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, JULY 3, 1891. THREE CENTS.

ASSAULT ON BLAINE.

Lurid Utterances of the New York Organ of the Harrison Regime.

ONE SENSELESS CHARGE.

An Allegation That the Present Sickness of the Secretary Is Only for Diplomacy.

TRYING TO STEAL HIS THUNDER.

The President Given the Credit for Reciprocity and All Other Work of the State Department.

ATTACK ON THE MAINE MAN'S FRIENDS.

A Statement Made That Alger Is Slated for Second Place in 1892 and the Entire Cabinet Already Arranged.

THE PREMIER AFRAID OF THE NEXT CONGRESS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—To-night Colonel Elliott F. Shepard's *Mail and Express*, known as the New York organ of the Harrison administration, published two columns under a Bar Harbor date, of which the following is a sample:

Bar Harbor seems to be the storm center for political rumors. When the sky is overcast Mr. Blaine is sick and dying. When the sun is out Mr. Blaine is tripping over the mountains as gaily as a schoolboy, "with his shining morning face." When Mr. Blaine has gout Stephen B. Elkins takes off his boot, lends him one of his own legs, and says it is all a lie, and that Mr. Blaine is just as well as himself.

While Mr. Blaine rests President Harrison shows his patient continuance in well-doing, his unrivaled industry and his clear head and strong nerve by performing all the leading functions of the office of Secretary of State, besides the other functions which particularly belong to him as Chief Magistrate of this great Union.

Giving All the Credit to Harrison.

He conducted the Bering Sea correspondence, which ended so happily for American diplomacy; he conducted the copyright correspondence, which ended so happily in his yesterday's proclamation; he conducts the Chinese correspondence, which is very laborious, inasmuch as the Chinese use the cable so much, and the difficulty of getting a correct, authorized translation is so great, and he conducts the reciprocity correspondence with the South and Central American States, besides a vast amount of other diplomatic business.

If Mr. Blaine is so remarkably well as Governor Alger, Thomas C. Platt and Stephen B. Elkins make him out, it seems a little remarkable that the rest and refreshment which he enjoyed at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Damrosch, in New York, should not have sufficiently thoroughly recuperated him to enable him to go to Washington for consultation with the President, from whom he had been separated just one month by the President's overland trip. But it seems that the President's return to the capital operated, like pneumatic pressure in a popgun upon Mr. Blaine, and sent him flying northward to Bar Harbor from New York instead of operating upon him like a magnet to draw him southward to Washington.

Plans of the Plumed Knight's Friends.

It is very well known that the friends above named and also General James S. Clarkson, Hon. B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, Chairman of the Blaine National Committee of 1884, which led the party to defeat; General J. M. Varnum, of New York; Hon. Michael H. De Young, of San Francisco; Senator Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France; Hon. Charles Emory Smith, United States Minister to St. Petersburg; Hon. William Walter Phelps, United States Minister to Berlin, and some others have decreed that Mr. Blaine shall be nominated in 1892 by the Republicans for President, and that he shall not withdraw nor decline the nomination, but that he shall be at liberty to stay in Bar Harbor and not write a letter or make a speech during the whole campaign, and they will see that he is elected as President.

Then, if Mr. Blaine's health should continue poor, they will relieve him of the necessity of discharging any of the duties of the office of President and perform them all themselves. And, if Mr. Blaine's health should not prove adequate for endurance during the whole four years of the Presidential term, it would only be another case of the devolving of the Presidency upon the Vice President, and General Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, is picked out as that man.

The Ticket and the Cabinet.

The ticket substantially agreed upon by this body is Blaine and Alger, and there would necessarily follow this the making of Hon. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. M. H. DeYoung, of California, Secretary of Agriculture, with the renewals of the terms of office to the foreign Ministers named above, unless they should elect to come home sooner for the purpose of taking an active hand in the campaign, with the view of still further bettering their situation under the new administration.

Indeed, it is thought at Bar Harbor that Hon. Charles Emory Smith has already returned from Russia without the expectation of going back. It is known that he is very anxious to get back to New York City, and there are three or four newspaper deals talked of having that contingency in view. If the New York *Recorder* had not so unexpectedly and suddenly come out as a strong Blaine organ, it was rather in contemplation to purchase that paper or to start a new one to be under the editorial management of Charles Emory Smith and James S. Clarkson.

But the *Recorder* vigorously opposes the establishment of any competitor, and summons to its support all this Blaine element, so that it may result in Mr. Smith's renewing his connection with the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. Clarkson is in Europe studying the possibility of starting a newspaper in New York City, to be given away and to draw its only income from advertising.

The President to Bear the Burden.

A very shrewd Republican politician, who does not live more than 1,000 miles from Bar Harbor, recently reviewed the situation somewhat to the following effect: "The next House of Representatives will be overwhelmingly opposed to Harrison. It is made up of all the 'cats and dogs' in creation. Every unheard of fag-end of crankism will make its appearance in that House. They will try to repeal the pension laws; they will try to abolish the tariff; they will try to repudiate the national debt, and will try all other kinds of sky-rocket and undermining things, of which the country will soon see the absurdity and will become heartily sick, for President Harrison, with his hardheaded common sense, will prick their bubbles one after another, and thus incur their enmity. None of them will fall upon Mr. Blaine, because he will continue too diplomatically sick to assume any responsibility for anything, so that Mr. Harrison will have to bear all the brunt of all his failures, if any, while Mr. Blaine will get all the credit of all his successes, because his friends will most vigorously give out that each administrative success is due entirely to Mr. Blaine's prescience and statesmanship."

Some of Mr. Blaine's friends advise him to retire from the office of Secretary of State, in order to free his skirts entirely from all responsibility, different muddles and catastrophes that are expected to occur through the perversity of this queer, motley Congress; and, at times, when his own ill-health dispirits him, he is inclined to follow this advice. Others advise him, by all means, to retain office, because in this way he can best keep himself in the public eye and gather up all the elements of popularity; while on account of his not fulfilling the duties of his office, he can avoid the odium of any blunders that may be made, and when Mr. Blaine is feeling well he inclines to continue as Secretary of State.

LIVING ON LIQUIDS.

SECRETARY BLAINE IS STILL IN A VERY FEEBLE CONDITION.

Closely Confined to His Room With Scarcely Any Appetite—Mrs. Blaine's Close and Tender Care of the Secretary—At His Bedside Almost Continuously.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BAR HARBOR, July 2.—To-day Mr. Blaine is reported to be better. Senator and Mrs. Hale called on the family. Mr. Blaine has taken nothing but liquid food for two weeks past, and his appetite has been very poor. He has taken his daily drive between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. every day since his arrival up to last Monday, when he began to feel weaker and was not able to leave his room. Although the air here is, in the earlier half of the day, foggy and misty, the doctors declare it to be just bracing and salty enough to effect his cure. He is happy here. Bar Harbor is the one spot where he can throw aside all cares and give himself up to entire rest. He consumes a great deal of milk, buttermilk and cream. A vapor bath has been added to the house, and when strong enough to experience the shock, he indulges in the soft, warm shower and cooling process, and feels much invigorated.

Mr. Blaine reads a great deal. All the big dailies, weeklies and monthlies are brought to him. When he is unable to read Mrs. Blaine reads for him. She is an excellent reader, having a clear, well modulated voice, with just enough of the feminine sweetness to woo him to sleep, and enough of the masculine to argue with him on important issues if he feels in the mood. He can bear no other person at his bedside, and it is well for him that Mrs. Blaine is blessed with an extremely strong constitution and an unusually rugged frame.

She rises at 7 A. M., takes a long two-mile walk, breakfasts on porridge and cream, toast and coffee, opens, reads and answers all of the Secretary's letters, then sets about the task of unraveling the happenings of the great world without. After dinner she takes a short nap and perhaps a glass of wine with a few crackers. In the afternoon the family drive out for three or four hours if Mr. Blaine is well enough to go. If not Mrs. Blaine drives an hour and then returns to take up her watch at his side.

A new music room has been added to Stanwood. The architectural design is both costly and elegant. Mr. Walter Damrosch will dispense the hospitalities of the household from the charming apartment if the health of the master of the house keeps better. It was the intention to entertain profusely this season. Miss Hattie is now quite a young lady and an acknowledged belle, but, of course, their plans have been somewhat frustrated by the sudden illness of Mr. Blaine.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Kansas Alliance Lecturers to Preach Upon the Sub-Treasury Scheme.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TOPEKA, KAN., July 2.—The Alliance Congressional lecturers adjourned their session here to-day, after deciding to hold institutes for the education of their county lecturers and bring the features of the sub-Treasury plan before the people. These institutes will be after the plan of those held now during the summer months by the public school teachers all over the country, and note the beginning of the "educational campaign." As soon as the Congressional lecturers return home they will call the county lecturers together for a two days' session and give them the proper instructions. The county lecturers will then return to their homes and call the sub-alliance lecturers together for instructions. It is the intention to have all the institutes in the State held during the months of July and August. There are in this State 3,000 Alliance lecturers. The sub-Treasury scheme will be discussed through the reform newspapers.

S. M. Schott, of McPherson, the Assistant State Lecturer and the man who refused the nomination which Jerry Simpson accepted, will prepare the matter for the press on the sub-Treasury plan. It was found that there had been considerable opposition manifested to the scheme. State Lecturer Prather declared this afternoon that if it was found after a careful discussion that a majority of the Alliance in the State opposed the sub-Treasury scheme it would be dropped.

MILLS OR SPRINGER FOR SPEAKER.

Carlisle's Wing of the Democracy Said to Favor Morrison for President.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, will soon start his campaign for the Speakership aggressively on a Western platform as opposed to the conservative notions of the Eastern Democracy. He is to make a speech in Mississippi within two or three weeks, and he will be in the fight with his Western and Southern following until it is clearly shown that he cannot get a majority of the caucus. In that contingency there will be a chance for Springer to fall heir to Mills' strength, for the Texas free trader will not permit the prize to go to Crisp, McMillin or any other Southern man.

In view of these possibilities, some of the Western Democrats are talking of healing the breach between Springer and Morrison. The latter has still a strong influence with Democratic Congressmen, and he can do his fellow Illinoisan a great deal of good if he starts in to mold the Mills dough into Springer cake. Springer's friends, however, will be expected to do what they can toward shaping Presidential sentiment for Morrison, who is said to be a candidate of the Carlisle wing of the tariff reformers.

PATTISON WILL SPEAK.

The Governor Accepts an Invitation to Address the Alliance at Mt. Gretna.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 2.—Governor Pattison, in response to a request made by several prominent members of the Farmers' Alliance of this State, has consented to deliver an address at Mt. Gretna on August 18, the third day of the annual encampment.

TROUBLE AT NAVASSA.

The Man-of-War Kearsarge Returns From the Island After Restoring Peace.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The United States man-of-war Kearsarge arrived here to-day and went to the navy yard. Her last service was at Navassa, where for the eight weeks prior to June 20 she maintained a sort of peace between the representatives of the Navassa Phosphate Company and about 130 of the company's laborers, who were on a strike. Navassa is a rock less than two miles long, and not a mile wide. The company contracts with its laborers for a period of 15 months. There were about 200 laborers on the island, in charge of 17 white men, when the Kearsarge was there.

In April last the Kearsarge was ordered to stop at Navassa on her way from Haiti, to investigate the complaint of one of the laborers, named Carter, who had written to President Harrison that he was ill used.

A law of Congress has declared that Navassa shall be under maritime law. This makes its government similar to that of a ship, and the Superintendent is the captain. When the Kearsarge stopped at Navassa the strikers were threatening their officers with violence, and declaring that they would repeat the uprising of 1889, when five white men were killed. The strikers were sent home to Baltimore by the company on June 20.

A MYSTERY OF CRIME.

THE STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A GIRL PROBABLY EXPLAINED.

A Woman's Corpse Dug Up in a Cemetery the Clew—Her Coffin Used by Assassins to Hide the Body of the Murdered Girl.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FLINT, MICH., July 2.—A remarkable story that is now exciting the police of this city and the people of Richfield and Otisville brings up the disappearance of Nellie Snover, last seen alive in December. If the police can substantiate their theory it will show a most unique method in the hiding of crime. On December 8 last Nellie Snover, who worked for a farmer, was left in the kitchen alone, so the farmer and his wife say, and when they returned the girl was gone. They did not give the alarm until the next day. For weeks the officers searched for clews. The night she disappeared an Otisville boy saw three men take a sack into the cemetery just after dark and an hour later saw them reappear without the sack. This was given as a clew at the time, but nothing was thought of it.

To-day Undertaker Kingsley began digging for a monument over a grave made December 5. Two feet from the surface he came upon the skeleton of a woman. Its long gray hair proclaimed it as an elderly woman and the condition of the bones showed that it must have been buried for years. How did it come within two feet of the surface of a new grave? The officers were called and began a search of the yard, now overgrown with grass. They found an old sack that had been soaked with blood. Then the boy's story and Nellie's disappearance came to mind. They saw through the whole case. Nellie Snover's murderers—everybody believed her murdered—had taken the body to the cemetery, found an occupied coffin either in an old tomb, where some coffins have remained for years, or dug it out of a grave, and dumping out the occupant placed Nellie's body therein. To remove all traces they buried the old cadaver in the new made grave, where marks of the digging would not be noticed.

This is the hypothesis on which they worked and this is believed by nine-tenths of the people. The boy's story, the finding of the old body in the new grave and the bag are all features apparently unexplained under other conditions. Richfield officers claim to have additional clews to the mystery, but are keeping them to themselves.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Colonel Magee and Miss Jennie Martin Appointed Inspectors of the Schools.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 2.—The Soldiers' Orphan Commission at its meeting in this city to-day elected Colonel Frank J. Magee, of the Eighth Regiment National Guard, the male inspector of the schools. It was admitted by a number of members of the commission that the inspections have not been as thorough as desired, and in order to secure better results a resolution was adopted requiring the inspectors to visit each school at least once a month. The appointment of a successor to ex-Senator Greer, of Butler, was due to the fact that he desired to be relieved of the position of inspector because of his legal and other duties. Miss Jennie Martin, of Dayton, Armstrong county, was re-elected inspector of the female pupils in the several schools.

There are about 800 pupils in the soldiers' orphan schools, and these last year cost the State $139.70 each. One of the members of the commission suggested that as the number of soldiers' orphans had largely decreased, some retrenchment be made in expenses, but Governor Pattison discouraged any curtailment. Governor Pattison reappointed all the standing committees. The assignment of teachers was left to a committee.

FOUR ELECTRICAL DEATHS.

Warden Brown Preparing for Them, but He Expects Some Legal Interference.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—Warden Brown, of Sing Sing, is all ready to execute the four murderers confined there, who are condemned to die by electricity during the week beginning after midnight next Sunday. There have been so many stays of execution that he says he has made no final arrangements, as he rather expects to be stopped by a legal paper before he turns the electricity into the death chair. He has no more definite reasons for expecting obstructions this time, however, than the mere fact that the hand of the law has been stopped so often before in the case of these men. So he has issued his invitations to those whom he has selected as witnesses of the executions, and has had final tests of the dynamo made, and is now awaiting developments. He has not yet decided the day upon which the men will be executed, or the order in which they will go to the chair.

Warden Brown is determined to follow the provisions of the electric death law to the letter, as regards the matter of secrecy. He will give no information whatever to the newspapers, he says, and will make things uncomfortably warm for prison employes who speak of it to reporters.

AN ADVANCE ON BROOMS.

The Western Manufacturers Organize, and Make a Raise of 25 Cents.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, July 2.—The broom manufacturers of the country held a meeting here to-day, with representatives present from the factories at Amsterdam, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Moundsville, W. Va.; Urbana and Columbus, O.; Evansville, Indianapolis and Chicago. The firms represented furnish 90 per cent of the brooms manufactured west of the Alleghenies. It was decided to organize, and the Western Broom Manufacturers' Association was formed, with D. S. Perry, of Urbana, as President, and H. C. Bair, of Pittsburg, Secretary.

Broom corn has been advancing for several months, and an advance in brooms becomes a necessity. The Eastern manufacturers advanced the price of brooms 25 cents on May 18, and several of the Western manufacturers have already done the same. It was decided that all manufacturers represented make an advance of 25 cents, to take effect at once.

HE SECURED HIS SHARE.

A Stock Broker Sues For and Is Awarded a Division of Stock Profits.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Superior Court general term to-day affirmed a judgment for $1,436 67 obtained by Clarence A. Parsons against Charles Robinson for breach of contract. Parsons agreed to watch the stock market for Robinson and let him know when there was a good thing. They were to divide the profits. Parsons on October 5, 1886, told Robinson to buy 500 reorganization trust certificates of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and he did so. The investment was profitable, but Robinson refused to divide.

Judge Gildersleeve, writing the general term opinion, says: "Reliable information as to facts upon which the future price of a stock will depend is a sufficient consideration to uphold a contract in relation to such stock."

BALMACEDA'S TROOPS FLY.

A Dispatch From Chile That Indicates a Great Insurgent Victory.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The following cable dispatch was received this evening from Iquique by Richard L. Trumbull, agent of the Congress Government, now in this city:

"The troops of the Dictator (Balmaceda) fled at the approach of our forces.

"SECRETARY OF CONGRESS."

Mr. Trumbull said that Hutsco was a seaport town north of Coquimbo. This dispatch showed that Balmaceda could not count on the support of his soldiers, as his forces vastly outnumbered those of the Congress party. The dispatch was very significant, as the reports of the last few days were to the effect that a great battle was expected at Coquimbo.

ANOTHER LAKE LOOSE.

Settlers in the San Joaquin Valley Driven Out by Water.

TULARE LAKE BURSTS ITS BONDS.

The Sweep of Waters in the Colorado Desert Still Continues.

EARTHQUAKES SAID TO HAVE CAUSED IT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—This promises to be the year of wonders in California. First came the Colorado Desert dry lake transformed, in a few days, into a great lake 30 miles long by 12 miles wide, and now it is learned that settlers on the shore of Tulare Lake, in the heart of the great San Joaquin Valley, have been driven from their homes by the sudden and unprecedented rise of the waters. Tulare is the largest fresh water lake in California and is noted for shallowness and for its enormous supply of fish. Its shore are fringed with tules, or strong reeds, on which hang millions of fresh water mussels. Thrifty ranchers turn their hogs into these tulefields and swine grow fat on the mussels. The bacon is a trifle rank, but it probably costs less than any bacon produced in this country.

Tulare Lake is now about 25 miles long and 20 miles wide. Within 15 years it has shrunk from more than half, and the dry bed exposed has been converted into some of the richest farming land in the State. The settlers have followed the receding waters closely, although Indians have always warned them that the flood would come some day and sweep them away.

Indians Shun the Place.

It is a curious fact that none of these ranchers along the lake shore could get an Indian to work on his land. Tule Indians have a tradition that many years ago the big lake shrank, so that very little water remained. Indians built huts along the shore and caught many fish. Suddenly, without any warning, a flood came, which wiped out the villages and drowned many women and children. The survivors escaped to the foot hills, and no member of the tribe has ever returned to the land that proved so treacherous to their forefathers.

The Indians cannot locate the date of this flood, but they have predicted it would be repeated and their prophesy is now fulfilled. Within a few weeks both Kern and Tule rivers, that empty into the lake, have been running bank full, as well as all the other streams. They are fed by snow water from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the snowfall last winter was the heaviest ever known. As the ground in the valley was soaked also by excessive rain in the late spring, Tulare Lake received the benefit.

The Sweep of the Flood.

It is estimated that within a fortnight its waters have risen ten feet, while the lake has spread at least ten miles in area. This has brought it far beyond the boundaries of ten years ago and has played havoc with the new ranchers on the shore. Several ranch houses in the mouth of the Tule river have been carried away and many narrow escapes of farmers are reported. It is estimated that enough water has come down in Tulare Lake to have irrigated the whole San Joaquin Valley if it could have been saved.

The Southern Pacific Company sent out to-day from Yuma an engineering party to investigate the appearance of the large body of water in "dry lake," southwest of Salton. The latest information from Yuma is that the waters have not only flowed along the old channel into what is called the "sink," but have broken out a little north of the point where they usually overflow—that is, nearer to Yuma. Every year there is a flow of water in the "sink," which travels along the old channel and then gradually evaporates and subsides as the year progresses and the waters of the Colorado river fall.

Theory of the Engineers.

The theory of the Southern Pacific engineers is that the water from the "sink" has percolated through the ground under the clay ridge, and so has filled up old dry lake. The stream running into old dry lake pours in at the rate of about 4½ miles an hour, and it is to determine the source of this stream that the engineering party started on a trip of discovery to-day. On the east side of the "sink" the company's tracks have the additional natural protection of one of the highest sand mounds in the States. It extends almost parallel to the track for many miles up to Clay Ridge from Cactus.

The water around Salton is now within 2,000 feet of the main track. It came in 200 feet in two hours yesterday. If it continues to come in as it has been doing it will wash out the Southern Pacific track in three days. The Indians are badly scared, and all the desert Indians have fled to the hills. A week ago a medicine man came to Banning reservation and told the Indians that the Messiah said there would be a big flood by July 4; that all the whites will be swept away and only Indians saved. He said that all who worked up to July 4 would not have time to get away.

Old residents of Salton say that while the water is higher than ever known before, the desert lake is not a new thing and the phenomenon has occurred frequently, but from the fact that the desert is uninhabited, and no one ever ventured across, it has not been noticed.

A Hunter's Earthquake Story.

A dispatch from San Jose says that a hunter, who has returned to that place from the scene of the flood, declares that it is the result of an earthquake. Two terrific earthquakes shook all Southern California last Monday morning. With some Yuma Indians the hunter referred to had been hunting on the east range of mountains. On the night of the earthquake the party camped in a canyon midway between Salton and the shores of the Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles distant from either. The earthquake was felt with fearful distinctness in the mountains.

As soon as the quaking had ceased other sounds were distinguished that continued several seconds. Chief among these were the crashing of rocks as they were dashed to the bottom of the gorge from the adjacent mountain sides, and a peculiar straining sound as if the mountains themselves were being rent in twain. The canyon where the camp was pitched was a very dry place on Saturday evening, but one hour after the earthquake water appeared everywhere on the ground as if a heavy rainfall had occurred. The water, however, had a brackish taste, showing that it could not have come from the clouds.

The Pacific Ocean Flowing In.

All along the route toward Salton, which the party reached about midnight, were indications of a violent upheaval, and pools of water were seen in many places that before were known to be dry springs. At Salton a panic prevailed. When the party reached there the great desert had been early entirely flooded since that morning.

The party were convinced that the water now steadily covering the low plain came from the Pacific Ocean through some gigantic opening in the coast range of mountains created by the earthquake of Sunday night.

An Explanation by Major Powell.

A dispatch from Washington says: Major John Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, smiled when he was asked how he accounted for the sudden transformation of the Colorado desert into a great lake. The Colorado river, Major Powell said, has simply overflowed the dam it has built and was pouring some, or perhaps all, of its water to the north of the dam, instead of to the south. Like all rivers with deltas, the Colorado was constantly shifting at its mouths, cutting channels here and there, and, Major Powell believed, it had now cut a new channel, and this time into the desert.

It was possible that it had actually changed its main channel and would permanently flow into Death Valley, but Major Powell thought it was only a temporary overflow. If it was a permanent change, he added, the dam built by the Colorado might in time wash away and the Gulf of California resume its old proportions. If it was temporary, when the overflow ceased evaporation would quickly make the lake a desert again, for in that dry climate it would go on at the rate of 100 inches a year.

A CHURCH DISPUTE SETTLED.

The Dubs Faction in the Illinois Evangelical Row Gets an Injunction.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Judge Blanchard to-day gave his decision in the Evangelical Church case, granting an injunction to the Bishop Dubs faction. The case grew out of the split in the Evangelical Church conference over a year ago. The Esher faction seceded from the conference and elected a new Board of Directors and installed Rev. Albert Woehr pastor. Rev. Philip Seann, who had a large following in the congregation, was ejected from his church, but rented another building, where he and his followers have held services ever since.

An injunction was prayed for, and, after a tedious and hard fight in the Circuit Court, the Dubs faction won.

A DIPLOMATIC SECRET.

THE REAL REASON FOR BLAIR'S RECALL FROM CHINA.

Business Plans Had Far More to Do With the Matter Than the Ex-Senator's Opposition to the Mongolian Immigration—A New Phase of the Case.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Although the sudden recall of Senator Blair while on his way to China to take up his duties as American Minister caused considerable comment here at the time, he had almost been forgotten until to-day when your correspondent learned that he had been the victim of a political intrigue with a heavy business accompaniment. In short, Mr. Blair is being held until he will consent to do as he is told when he reaches the Celestial Empire. His instructors are a number of men who are interested in building railroads and telegraph lines in China, and also propose to lay a cable from San Francisco to that hitherto unknown Empire. The Chinese Minister is the piece of machinery through which the plan is being worked out. He has enlisted himself heart and soul in the movement.

The facts to prove this were gleaned from a romance that cannot be given, but the person's knowledge of the affair cannot be disputed. His statements are to the effect that the Chinese Minister was first brought into the Chinese improvement scheme. As it was necessary for the safety of the place to have control of the American Minister to China, the Chinese Minister, at the instance of his American colleagues in business, sent the record of Mr. Blair's fight against the Chinese. It was so worked that the power to refuse to accept Senator Blair as the United States representative was left to the discretion of the Chinese Minister here. Mr. Blair received his first intimation of what he was to expect when a plain-looking gentleman called on him the day of his departure, and told him he could save himself trouble by staying at home. The only reply made by the champion of the educational bill and the pet measure of the National Reform Association was:

"Who the —— are you?"

The man then withdrew and when the Senator received the notice of his recall he then discovered who the plain business man was. The gentleman further stated that Mr. Blair could go to China just as soon as he was ready to act in accordance with the views of the Chinese Minister, and it is likely the embargo on him will be lifted very soon.

PRINCE GEORGE'S MOVEMENTS.

He Takes a Look at Art Treasures and Willett's Point With Its Big Torpedoes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—The royal visitor, Prince George, continued his round of sightseeing to-day by starting out bright and early to visit the art treasures of the Metropolitan Museum. It was not very bright, although it was early, for the rain fell in a drizzle. The party returned to the Brevoort for luncheon, after which they took the train for Ninety-second street. When the visitors arrived there they climbed over several barges loaded with bricks, the Prince gallantly leading the attack, and thus reached the United States launch Runaway. In little less than an hour the launch steamed up to the Government dock opposite Fort Schuyler.

At 4:15 o'clock the visitors returned to the launch and were taken back to the city. On the way home the Prince sat in the cabin with the officers and their guests, drinking beer in true democratic fashion. He was very enthusiastic over Willett's Point and its torpedoes. The Greek colony gave a dinner to the Prince in the Red Room at Delmonico's in the evening. To-morrow morning Prince George will visit Mr. Edison's workshop at Menlo Park, and in the evening he will dine with Consul General Olarorsky, whence he will go to the steamship that is to take him to Europe.

CARDS CAUSE A FAILURE.

A Large Shoe House of St. Louis Confesses Heavy Judgments.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Joseph Baum & Co., shoe dealers, failed confessing to judgment in the Circuit Court to-day for $87,000. The firm is composed of Joseph Baum and Joseph Levy. With the exception of Lewis Heckt, of Boston, the persons who obtained judgment are in this city. Heckt got judgment for $14,000.

In May, 1890, Mr. Baum made a statement to his Eastern creditors, showing assets of $232,000; liabilities, $114,000. Since then the credit of the firm has been impaired by the disappearance of Joseph Levy, who left behind him heavy losses at cards. This, together with dull business, caused the failure.

FRITZ EMMETT'S WILL.

A Petition for the Probating of the Instrument Filed in a New York Court.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 2.—A petition for the probate of the will of J. K. Emmet, the comedian, was filed in Surrogate Romain's office to-day by his son, J. K. Emmet. The will is dated April 28, 1891, but it will not be filed for the present.

The executors, heirs and legatees are his son, his sisters, Mrs. John Wykoff, of Chicago, and Mrs. Alice Devoy, of St. Louis; Eleanor Elizabeth Emmet, the widow, who is in Albany, and Daisy W. Emmet, who is in Switzerland. Colonel George H. Hart and N. W. Hughes are witnesses to the will.

ELEVATORS TO BE EXONERATED.

The Minnesota Legislative Committee Finds That Charges Are False.

ST. PAUL, July 2.—After several weeks of thorough investigation of the sensational charges that many thousands of bushels of wheat had been stolen from the farmers by the elevators—especially at Duluth—the Legislative committee adjourned to-day until January 5, 1892.

The result of the investigation thus far has been wholly in favor of the elevators, the alleged statement being disproved; but it having been established that the report on which the criminal charges were based was inaccurate and made up to prove a case.

MANY MINERS STRIKE.

Employes of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Mines Out for Nine Hours.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

STEUBENVILLE, July 2.—The coal miners working in the Laurrelton, Dillon and Long Run mines went out on a strike for nine hours a day this morning. It is estimated that 600 men quit work and are determined to win their point.

It is said that the Wheeling and Lake Erie Coal Company, which operates the mines, is taking the trade of the Hocking Valley operators, and this has something to do with the strike, but the strike is general down the river.

CHILE'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Balmaceda's Candidates Duly Chosen as a Matter of Course.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A correspondent at Coquimbo, Chile, sends the following under date of June 28: The new President of the Government party has been elected. The provinces in South Chile, all under Balmaceda's control, voted on Saturday.

As was a foregone conclusion, Balmaceda's candidate, Vicuna, was chosen as his successor. This is only the general report of the vote. The final result will not be made public until July 25. Between now and then Balmaceda will remain in office and will hesitate at nothing to stamp out the revolution.

Chicago's Elevated Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 2.—The Secretary of State issued a license to-day to the North Chicago Elevated Railway Company—capital $10,000 000—to construct and operate elevated railways in Chicago to various suburbs.

CUPID AND CUPIDITY

Cause Carrie Duff to Steal, Valuable Diamond Rings and Pawn Them

FOR A WEDDING OUTFIT.

Cool as a Cucumber When Run Down, Yesterday by Detectives.

FINALLY INDUCED TO CONFESS.

When Bail Is Secured for Herself and Her Devoted Lover,

THEY MAKE HASTE TO GET MARRIED

With the shadow of a grave charge over her and the prospect of but a week's honeymoon, Carrie M. Duff was married last night to J. C. Cameron. It was but three hours since the bride [illegible] groom left Central police [illegible] under $3,000 bail for their appea[illegible] at a hearing next Thursday. But these unpleasant circumstances did not mar the completeness of the ceremony nor drive away the happy smile of the bride. She had dared the law for matrimony's sake, and while she failed to evade the former she found sweet solace in the latter. There was no sign of brass buttons at the Cameron home on Forty-fifth street last night. The bride looked like all brides do in her white gown and roses as if no vision of iron bars and stern faces were in her mind. She knew the wedding trip must be cut short, but with all that it would be a wedding-trip—one week of happiness before the police would again need her presence.

Arrested for Stealing Diamonds.

The parties to this strange ceremony were arrested at noon yesterday, the bride charged with stealing $1,000 worth of diamonds, the groom on suspicion of being an accessory. The whole thing was planned that the couple might have the necessary funds to be married in style and take a long wedding tour through the East.

Shortly before noon yesterday a member of the jeweling firm of George W. Biggs & Co. came to Inspector McAleese and informed him that a young lady, fashionably dressed and rather handsome had been acting suspiciously in the store and that after she left two valuable diamond rings were missed. They were worth between $250 and $300, and the firm was decidedly anxious to have the thief discovered. Inspector McAleese asked about the actions of the young woman and then got her description. Within five minutes he had special officers hurrying to all the depots to intercept her if she attempted to get out of town. Within about the same time all the downtown officers were notified, and several detectives were scrutinizing the customers in jewelry stores and pawn shops.

Captured by Officer Crossan.

Officer Garrett Crossan had scarcely received the notice and description when he saw a young lady answering the latter in looks and apparel coming up Fifth avenue, near Market street.

"Excuse me, lady," said he, "but will you oblige me with your name?"

"I am Miss Duff, of Lawrenceville," was the prompt reply.

"You will have to go with me to see Inspector McAleese," said the officer.

"All right," she said, "let me speak with my sister a moment, please?" and with that she turned to a young girl back of her. The latter was accompanied by a handsome gentleman, young and well dressed, who was keeping a keen eye on the proceedings. Officer Crossman was so surprised by Miss Duff's cool demeanor that he began to doubt whether he had not made a mistake. Just then he espied Detectives Coulson and Fitzgerald across the street, and, instructing the trio not to move, he hurried over. As he turned his back Miss Duff quickly slipped her pocketbook to her sister. The detectives came over and at once decided they had the right party. She and her gentleman companion, who turned out to be the intended husband, J. C. Cameron, were quickly taken to Central station. The sister was let go and with her went the proof of Carrie Duff's guilt.

An Attempt to Secure a Confession.

At the station house Cameron was left down stairs and Miss Duff was hurried up to the matron's department, where Inspector McAleese began questioning her. He found her about the most defiant young woman he ever had to deal with. She was attired in black lace dress, set off with a light, jaunty jacket. Under her heavy black hair a pair of dark eyes looked defiantly at the Inspector, daring him to prove her guilty.

"How dare you, sir, have me publicly disgraced by ordering my arrest in this way? I demand to know what you accuse me of. Further, let me give you to understand that my name is Carrie M. Duff and that my uncle, Levi Bird Duff, will make you pay for this. I am a lady, sir, and not a criminal."

"Keep cool, now, and we'll give you the benefit of the doubt until further developments," was all the answer she got to her defiant challenge.

The Inspector then began to ply her with questions, but all to no avail. He got an inkling of the transferred pocketbook, however, and sent an officer out to her home, No. 46 Hatfield street, after it. He secured it from the sister, and at 2 o'clock it was opened by the Inspector, who found four pawn tickets and over $150 in it. Up to this time Miss Duff had replied to all questions with defiant laughs and jokes. But when the Inspector showed her the pawn tickets, supposed to be safely in the hands of her sister, she broke completely down and fainted.

Weary of Waiting for the Needful.

When she revived she made a full confession. She and Cameron, she said, had long been wanting to get married, but had postponed the wedding until sufficient money could be secured to have the ceremony performed in good style. Month after month went by and the prospects of money were no brighter. The girl's parents were not wealthy enough to provide for the affair as she wanted it. Finally becoming desperate, she decided on a bold course.

On Wednesday she visited James R. Reed's jewelry store on Market street. She told the clerk she wanted to buy some wedding presents and soon had ordered about $300 worth of jewelry and silverware. She ordered the various articles packed in fancy cases, promising to call later in that or the next day to pay for and get them. Then she asked, as in apparent afterthought, to look at some diamond rings. They were shown to her, but after looking over a trayful of gems she decided not to buy any until later. She had carelessly dropped her handkerchief on the glass showcase over which she was leaning at the time, and the clerk who was waiting upon her did not know that she had concealed a diamond ring worth about $200 in its folds when she picked up the handkerchief again.

At Sheafer & Lloyd's store, which she next visited, the young woman worked the same game, except that she gave the name of Miss Reardon, and said a friend of hers, Mr. J. C. Myer, would call for her packages and pay for them later.

She went back again yesterday morning and apologized for not having kept her promise, but saying she and Mr. Myers would come around in the afternoon, pay for the goods and take them away. She explained that she was about to marry Mr. Myers and he was very busy in making preparations for the happy event.

Too Clever for a Careful Clerk.

When she called at the store of George W. Biggs & Co., soon after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the clerk suspected her from her manner, and determined to watch her closely—so closely, as he afterward acknowledged, that he would not even lift his eyes from her hands to look her in the face when she addressed a remark to him. But for all his vigilance she had no sooner left the store than, after looking over a tray of diamonds, the clerk missed two. One was a ring with two stones set side by side, and the other a ruby with a diamond on each side.

When the Inspector asked whether Cameron knew anything about the plan of raising money she replied in the affirmative and said she had $80 belonging to the Metropolitan Fishing Club, of which he is Treasurer, which was to be added to the receipts. Inspector McAleese doubts the girl's statement, in this respect, however, and is inclined to believe Cameron innocent. Cameron denies all connection with the affair.

Miss Duff secured about $200 on the rings she put up at the pawnshops. At E. DeRoy's she represented that she wanted to sell the ring she got at Sheafer & Lloyd's to prevent a mortgage being placed on some property she owned. DeRoy paid her $35 for the ring. At A. E. Isaac's she pawned the ring she stole at Reed's for $40 and at DeRoy Bros. she pawned the two rings from Bigg's for $125.

The two were kept in the Central station until about 6 o'clock when Attorney Levi Bird Duff called and gave bail for his niece in the sum of $2,000. On being released she hurried off in search of a friend of Cameron's, to secure bail for him. Half an hour later she returned and arrangements were made for Cameron's release under $1,000 bail.

In a Hurry to Get Married.

She then wanted to see her lover immediately and created quite a scene in the station in her eagerness to catch a glimpse of him. But ladies are not allowed in the men's department, and Miss Duff had to wait. The bail did not come as soon as she expected, and she grew very restless while waiting.

"I don't care what happens," she declared, "just so he gets out of that black old cell [illegible] we can be married."

[illegible] then showed the Inspector a marriage [illegible] Cameron and herself. Arrange[illegible] been made for the wedding [illegible] Friends in the East had [illegible] of the expected arrival of [illegible] Mrs. Cameron and all had looked [illegible] nd promising until noon. The money obtained from pawning the rings, added to other amounts, was sufficient to cover the expenses of a long trip, and the two had been joyful in anticipation of the coming honeymoon. Though part of the plan had failed, she wanted her intended release do that the marriage could come off as arranged.

When Cameron was finally released he expressed himself as being of the same mind.

"Can't you postpone the hearing for two weeks," he said to the Inspector, "so that we can take our wedding trip?"

He was told no such arrangement could be made, and they would have to make the most of a week's time.

Wouldn't Postpone the Wedding.

"Well," said the young man, "I propose to marry Miss Duff at all events, and the wedding will take place this evening."

The two then went away. About 8 o'clock in the evening a carriage drove up to the Cameron home, No. 263 Forty-fifth street, and the intended groom stepped lightly out. A party of friends were there with carriages, and the house was illuminated all over. Half an hour later Cameron appeared with his bride on his arm. She was attired in a white wedding gown, decorated with roses, and happy as a bird. The whole party got into their carriages and drove off toward the East End. Where they went could not be learned, but as both have friends and relatives in East Liberty it is supposed they drove to some of their houses. The Duff home was dark and nobody could be found there, all the family having left early in the evening in carriages. It is thought the ceremony was performed in the Cameron house and that afterward a reception was tendered the newly-made couple at the home of an East End relative.

It was stated last evening that a number of friends of Cameron had made efforts to prevent his marriage to the girl, but he repulsed them indignantly and declared he would marry her under any circumstances.

The New Bride and Groom.

Miss Duff is a daughter of Sardis Duff, formerly a well-to-do lumber dealer and owner of considerable real estate. She is 22 years old, and has always borne an excellent reputation. The family is highly respected. Being an intelligent, well educated girl, and possessed of refined manners in society, her friends were naturally greatly surprised to hear of her trouble.

Cameron is 35 years old and bears an exceptionally good character. Soon after his arrest a number of prominent Seventeenth ward citizens were around Central station trying to secure his release and indignant over his arrest. When they learned of the charge against him several gentlemen offered to go on his bond, saying they knew he was not capable of such a crime. Cameron is a widower, his wife having died five years ago, and he has been living with his parents on Forty-fifth street.

Miss Duff will be held to answer three charges of larceny and at the hearing Cameron's complicity will be investigated. Since the arrest yesterday Inspector McAleese has received notice from several more jewelry firms telling of missing property. Whether Miss Duff had any connection with them will be demonstrated by a thorough investigation. In speaking of the case last night the Inspector said:

"Miss Duff carried her part better than any woman I ever had to deal with. Her assurance, even after proof had been secured, was something above the ordinary."

A R Spofford 10July91 Library of Congress

CODDLED BY CHURCHMEN.

WANAMAKER AS A PRESBYTERIAN LION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Attentions Paid Him Result Beneficially to Calvary Church—Its Property Settled on as a Postoffice Site—Big Kick Over the Location.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—John Wanamaker's selection of a postoffice site is still making a lot of trouble here, but the indications are that he will have his way in the matter, even if his Presbyterian friends do not make quite as much out of the bargain as they expected. The site is not considered a good one by the local postoffice officials, but it was discovered by Mr. Wanamaker and they do not dare to object to it very strongly. When the train bearing the Harrison-Wanamaker combination arrived in El Paso, it was met by Mr. Horsburgh, who is not only a railroad man, but Superintendent of the Calvary Sabbath School. Mr. Horsburgh was very polite, attentive and serviceable to the party, and he took special charge of the Postmaster General while the party was in San Francisco.

On Sunday Mr. Wanamaker was taken to Calvary Church by Mr. Horsburgh, and he talked to the children of the Sabbath school. Admission to the church that evening was by ticket. Then Mr. Wanamaker was taken over to the Wigwam by Mr. Horsburgh and the pastor of Calvary Church and placed on exhibition before a mass meeting held by the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wanamaker talked some more, and the pastor fervidly grasped the hand of another clergyman on the platform and said: "This, Brother Brown, is a great day for Presbyterianism." Brother Brown agreed that it was. And it was a great day for Calvary Church, for Brother Wanamaker discovered that the church was just where the postoffice ought to be, and the church discovered that their property was worth twice as much to the Government as anybody else would give for it.

The price first asked by Brother Wanamaker's Presbyterian friends was $400,000. Owners of adjoining property that would have been bought took their cue from Calvary and doubled their prices. This made the total a great deal more than the amount appropriated and the deal was not made. But for the sordid greed of the stable-keeper and other worldly-minded abutters, Calvary Church could have been sold for $400,000, and it would have been a great day for Presbyterianism.

Now the prices have been raised, and Calvary Church is offered for $250,000. The stable-keeper also has come down one-half on his price, and there is a prospect that the property will be sold to the Government.

A CONDUCTOR'S HONESTY DOUBTED.

A Bundle of Bank Notes Left in a Street Car Turns Up Missing.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—On the first day of last November A. A. Lovelace, Register of Deeds of Wyandotte county, Kan., and Cashier of the Exchange National Bank, came over to Kansas City Mo., to get $3,000 in currency for his bank. When he returned to Kansas City, Kan., he dismounted hurriedly from a Fifth street cable car and left the bundle in the car. He missed the money when he entered the bank, and detectives were immediately put on the case.

To-day Matthew Coldenwood, conductor of the car in which Lovelace says he left the bundle, was arrested charged with having stolen the money. Coldenwood denies his guilt.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

Powderly Charges Foster and McKinley With Breaking Faith

BECAUSE OF THE FEDERATION.

Signed Documents to Show That a Settlement Had Been Promised.

STATUS OF THE PLATE PRINTERS' ROW

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has prepared the following statement relative to the controversy over the re-employment of the plate printers dropped from the rolls of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington:

"Up to this moment I have not said a word publicly, but I feel that the statements charged to the Secretary of the Treasury merit some recognition and denial since they are entirely and unqualifiedly false. He has stated, so it is alleged, and he has not denied it, that the plate printers' trouble was not the subject of discussion at the meeting held at Mansfield between Senator Sherman, Major McKinley and himself. That matter was discussed at Mansfield, a settlement advised, and I hold the proofs over the signature of Major McKinley himself. On his return to Washington the Secretary of the Treasury wired the General Worthy Foreman of this order, Mr. Cavanagh, to come to Washington so that the matter could be settled.

An Agreement Had Been Reached.

"The General Worthy Foreman complied with the request and on June 30, at 10 A. M., had a moment's interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, who, without discussing the merits of the case, named 2 P. M. that day as a time when he would meet our committee. At that hour Messrs. Devlin and Cavanagh called at the Treasury Department, saw Mr. Foster, and concluded an agreement to restore the discharged men to their places. He even went so far as to write a letter to one of them asking him whether he wished to be re-employed. That letter embodied the agreement entered into. It is written in his own hand and over his own signature. We hold that letter as proof of what we say. Mr. Devlin made the memorandum of the terms on which the agreement was based and on the strength of which he wrote the letter. The terms are as follows: 'That the seven men who have been dropped from the rolls in the plate printing department shall be restored to their former places or places of equal importance and pay, and that they shall be treated with the same fairness and consideration as other plate printers by the chief and his assistants in the bureau. That four of them shall be restored within ten days and the balance within two weeks from this date.'

"Mr. Devlin's first proposition was that all the discharged men should be restored to their former places within ten days, but in order to conciliate the Secretary he prepared the foregoing and it was approved by Mr. Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It was stated by Mr. Meredith that the agreement could be carried out without the displacement of any man in the department.

Appearance of Another Delegation.

"These deliberations were concluded and those present congratulated themselves upon the happy termination of the difficulty, when a committee of plate printers were called into the Secretary's chamber by Mr. Meredith. The card which announced their arrival bore this inscription: 'A delegation from the Gompers Federation of Labor desires to be heard before an agreement is arrived at with the Knights of Labor.'

"These men had been called away from their machines at 11 o'clock that day, just as soon as it became known that Mr. Cavanagh had arranged with the Secretary of the Treasury for an interview. They were drilled by Mr. Meredith as to their speech and conduct while deliberating with the Secretary, but the instructions were not complete, for Mr. Meredith forgot to tell them the name of the organization they were supposed to represent before the Secretary, and they gave the name of an association that does not and never did exist.

"After an hour's interview with this committee the Secretary turned to Mr. Devlin, and, snatching some papers from his hand, said: 'If there is to be a fight with this organization or yours I don't know but what I had better fight yours.' To that Mr. Devlin replied: 'If it is to be a fight I guess we can do a little of that ourselves.'

"Mr. Devlin then called his attention to the fact that he had concluded an agreement to settle the matter; that in that agreement no man whether Knight of Labor or member of the Federation was to be discriminated against or displaced, but the Secretary of the Treasury stated that he would have to send for Mr. Gompers before he could arrive at a further understanding of the case.

Not a Conflict Between Orders.

"The advisers of Mr. Foster have influenced him to so act as to give the controversy such a coloring as to create the impression that it is a struggle between the labor organizations. Such is not the case. We have no fight, quarrel or dispute with any labor organization, and this contest will not be so regarded by the general officers of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Foster has an undoubted right to consult with Mr. Gompers if he pleases, but the fact still remains that none of the men involved belong to any organization but the Knights of Labor."

A dispatch from Washington says: President Gompers and Secretary Evans, of the American Federation of Labor, arrived from New York this afternoon and called on Secretary Foster in relation to the troubles in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These gentlemen formally protested against the injustice of showing any favoritism in any particular class of plate printing. Mr. Gompers did not express any objection to the Secretary's action in ignoring the past record of the seven discharged Knights of Labor, but he insisted that it would be unfair to give those men any preference over other persons occupying places as "chance" printers and applicants for presses. President Gompers believed that the rules governing the employment of plate printers should be strictly observed.

During a general talk with the Secretary over affairs at the Bureau, Mr. Gompers expressed great confidence in the fairness and ability of Chief Meredith. He will in a few days and by letter express his views as stated to the Secretary.

DIED FROM SUFFOCATION.

He Pulled the Silver Tube From His Throat That Furnished Him Life.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SALEM, MASS., July 2.—Charles F. Allen died early this morning under very tragic circumstances. On the evening of March 8, 1891, while in a fit of delirium tremens he cut his throat from ear to ear, cutting out a piece of the trachea. He was under treatment in the hospital for several weeks, and when discharged he had lost the power of speech, which never returned. He was unable to breath through his mouth, respiration being obtained through a tracheotomy tube inserted in the throat. Allen returned to his old mode of life and apparently drank as heavily as ever.

Last night, whether intentional or not, he removed the tube from his throat and was unable to readjust it. His air passage clogged up quickly and he, with his wife, rushed out of doors for assistance. Patrolman Carr responded to the cry for help and soon after he summoned a surgeon and the ambulance. Before the doctor arrived, however, Allen died from suffocation.

NEW ORLEANS WIRES LEVELED.

They Were Erected on Certain Streets Without Permission of the City.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—A number of telegraph poles erected by the Postal Telegraph Company on South Rampart, Delord and St. Joseph streets, were cut down this afternoon by order of Mayor Shakespeare.

The Mayor's action was taken in response to a resolution adopted by the City Council Tuesday, to the effect that attention having been called to the erection of telegraph poles on those streets without permit from the City Engineer, it was moved that the Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Landings have the complaint investigated, and if found correct, that he request the Mayor to have said poles removed at once.