WANTS Inserted in THE DISPATCH reach Everybody. It is the Best Advertising Medium for Employer and Employed, as It Circulates Everywhere.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

REAL Estate Sellers Get their Best Buyers through THE DISPATCH. Investors Everywhere read it. Bargain Hunters rely on it for offerings. The best Medium.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891. THREE CENTS.

NOW KITTY PARNELL

The Defendant in the Famous O'Shea Divorce Scandal Changes Her Name.

NO RELIGIOUS CEREMONY,

As the Clergyman Secured for the Occasion Weakened at the Very Last Moment.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS AT SECRECY.

The Registrar and Other Officials Cognizant of the Marriage Were Bribed to Keep It Quiet.

TWO SERVANTS APPEAR AS WITNESSES

An Explanatory Letter From the Irish Leader May Cause the Reopening of the Piquant Campbell Libel Suit.

THE SENSATION OF THE HOUR IN BRITAIN

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, June 25.—The great sensation of the day has been the wedding of Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell took the most extraordinary precautions to conceal as long as possible the fact of the marriage. He bribed or cajoled all the officials at Steyning who were likely to be interrogated on the subject, so that it was impossible to obtain by telegraph from the registrars, the postmaster, the stationmaster or the clerks anything but denials or evasive answers.

The scores of messages which poured in upon these officials remained unnoticed, or

The Bride.

were responded to unsatisfactorily. Mr. Parnell took special pains to prevent either one of the large news agencies from obtaining any information. He notified their lobbymen to meet him at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when he would give them some important information.

Very Difficult to Secure Information.

One of the associations did not find out the trick until too late to send a man to Steyning. The correspondent of THE DISPATCH went down on an afternoon train, and with the greatest difficulty learned the details of the wedding. The Chief Registrar, Mr. Cripps, refused to allow the Register to be seen until he was threatened with legal proceedings, the law requiring the book to be kept open to the public.

The record showed that the marriage had taken place under a special license empowering the union within three months from the issuance thereof of Charles Stewart Parnell, Bachelor, M. P., aged 44, of Avondale, Ireland, now in England, and Katherine O'Shea, formerly Wood, the divorced wife of William Henry O'Shea, of full age, residence Walsingham Terrace, Aldington.

It was learned that Mrs. O'Shea had earnestly desired a religious ceremony, but the conscientious scruples of the Church of Englandclergymen against marrying a divorce, and Mr. Parnell's strong antipathy for dissenting parsons, conspired to render a civil marriage necessary.

A Religious Ceremony Preferred.

All Catholics and many Protestants consider such a marriage without religious sanction, and therefore void, and this fact is sure to harm Mr. Parnell among his Irish constituencies and in the estimation of the English masses. Rev. Dr. Pridgeon, the Steyning curate, was at first inclined to perform the ceremony, but backed out at the last moment. This doubtless accounts for the selection of Steyning as the place for the ceremony.

The parson knew of the marriage, but replied to telegrams of inquiry that the report of the affair having occurred was untrue. Registrar Cripps lied with equal audacity. The conduct of these gentlemen rather astonished the representatives of the press, who would not have been surprised at an evasive answer, or a refusal to answer at all, but were hardly prepared for deliberate falsehood on the part of a clergyman and his assistant.

Mr. Parnell went to Brighton on leaving the house yesterday and dined with Mrs. O'Shea, whose residence is next door to his own. The couple spent the evening listening to music and chatting together. The watchers noticed that the lights were out earlier than usual and they did not see Mr. Parnell leave the house until 6 o'clock in the morning.

The Ceremony Before Breakfast.

He then took a short walk, omitting his usual ride. The departure was before breakfast. Mr. Parnell wore a flower in his coat, and was clad in a suit of unusual elegance for him. Mrs. O'Shea seemed in high spirits, and hummed a lively tune as she was escorted to the phaeton and gallantly assisted to enter by Mr. Parnell. She wore a black silk and brocade gown, with a black lace mantle and a black hat adorned with pink roses.

The morning was a gloomy one, and it soon began to rain in torrents. The carriage-hood was drawn forward, and the occupants made themselves as little uncomfortable as possible under the rather depressing circumstances. A zig-zag route was taken, in the hope of throwing followers off the scent, and the traversing of byways made the journey twice it ordinary length.

Mrs. O'Shea was handling the reins when the phaeton arrived at Steyning. The official hours of the Registrar are 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., but the couple were readily admitted at 9 A. M. Two servants from the Brighton

The Groom.

establishment arrived half an hour later, keeping the couple waiting, and during this period they betrayed considerable nervousness. The principals, the servants, as witnesses, and the two Registrars completed the audience. The formalities, or ceremony, occupied 40 minutes.

A Clergyman to Officiate Later.

Mr. Parnell remarked to Registrar Cripps that he intended to have a religious ceremony performed later, in London, as soon as a minister agreeable thereto was found. The newly-married pair returned to Brighton at their leisure, and at 10 o'clock this evening your correspondent, on calling for the purpose of obtaining some information, found them simply ensconced in Mrs. O'Shea's domicile, with every evidence that the beginning of their domestic life was not to be postponed until the blessing of the Church had been pronounced upon the union.

A press dispatch says: With reference to certain testimony in the libel suit brought by Henry Campbell, M. P., and Parnell's private secretary, against the proprietors of the Cork *Herald*, Mr. Parnell writes to the newspapers as follows: "As to the denial of Campbell that he had given any one the right to use his name I recall the fact that he did give me such authority five years ago, for the purpose of renting a house at Eastbourne. Mrs. O'Shea conducted the correspondence at my request. My object in concealing her identity was through fear of failure in securing a house or being made a victim of extortion."

The defendants in the case of Campbell against the Cork *Herald*, applied to-day for a stay of execution to enable them to apply for a new trial based upon Mr. Parnell's letter announcing that Mrs. O'Shea had Mr. Campbell's authority to use his signature. The Judge granted the stay until Saturday, but he declined to express an opinion whether the letter would justify a special re-trial.

THE POPE AND THE CARDINAL.

NO RUPTURE BETWEEN HIS HOLINESS AND MANNING.

The Cardinal Writes of the High Favor in Which the Encyclical on Socialism Is Received in England. A New American Catholic Review in Rome.

ROME, June 25.—Reports have again been circulated regarding the Pope's attitude toward Cardinal Manning in respect to the labor questions which have occupied public attention so much lately. It has been asserted that the Pope, disapproving of the advanced ideas of Cardinal Manning, has sent him instructions intimating to him that, in the Pope's opinion, he was going too far in his treatment of social questions. It is authoritatively learned that these reports are entirely without foundation.

On the contrary, a very intimate correspondence has passed between the Pope and Cardinal Manning only just lately on the occasion of the publication of the social encyclical. On the 16th of June the Pope received a detailed report from His Eminence of the impression produced by the encyclical in England. In his report the Cardinal declares that the Pontifical document has not met with the slightest opposition, neither in the high nor in the lower circles of life; that it has had a sympathetic receptionin the English press; that the plutocracy itself has not taken offense, and that the National prejudice against Rome has become considerably modified in the face of this enlightened and pacific declaration. "My expectations," wrote Cardinal Manning, "have been surpassed."

Efforts have been made to induce Cardinal Simeoni to retire from his office of Prefect of the Propaganda, but he has refused to do so. No change, therefore, is probable for some time at any rate.

Arrangements are being completed for the publication of a new weekly theological review. It will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Fasanante, who will be assisted by both American and Roman prelates. The review will be printed in English, and will make a special feature of American ecclesiastical questions.

LORDS DISCUSS THE LAND BILL.

The Duke of Argyle Takes Strong Ground Against the Measure.

LONDON, June 25.—The Earl of Cadogen, (Conservative), in the House of Lords today, moved that the Irish land bill be read for the second time. The Duke of Argyle objected to the bill on the ground that it invalidated the security of the contract, limited the purchase of land under the bill to existing tenants, and would lead to further demands for a reduction of rents.

MINISTER PORTER'S VACATION.

He Will Close It by a Visit to England in the Near Future.

ROME, June 25.—Robert G. Porter, the American Minister to Italy, who is absent from his post on a vacation, is still in Germany.

He expects to remain a few days longer, when he will go down the Rhine on his way to England, where he will spend the remainder of his vacation.

Expert Testimony for Duncan.

LONDON, June 25.—Dr. Walter Kempster, the well-known American specialist in lunacy, has arrived in Wales, where he will testify on behalf of R. C. Duncan, of Washington, who is shortly to be placed on trial charged with attempting to murder his wife.

Object to the Cattle Shipping Bill.

LONDON, June 25.—The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to-day unanimously resolved that the cattle ship bill was a needless and dangerous measure, and that the Chamber would oppose it by every means in its power.

Italian Trade With France.

ROME, June 25.—The recent vote of the French Chamber of Deputies in favor of admitting free of duty silk cocoons and raw silk, gives great satisfaction to Italians. It is hailed as the beginning of a largely increased trade with France.

The Education Bill Sticks.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons the motion of George P. Bartley (Conservative), to reject the Government's education bill was defeated by a vote of 318 to 200. The bill then passed its second reading.

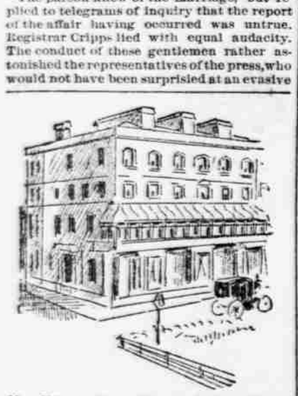
No Franco-Haitian Treaty.

LONDON, June 24.—The French Government officially denies the truth of the reports that France had concluded a secret treaty with Haiti.

Sentenced for Taking Photographs.

PARIS, June 25.—The Tribunal of the Seine to-day sentenced a German named Schneider to five years' imprisonment for taking photographs of French fortifications. The trial took place with closed doors.

The Bride.



Mrs. O'Shea's House, Where the Newly-Wedded Couple Now Reside.

A GREAT PARIS FOOD STRIKE.

Bakers, Butchers and Grocers Threaten to Starve the City.

PARIS, June 25.—As if it was not putting the public to a sufficient degree of prospective annoyance to have the bakers of this city striking and rioting, the butchers of Paris have just announced that they, also, have determined to strike for the settlement of several real or fancied wrongs. And now in comes the decidedly startling piece of news that the grocers have joined the bakers and the butchers in the strike movement. The situation of affairs is peculiarly interesting and alarming.

Thus far the whole affair is laughed at, and is regarded as a huge joke, but there is no disguising the fact that a wholesale and prolonged strike of the bakers, butchers and grocers of this city, or of any other city, would cause considerable inconvenience, to say the least. That there is a serious side to the strike may be set down as a fact, for this afternoon a meeting of the Ministers was held at the Elysee Palace, and the whole question of the present labor disturbance was fully discussed. The result was that it was decided that on the event of the strike extending, other suppliers of food must take measures to provide Paris, at least, with the quantity of bread required.

ENGLISH LITERATEURS

Are Impatient at the President's Delay of the Copyright Proclamation.

LONDON, June 25.—Among literary workers considerable solicitude is expressed at President Harrison's delay in making his proclamation that England is entitled to the benefits of the new American copyright law. The feeling here is that the present British copyright law affords such protection to American authors so clearly as to justify immediate action on the part of the President.

Prof. Bryce has procured from the law officers of the Crown an opinion, to the effect that the British law, as it now stands, is quite sufficient to afford ample protection to American citizens who publish their works simultaneously in the United States and the British Empire.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT FRIGHTENED.

More Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies to the Right of Search.

PARIS, June 25.—The debate on the Brussels anti-slavery act was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Plon maintained that the French plenipotentiaries at the Brussels Congress virtually acceded to the right of search, thus violating the glorious tradition of French. Great Britain, he said, had got everything she asked—the partition of Africa, the conversion of the Egyptian debt and the possession of Zanzibar. The Chamber ought not to permit the French Government to cast themselves at the feet of Great Britain and Germany. [Cheers.]

M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, suggested that the bill be referred back to the Government, which was agreed to by a vote of 439 to 104.

ITALY NO LONGER EXCITED.

Consul Corte Let Severely Alone, as the Loss of Yankee Tourists Is Felt.

ROME, June 25.—The presence in Italy of Signor Corte, the Italian Consul at New Orleans, who was given leave of absence by his Government that he might return to Italy to lay the facts of the lynching affair before the authorities, has attracted almost no notice. The newspapers are leaving him severely alone. One seldom hears now any allusion made to the New Orleans lynching.

Few American tourists are now in Rome. The shopkeepers complain of their losses by reason of the diverting of American travel to other countries. As the stoppage of the American travel occurred in the height of the season, many of the shopkeepers say their losses have been very great.

AMERICA'S FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

It Is Described in a British Parliamentary Paper Just Issued.

LONDON, June 25.—A parliamentary paper on the working of the free school system in the United States, France and Belgium, prepared by J. G. Fitch, Inspector of the training colleges, has just been issued. Referring to the United States the paper says that the schools are free and secular. In most of the Western States, the paper adds, religious exercises are forbidden and efforts to improve attendance by compulsion have not proved effective.

As America is essentially republican, the report continues, dissatisfaction with the working of the existing system finds frequent expression.

THE KAISER IN ENGLAND,

He May Offend Religious Sentiment by Breaking the Sabbath.

LONDON, June 25.—The Solicitor General, Sir Edward Clarke, in the House of Commons to-day said that the Emperor of Germany, upon the occasion of his stay in England, might privately visit the German Exhibition on Sunday, July 12, but, Sir Edward Clarke added, the proceedings would be of such a quiet nature as not to offend the feeling of the country in regard to a proper observance of the Sabbath.

DUTCH LIBERALS VICTORIOUS.

They Carry the Elections for the Lower Chamber by a Good Majority.

THE HAGUE, June 25.—The election for members of the Dutch Lower Chamber have just been completed. The returns show that the Liberals have won a victory over their opponents.

In the next House they will have 53 seats. The Catholics will have 14 seats, and Protestants 59. The Socialist New was a candidate, but the returns show that he was defeated.

BRITAIN'S LATEST ANNEXATION.

An Island in the Phillippines Claimed by Spain Appropriated.

MADRID, June 25.—Dispatches received here from Manila, the capital of the Phillippine Islands, say that England has annexed the Island of Sabutan, which is claimed by Spain.

The French Tariff Fight Settled.

PARIS, June 25.—The Senate has finally accepted the bill of the Chamber of Deputies fixing July 10 as the date upon which the reduction of the grain duties is to go into effect.

Brigands in Asia Minor.

BROUSSA, ASIA MINOR, June 25.—A band of brigands has carried off two of the wealthiest residents of this place. Gendarmes have been sent in pursuit of the outlaws.

ENTITLED TO A PENSION.

A Poor Old Lady, Whose Family Did Great Service for the Union.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 25.—In a little tenement in this city lives an elderly lady, Mrs. Mary Gaines Rosseau Thickstun, whose history is such as to verify the old saying, "republics are ungrateful." Her grandfather was Captain Richard Gaines, who served five years under Washington. He was the uncle of General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, husband of Myra Clark Gaines. Her grand-uncle on the father's side was General Harrison, grandfather of the President. General Lovell Harrison Rousseau was her brother. In the late War of the Rebellion he left the Senate and returned to Louisville, where he organized the first Kentucky regiment enlisted under the Union flag. After the close of the war he was sent to Congress, being the first Union man sent there from Kentucky after the war, and was then sent to Alaska, where he took down the Russian flag and placed the Stars and Stripes in its place.

De Quincy Rousseau, another brother, was with General Rousseau during all his service in both wars, acting as his aid de camp during the War of the Rebellion. Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, the third brother, was, before the war, a member of the Indiana Legislature. From 1865 to 1869 he acted as United States Minister to Honduras. John A. Rousseau, another brother, was Professor of Mathematics in Transylvania University, Lexington. Mrs. Thickstun is over 70 years old and tries to support herself by sewing.

CLEARING UP DOUBT.

Rights of Liquor Men Under the New Wholesale License Law,

AS DEFINED BY JUDGE WILSON.

Fees Already Paid Not in the Slightest Degree Affected.

POLICE REGULATIONS MUST BE OBEYED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—In response to the request of the grand jury made on Wednesday to Judge Wilson for information regarding the new liquor law, the Judge to-day gave the following decision:

"GENTLEMEN—Your inquiry, communicated to the District Attorney, in regard to the operation of the bill which is commonly called the wholesale license bill, has been considered by me, and I will give you in brief all that I consider necessary to say to you on the subject. As I said when the inquiry was presented, it is one which is very proper for you to make, and one which is for the interest of all who are engaged in the business in selling at wholesale and who receive licenses under the wholesale law. They should know the effect of it and the operation of it. I take it for granted that the greater proportion of those who received licenses desire to know what the law is, and to abide by its provisions. I have no question at all in my own mind, and I speak entirely for myself.

Recently Paid Fees Unaffected.

"I have no doubt that the law passed by the recent Legislature and approved by the Governor referred to and applies, so far as the regulations contained in it are concerned, to those who have recently obtained their licenses. So far, of course, as the amount of the fee to be paid is concerned that was all settled and determined when the fee was paid. That was under the law that existed at that time, and it is not in the slightest degree affected by the law as it now stands.

"But so far as any regulations of the method of conducting the business are concerned—so far as such regulations are contained in the present law—they apply to those persons who received their licenses though under different regulations. Those are in the nature of police regulations, and the licenses were obtained subject to them, and a man who has a license to sell is bound by the law as it now stands, just as he was by law as it existed previous to the passage and approval of the present law. Those regulations determine the manner in which spirituous and brewed liquors can be delivered.

The Lettering of the Wagons.

"The law states that the wagons used for the purpose of delivering any spirituous, malt or brewed liquors or any admixture thereof shall have marked on the sides thereof the name of the licensee and the number of his license in letters and figures of not less than four inches in length. That means that the wagons must show by what is put upon them the names and figures intended to represent that a license was issued to parties to make such sale and delivery.

"The law also provides that it shall not be lawful for any rectifier, compounder, distiller or manufacturer to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, nor any wholesale dealer or storekeeper to sell any spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantities than one quart, and brewed or malt liquors in less quantities than 12 pint bottles, nor shall any brewer sell less than one dozen 12 pint bottles of brewed or malt liquors. He or she or they shall not allow any liquors sold by him, her or them to be drunk upon the premises where sold; nor any place provided by such seller for that purpose.

All Doubt Clearly Removed.

"If there was any doubt before as to the right of a person holding a wholesale license to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises, that doubt is removed by the express provisions of the act. I have gone somewhat into the details of the provisions of the act regulating the manner of sale, not so much because such details were elicited by the inquiry, but because I believed that it is only just for those who are in the business to be made familiar with the terms of the act, so that they may not make any mistake or run any unnecessary risk in the conduct of their business, whereby they might probably, without any evil intent, subject themselves to the penalties of the law.

"The terms of the law containing those regulations are clear, and they do not leave, in my judgment, any room for serious question as to what the provisions, as stated in that language, mean."

HIS DIPLOMA GARNISHEED.

A Yale Student Fails to Get His Sheepskin on Account of a Billiard Bill.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 25.—There is one student in the class of Yale '91, which graduated to-day, who did not receive his diploma. His name is Fitz Daniel Ermentrout, of Reading, Pa., son of the Congressman of that name. He was a member of the law school. Some time ago he contracted a bill amounting to $15 at a billiard room, and, refusing to pay it, the bill was put in the hands of an attorney. Ermentrout was informed that unless the bill was paid on Tuesday legal action would be begun. The lawyer, realizing that delay might give Mr. Ermentrout a chance to secure his degree and leave town, decided to garnishee his diploma. Papers were made out and given to Deputy Sheriff Pond, and this morning, just before the procession started from the campus for Center Church, Pond sought out Prof. Dexter, Secretary of the Corporation, and served the papers upon him.

Ermentrout, all unconscious of the action that had been taken, was an interested spectator at the exercises, and when the students fell in line to go on the stage for their diplomas he joined the others of his class. The students went on the stage in squads, and the President handed to one of the students sheepskins enough for the entire squad. Ermentrout received the bunch for his squad, not having seen them missed the one for himself. He sought out Prof. Dexter, from whom he learned what had become of his diploma. He did not receive the diploma to-day, and will not until he settles the bill for billiards.

HE LOVED HER TOO WELL.

A Young Hollander Prefers Death to Poverty for His Intended Bride.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Rather than marry a woman whom he had not the means to support, S. E. Tas, a handsome young Hollander, committed suicide by drowning. He disappeared last Sun day and early this morning his body was found in the harbor. He came from Amsterdam last November. His father, Elias Tas, is a wealthy fruit importer of that place. Owing to domestic troubles young Tas left home, his father telling him that he need never write to him for assistance. Tas located in Baltimore. He opened a confectionery store, and no man ever tried harder to make a living than the young Hollander. He soon fell in love with Mary Rubenstein, the young woman he employed in the store. She reciprocated his affection, and they were engaged to be married August 3. Both worked hard to make the little business go, but trade fell off, and Tas became despondent.

The night before he disappeared he told Mary that he felt that he would never be able to make a living, and that he could not drag her down to poverty with him. She received a letter the day following his disappearance, in which he bade her goodby, and asked her to remember him as one who loved her devoutly, but who did not subject her to a life of poverty by making her his wife.

CHINESE SMUGGLED IN.

A Big Scandal May Be Developed Among American Consuls in China.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Collector Phelps, of 'Frisco, has good evidence that serious frauds have been committed in several American consulates in the Orient in helping Chinese to gain admission to California. The Collector has furnished the State Department with a specimen of the fraud, which will be investigated. It seems it has been the custom here to admit any Chinese whose certificates bore the Consul's seal that it was correct. This seal was affixed after the Chinese Customs Department had also vouched for the man.

Lately it has been noticed that seals of Consul Leonard, of Shanghai, had been affixed to numbers of certificates that did not bear the Chinese Government signatures. Nothing was thought of this till one Chinese suspected of fraud admitted that he had paid $200 to the American Consulate in Shanghai to secure his papers. Then search was made, and 15 similar certificates without Chinese indorsement were found on file.

REFORM REPUBLICANS

JOIN TOGETHER FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURIFYING THE PARTY.

An Organization Formed in the Quaker City Which Is Expected to Spread All Over the State—The Methods Not Yet Clearly Defined.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The Citizens' Republican Association came into being to-day when 35 well-known citizens met at the rooms of the Pennsylvania Club, 1423 Walnut street, for the purpose of forming into a permanent organization that which has been informally discussed for several months. At 4 o'clock, Colonel George H. North, as Chairman, called the meeting to order and stated that in pursuance of a call issued several days ago and signed by about 30 prominent business and professional men they were met to form an organization, the principles of which would be to advocate and disseminate the principles of the Republican party; to co-operate in the nomination and election of men of character and well-known integrity to public office as representatives of the Republican party.

The Committee on By-Laws and Constitution reported through their chairman, Charles W. Huey, and the business of the meeting immediately began. Lawrence E. Griffith was elected Secretary, and a committee composed of the following gentlemen was appointed to make nominations to the other offices of the association: Charles Darrach, Winthrop Smith, Henry F. Wens, J. Levering Jones, Dale Benson and William C. Wilson. The organization will be perfected at a meeting to be held next Thursday. It is proposed to have a central body composed of 25 members, and when any one ward has 50 members those members are at liberty to form a ward organization and to elect two additional members to the Central Executive Committee. In that way the committee will in the end number 91.

The organization is as yet not in a position to give any very definite statement of the methods it proposes using in its effort to secure honest politics, or whether it will bolt the ticket in case of a bad nomination or turn down the leaders who made the nomination does not yet appear. The first principle of the new organization, however, appears to be to begin with the leaders. The organization is expected ultimately to extend through the entire State, though until additional strength is gathered it will confine itself to the city.

A BRAND NEW PARTY.

It Is Organized as a Secret Society With the Title of American Eagles.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PUNXSUTAWNEY, June 25.—A new political organization has originated in Big Run, and the first assembly, to be known as "Read Lodge No. 1, American Eagles," will be instituted in that place to-night. The American Eagles are to constitute a separate political party, and in order to be eligible to membership a man must renounce all allegiance to the old political organizations, and must pledge himself to support the new party with his ballot.

The questions asked candidates, in which they must acquiesce before they would become members, are but three, the last one being: "Would you be in favor of nominating farmers, business men and laboring men to make laws and hold public office, who are not able to spend any time or any money to canvas the town, living on their own homes and competent?" The applicant is then given to understand that the principal objects of the organization are: First, to stop or restrict foreign immigration; second, to prohibit aliens from acquiring titles to lands in the United States; third, to limit the number of acres that any corporation or individual shall own in the United States; fourth, to adopt some means of preventing the use of money for electioneering purposes, and fifth, that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor.

A CHAIRMANSHIP CANDIDATE.

Fayette and Westmoreland Start a Boom for James S. Beacom.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SCOTTDALE, June 25.—Hon. James S. Beacom, who was County Chairman when Westmoreland joined the Republican column and the whole ticket was elected, has been urged to allow his name to be used for the State Chairmanship of the Republican party. He has not yet decided to be a candidate, but the little boom which originated ten days ago, is going right along. Fayette and Westmoreland are determined to have a western man, and have about decided that that man must be Beacom.

A delegate to the State Convention said to-day that Beacom would be the man to infuse life into the young element that has rather made up its mind to have a voice in the affairs of both counties, and if Beacom did not positively decline to be a candidate they were going to work for him.

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING.

National League Clubs Being Formed All Over the Empire State.

BUFFALO, June 25.—Hon. T. E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, National Organizer of the National Republican League; Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York, Secretary of the National Republican League, and other prominent Republicans held a meeting here to-day.

They are on a tour of the State to organize Republican clubs. Similar meetings have been held in Albany, Syracuse and Rochester. Plans, they stated, have been perfected for a thorough club organization in every town in the State of New York. The work will be rushed in all parts of the United States.

A HEARTLESS BRIDEGROOM.

He Deserts the Bride He Married a Few Minutes After She Was Divorced.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, June 25.—A tall, thin woman with blonde hair was among Superintendent Campbell's early visitors at police headquarters, in Brooklyn, to-day. Her name, she said, was Mrs. Mattie S. Bostion, and the bridegroom, who had cast her adrift in a strange city, was Jerome Bostion. They were married a few minutes after she had obtained a divorce from her first husband, George A. French. Her acquaintance with Mr. Bostion had extended over a few weeks only, but he was such a smart talker, and so plausible withal, that she implicitly credited his representations that he had a solid business standing in the shoe trade, and several thousand dollars.

A few hours after her marriage they started East. On the way Mrs. Bostion parted with her pocketbook, containing $125, her husband representing that he had locked up his money by mistake in his trunk. Mrs. Bostion was rather surprised that the honeymoon was to be spent in the rather unpretentious St. Clair hotel in Brooklyn, instead of in one of the big hotels in this city, the gorgeousness of which her husband had pictured to her on their way hither. Matters drifted along rather cheerlessly for the bride until Sunday last, when she perceived that she had been duped. Tuesday Mr. Bostion disappeared.

A SARATOGA ELOPEMENT.

The Would-Be Bridegroom Brought to Time at a Revolver's Point.

SARATOGA, June 25.—Maud Barnett, daughter of Reuben Barnett, of Saratoga Springs, eloped to-day with Frank E. Andrews, of Albany. Miss Barnett is about 18 years old. Andrews is a drummer for a wholesale wine firm in Albany. It is said that he has been married twice, and that his second wife is now living.

The couple were traced by telegraph and followed by the girl's 22-year-old brother. He overtook the pair at Whitehall this morning, and compelled Andrews to return with him at the point of a revolver. The father of the girl was at the depot when the train arrived this evening, and was barely prevented from shooting the drummer. Andrews is now in jail.

TRADE OF THE LAKES

To Be Soon Inquired Into by a Floating Committee of Congress.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SHIP CANAL

Is Suggested as a Good Thing for the Committee to Look Into.

A VERY ELABORATE TRIP MAPPED OUT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH].

WASHINGTON, June 25.—On July 10 a party composed of Senators and Representatives who are, or expect to be, members of the Commerce Committee of the Senate and the River and Harbor Committee of the House will leave Cleveland for a tour of the great lakes. The gentlemen in most cases will be accompanied by their wives, and for the entire trip the party will be the guests of Senator McMillan and Representative Stephenson, of Michigan. Members of committees of both Houses have often expressed a desire to be personally acquainted with the commerce and localities for the benefit of which public money is annually asked and given, and some of them have at times intimated that Congress should in some way provide opportunities for personal inspections of this kind.

The Michigan Congressmen have not depended upon Congress, however, but cheerfully assume the expense of making known to the members of the committee that from the annual river and harbor bill the importance and necessities of the vessel interests of the lakes and the improvements at present needed by the important route from the East to the Northwest.

The Route of the Trip.

The company will leave Cleveland on the revenue steamer Fessenden and cross Lake Erie and ascend the Detroit river by daylight. After 12 hours in Detroit, where they will be elaborately entertained by the city, the party will go by regular boat northward to Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth and the various cities on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Visits will be made to the copper and iron mines of the upper peninsula region and among the Government works that will be inspected, both going and returning, are the Lime Kiln channel in the Detroit river, the Government canal connecting the river and Lake St. Clair, the breakwater of refuge at Sand Beach, and the Hay lake channel of the St. Mary's river and the famous locks and ship canal at Sault St. Marie, the largest in the world, and through which passes each year, according to official reports of the Chief of Engineers, a greater amount of tonnage than enters the port of Liverpool in the same length of time.

Enormous as are the present locks of this great canal, they are already inadequate to the demands of the commerce, and preparations are being made to enlarge them and construct a new one. The Secretary of War will recommend liberal appropriations next year for this system of waterways, and the visiting committeemen will, after a personal inspection, be better able to act advisedly on his recommendations.

The Government's Free Canal.

Congress last year provided for the purchase of the canal across Keemenawa Point in Lake Superior and making it free to commerce, and the Floating Investigating Committee will probably take time to look over the new purchase and determine for themselves what legislation is necessary to make the short cut through Lake Superior of the utmost practical advantage to vesselmen.

Senators Fry and Gorman are among the Eastern men who are expected to make the lake trip. They have been members of the Commerce Committee for years, but have never personally visited the localities for which they annually appropriate money; indeed have seldom traveled in the Northwest for any purpose. Extensive preparations are being made by the citizens of the towns to be visited to extend a cordial welcome to the statesmen. The entire trip will be devoid of political significance. The party will return to Cleveland about the 23d inst.

It has been suggested that this would be an eminently proper occasion for the persons interested in the Pennsylvania ship canal to bring that work to the attention of those who could advance the project.

AGENT THOMPSON BOUNCED.

He Was Altogether Too Industrious Collector of Statistics on Manufactures.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Census Office has at last, after suffering long and patiently, got rid of David S. Thompson, the special agent who has been making a most remarkable record as a collector of industrial statistics for the city of Philadelphia. As soon as the work of collecting statistics bearing upon the subject of Philadelphia's manufactures was placed in the hands of Mr. Thompson he conceived the idea that his mission on earth was to prove that this city had a larger number of manufacturing establishments and more money invested in industrial enterprises than any other city in the world. Rag picking is an industrial pursuit, according to Special Agent Thompson's way of thinking.

In furtherance of his booming plans, he actually entered upon his schedule as one of the industries of Philadelphia, the Government Mint, and reported as the output of the institution the number of dollars coined each year. Another important industrial enterprise that claimed the ardent special agent's attention is a popular crematory, at which during the few years since the burning of bodies became somewhat fashionable, the value of the ashes from a sentimental as well as a purely commercial standpoint were carefully estimated by Mr. Thompson.

SECRETARY FOSTER RETURNS

To Attend an Important Financial Meeting of the President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Foster returned to Washington this afternoon from a week's visit to Ohio for the purpose of attending a Cabinet meeting, which is expected to be of more than usual interest, tomorrow. The question of further coinage of the silver dollar will be the principal topic of discussion. The Secretary of the Treasury has, under the law, discretionary powers to determine whether the coinage shall be continued or not after the 1st of July. The Secretary has made efforts to secure the opinions of prominent persons on the subject, and these he will lay before the Cabinet for its use.

There are other matters of financial interest that it is expected will engage the attention of the President and his advisors before the President again leaves Washington.

REFUND ON HAT TRIMMING.

A Denial That the Government Is Seeking to Effect a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Acting Secretary Spaulding said this afternoon that the report telegraphed from Chicago that arrangements are being made to compromise for $5,000,000 the claims against the Government for excess of duties collected on hat material is incorrect. He said the only possible foundation for such a report was the consideration by the department of a proposition to have the Board of General Appraisers determine the class of materials entitled to refund under the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

No such reference, however, was made. Efforts have been made to agree upon a list of articles entitled to refund under that decision, but so far without success.

FUTURE MILITARY HEROES.

Six Keystone State Youths Successful Candidates for West Point.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—As a result of the recent examinations at West Point, 80 out of a total of 141 applicants have been admitted to the United States Military Academy to form the new class. Other cadets who have been turned back from last year's class who are to join the new class in September will probably swell the total membership to 110.

Among the candidates admitted are the following from Pennsylvania: C. E. Hawkins, E. J. Newbaker, A. P. J. Charra, Paul Reisinger (alternate), E. P. Siveter, H. H. Stout, J. G. Whitesides.

Going Up Higher.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathbone to-day handed to the Postmaster General his resignation, to take effect June 28. On July 1 Mr. Rathbone will be appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

BASEBALL HARMONY.

President—"We are the best of friends."
Manager—"'Deed we are."

FIGHTING CHILEANS.

ADMIRAL REPORT FROM ADMIRAL M'CANN ON RECENT OPERATIONS.

Nothing of Great Importance Going on There at Present—The Naval Strength of Both Factions Is Not Very Great—Valparaiso Safe From Attack.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Navy Department received a report from Admiral McCann, on his flagship, the Baltimore, dated Valparaiso, Chile, May 25, as follows:

"There have been no military or naval operations of importance in the Northern Provinces recently. Admiral Hotham, who keeps himself well informed concerning events by his cruisers moving up and down the coast, writing from Coquimbo on the 13th inst., informed me that all the revolutionary squadrons had gone north from Caldera, and that only 700 or 800 men were left to garrison Caldera and Copiapo; that the Huascar had grounded in Caldera Bay during the night, but had succeeded in getting afloat again.

"Since the loss of the Blanco Encalada most of the insurgent forces are concentrating about the ultimate ports. The only efficient vessels remaining to the insurgents are the Huascar, the Esmeralda and the Almirante Cochrane. The remainder is made up of a few old gunboats and armed transports, the broken down and worn out remains of the Chilean navy. There is, therefore, little or no probability of a demonstration by water against Valparaiso or other Southern ports by the revolutionary fleet, as I have previously reported to the department; but, on the contrary, the Government torpedo cruisers Almirante Lynch and Almirante Condel and the armed transport Imperial keep the insurgent vessels in motion, and the nitrate ports are in a constant state of alarm by threatening attacks.

"Early on the morning of the 17th day of May the Condel appeared off this port, overhauled a vessel in the offing and cruised about for some time, when the Almirante Cochrane, which had returned to the anchorage after cruising outside all night, got up steam and went in pursuit soon after which the Condel appeared off Pisagua, where two gunboats also joined in the pursuit. Again, on the 19th, the Imperial appeared off this port just before dark and opened a rapid fire. The object of the firing could not be discovered, as no other vessels were in sight in the offing. The Cochrane and the gunboat O'Higgins stood out toward the Imperial, after which firing was again heard until a late hour, but with what results could not be learned.

"Just before these vessels went in pursuit of the Imperial, about 6:15 P. M., one of their torpedo launches between the O'Higgins and this ship, but nearer the former, was accidentally blown up by its own torpedo, and sank immediately, drowning two and mortally wounding four of her crew of eight men. One of the dead bodies was brought alongside the Baltimore in a gig and was soon after sent on shore.

"The Condel attacked Taltal on the 21st, burning the Government building and the Custom House. On the 23d the Cochrane, Magellanes, Amazones and a small collier left Iquique and stood to the southward to protect that locality. The speed of the Condel and Imperial is such