get back at 2 o'clock, but when that hour arrived he had not appeared. All that night he was away, and on Tuesday morning, when he failed to return, Mr. Molloy notified the police. Tuesday evening a Chinaman gave information of a fight the night before in the hallway of 19 Bell street. He said that four men had attacked another man, and after kicking and beating him had rifled his pockets and stolen a leather satchel from him. As a result of this information Patrick Dineen, 19 years old, and John Leonard, 20 years old, were arrested.

Early this morning a good-looking and well-dressed young man, with his eyes blackened and his face badly bruised, staggered up to Policeman Devlin, in Pell street, and motioned to the officer that he was deaf and dumb, and wanted to make a communication. Devlin gave the stranger a piece of paper and a pencil, and the young man wrote: "I have been robbed and beaten, and my money is all gone. What shall I do?" The young man acted so queerly that Devlin decided that he was insane, and took him to the station house. Captain Crooks recognized him as the missing David Molloy.

The young man remembers getting a glass of beer Monday, but everything else is a blank, until he became conscious in a Pell street hallway, only to find four young men rifling his pockets, and his bag, containing $143 in cash and a check for $108 in the possession of one of his assailants. A girl was also present. The case was given to Detectives Price and Schirmer to work up. They arrested a girl named Maggie Williams, who lives with a Chinaman. Molloy recognized her as the girl who was present when he was robbed. She said that Patrick Morrell, Patrick O'Toole and two other young men had committed the robbery. Dineen and Leonard were recognized by her as the associates of Morrell and O'Toole. The two latter were captured without difficulty. The girl said Molloy was set upon by the four men. They beat him brutally, she said, and robbed him.

Young Molloy, accompanied by his grief-stricken father, was taken to a physician. After careful examination the doctor confessed himself much puzzled by the case.

MILLIGAN'S CHURCH SECEDES.

Almost the Entire Congregation Goes Into the U. P. Church.

At a congregational meeting of the members of Rev. J. R. J. Milligan's Covenanter Church, held in the Allegheny U. P. Seminary last night, almost the entire congregation voted to go into the United Presbyterian denomination. There were about 150 persons present, and when the question was voted on the assembly was unanimous in favor of secession.

A petition to the Allegheny U. P. Presbytery was then drawn up asking for admission as an organization into that body, and also for the privilege of taking their pastor with them. This paper was signed by 116 members, including a majority of the elders and trustees of the old Allegheny R. P. Church. It also includes nearly all the Sunday school teachers. Enough names of persons not present were handed in to swell the number of secessionists to 250. A large number of addresses were made by the seceding members.

CUTTING TEETH AT 76.

An Aged Houtzdale Lady Will Soon Have a Perfect Natural Set.

HOUTZDALE, June 17.—Mrs. Gance, of Janesville, the mother of the Revs. M. L. and W. V. Gance, members of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, is in the enjoyment of excellent health at the age of 76.

For some time she has been annoyed by her artificial teeth, which refused to perform properly their functions, her gums also paining her. An examination by her physicians reveals the fact that she is cutting the third set of teeth. The doctor lanced her gums, and the teeth are now said to be perfect.

Two Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—About 10 o'clock last night a boat on the lake at Troost Park, containing three young men, was capsized. One of the men was rescued, but the other two—William Cadman, aged 24, and Burrell Rose, aged 29—were drowned.

SEEKS TO SETTLE IT.

Mayor Gourley to See the Leaders on Both Sides of the Builders' Strike,

TO BRING ABOUT A MEETING

He Thinks a Settlement Can be Made if the Officials Meet.

OVERTURES ALREADY ADVANCED.

A Leading Unionist Made an Unsuccessful Offer to the Masters.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILL TAKE A HAND

Mayor Gourley said last evening that he would communicate this morning with President Barnes, of the Builders' Exchange, and Special Agent A. M. Swartz, of the Strike Committee, with the view of ascertaining whether a conference cannot be arranged between the respective sides looking to a settlement of the strike. His Honor has been informed that a meeting between the masters and journeymen might result in a compromise being arrived at, and since neither side seemed disposed to make the first advance, be considered he should be justified, as Mayor, in seeking to end a strike which was exerting such a depressing effect on the trade of the city. He did not know whether he would be successful, but he was willing to suggest a conference in his own room, and himself preside, if it would help toward concluding the struggle.

If the Mayor brings about the conference—and there is scarcely a doubt he will be successful in effecting a purpose which citizens have desired to see brought about for some time—even should it fail to terminate the matter, it will have the result of clearly placing before the public the dispositions of each side, and enable the public mind to judge for itself as to which side has the strongest argument in support of its position.

It Will Place the Responsibility.

If a conference should not be effected the responsibility for continuing the disastrous struggle will rest on the side which refuses to abide by a compromise, and the public will know where to lend its sympathy and support. It is understood that both sides are willing to meet in a discussion on the points in dispute, but neither seems willing to approach the other with this purpose. The master carpenters have said that they have nothing to suggest toward a compromise. They have declared they will not accede to other terms than those laid down: the old year's scale, the indenturing of all apprentices under the law, and liberty to employ any man whether union or non-union. Their arguments in support of this position have been so frequently published in THE DISPATCH as to need no repetition now. In this position the master carpenters are supported by the other master tradesmen, as members of the Exchange, but it is said that there is a strong individual opinion among the latter that the master carpenters might make a concession if approached in a friendly spirit by the men.

It was ascertained yesterday that overtures were made by the men to the masters some time ago which exhibits the journeymen in the light of seeking to effect a settlement; thereby disposing of the charge made against them of refusing conference. A DISPATCH reporter was informed in a very reliable quarter that the men caused overtures to be made to the masters through the official of an organization not connected with the trade. These were, in effect, that they would be willing to accept 30½ cents per hour for eight hours' work. In other words the men were willing to return to work at $2 44 per day of eight hours in lieu of the $2 75 for nine hours in vogue last year. The reply to this withdrawal from the demand of 4½ cents per hour and eight hours' work, was an unconditional refusal. Since then it has been a disputed point which side refused to join in a conference with the other. The effect of the refusal would be to show that the masters will not listen to any concessions, but if the Mayor succeeds in bringing about a conference there is just a possibility of matters being straightened out.

Both Sides Are Ready to Confer.

The leaders of the men are willing to join in a discussion of the merits of the case, and the plasterers, painters, tinners and other tradesmen effected are anxious to see something done because they are all suffering by its continuance. Some of these are apt to blame the carpenters' committee for not trying to effect a settlement with the masters, and declare that the carpenters should show some consideration for the other trades involved.

Should the Mayor's conference be a failure nothing can avert a very bitter fight. On the other hand is a solidified body of employers pledged to each other to run their business as they choose, to break up dictation by organizations, and to refuse any concessions in wages or hours. This is the first time master builders have ever entered the field in earnest against their men, and they are credited with being really determined to fight this question to a finish. They have money behind them and the support of the moneyed interest, and they can afford to keep idle for an indefinite period. They regard the year's trade as ruined, and they are not being pushed for the completion of the work placed in their hands. On the other hand are the carpenters' unions, which have entered upon a struggle in which they have neither the sympathy nor financial support of the Philadelphia officials, nor a strong exchequer to tide them over a long struggle. Many of the men have applied to their old employers for temporary relief and been accommodated in a good many cases. Into this fight they have brought other craftsmen affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Two very important items of news were learned yesterday. One was that the carpenters are committed to eight hours, and no matter what suggestions are made toward a compromise this point will be maintained; and the second was that the labor organizations of Allegheny county are likely to take a hand in the deal. The forerunner of this movement will be a mass meeting to be held in Lafayette Hall to-morrow, at which some prominent officials will speak.

What Labor Leaders Believe.

The labor unions are beginning to recognize that the war of the masters is as much a fight against organizations as againgst the demands emanating from them, and they feel it incumbent upon them to support unionism in Allegheny county especially when the unions making the fight are dependent for sympathy and financial support from within Allegheny.

A gentleman, whose versity is unquestioned, stated yesterday he knew of a case where a member of the Exchange offered a skilled carpenter an advance of $10 if he would go to work, and the man refused. Then an effort was made to get him to sign a contract to work at eight hours, also at an advance, but this was also refused. Another gentleman stated he knew a carpenter, whose name is withheld, who assured him he had been refused a shave by a barber at the instance of members of the Exchange. These statements can be verified if denied. During the six weeks the strike has lasted a sum of $519,750 has been lost to the 4,300 men whom the Strike Committee say are idle. If these men received the strike benefits of $6 per week, they would have been paid about $217,000 in the same time. This sum is only a small fraction of the amount of money which has been diverted from the ordinary channels of trade.

American Mechanical Engineers.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—At the session of the American Mechanical Engineers Society to-day it was voted to take no action at present regarding participation in the Science Congress at Chicago in 1893, but favoring the idea of the establishment of Engineering headquarters.