

QUAY WILL RESIGN.

No Longer Any Doubt That He Will Not Lead His Party in the Battle of '92.

NO REASON TO BE GIVEN.

He Will Simply Step Down Quietly and Absolutely as Governor Did After His Fight.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLED.

A Full Meeting to be Held in September, to Fix May as the Time for the National Convention.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FEAR FARMERS.

Mayor Smart Sends a Messenger Out to Persuade General Hastings to Run for the League Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA SAYS DALZELL INSULTED THEM

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A number of Senator Quay's close political friends asserted publicly today that Quay will resign the office of Chairman of the Republican National Committee at its next meeting.

Some say the Senator will resign at the meeting here July 29, but as this is only a meeting of the Executive Committee it is likely that the determination to resign will simply be made known then and the formal resignation presented to the full committee in September.

No Doubt About the Resignation. The fact that Senator Quay will resign can no longer be doubted. For some months past his attitude regarding the chairmanship of the committee has been the subject of more or less speculation, and all sorts of rumors have been in circulation. The Senator's characteristic reticence, however, left the matter in an uncertain state, and no one actually knew what he intended doing. But all things come in time. Congressman "Jack" Robinson, of the Sixth district, who is one of Quay's most devoted friends, and whom the Senator is backing in his fight for the Presidency of the State League of Democratic Clubs, said today:

"Senator Quay told me a week ago of his intention to retire. His resignation will probably be read at the next meeting of the committee. I understand, however, the Senator does not retire from the committee, he only resigns the chairmanship. His successor will be General Clarkson."

Confirmed by Other Close Friends. Naval Officer Thomas J. Powers made substantially the same statement, and another close friend of Senator Quay, Resident Clerk of the Legislature Charles F. Vorhes, also declared that the junior Senator from Pennsylvania would give up the chairmanship. He further stated that Clarkson had been agreed upon to succeed him. It is said here that the Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson has been selected to succeed Quay on account of his well known activity, long experience in politics and his special fitness in other respects.

It is stated that the members of the committee have been consulted by mail regarding the proposed change, and that the replies indicate a broad question General Clarkson's election.

Upon the question of the reason for Senator Quay's retirement no one is able to speak definitely. All that is known is that he will step down and out, just as United States Senator Gorman did from the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee after his successful leadership in 1884.

No Reason Will Be Assigned. In the letter of resignation, and, doubtless, so far as the committee is concerned, none will be asked for. It is well known, however, to his nearest friends that, in view of recent political events in Pennsylvania and the fact that Quay has not been a particularly successful influence upon the Republican campaign next year, Senator Quay preferred to occupy a less prominent position in the National Committee in 1892. It was felt under the circumstances that to retain the national chairmanship during 1892 would involve serious possibly-disadvantages to the Republican success. Senator Quay, it is stated, viewed the matter in this light, and, having decided voluntarily to retire, it is highly a question of policy with him. As before stated, however, the reason will not be referred to in his letter of resignation.

That is the way his friends put it, but Quay's opponents do not hesitate to say that Quay's record has become such a scandal that the other members of the National Committee are unable to stand it longer, and have forced Quay to step down, much against that statesman's inclinations.

An Opponent's Story. The Press to-morrow will say: When United States Senator Quay was in Philadelphia last week en route from Atlantic City to his home in Beaver, he told a friend in the Continental Hotel, he would probably retire before long from the chairmanship of the National Committee.

His cause was his reason. The fact that his health was not very good and that he did not feel like taking upon himself the work of another Presidential campaign.

He would still remain a National Committee member, but proposed to retire from the position of the organization which involves so much hard work.

TURNED LAWYER AT 54.

General Brayton, the Political Warwick of Little Rhode, Made an Attorney. PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—General Charles R. Brayton is 54 years old, and he is the oldest man ever admitted to the bar in Rhode Island. He took the examination with eight other candidates, not one of whom was above 35 years. The General is a power in the political and legislative walks of life, and has probably planned more successful successful campaigns than any other man in America. On occasions he has folded the whole power of the State up and tucked it away in his hands very pocket.

The General is the law maker of the State, and probably not at the Rhode Island bar can a single attorney be found who can so clearly define the intent and meaning of the public laws. General Brayton framed the prohibitory law for Rhode Island at the instance of Secretary of State Blaine. It was a political coup for 1867, and it became part of the Constitution in a remarkably rapid fashion.

Some of the leading lights of the party as leaders in this city declare that there will not win if the farmers of the South and West will only stand by their colors, and support the Democratic ticket in the State election next year. If we do that, we will win. The Democrats are sure to elect in this year. Some of the Democrats look with alarm on the possibility of the Republicans carrying one or more of the Southern States through a victory in the Democratic vote, and they say that if there is a possibility of this they will withdraw their support, and vote for the Alliance electors, and vote for the Alliance electors. The Democrats are sure to elect in the year next, and the Alliance party is sure to elect in the year next. The Democrats are sure to elect in the year next, and the Alliance party is sure to elect in the year next.

STANLEY AND HIS WIFE

HAVE AGREED TO DISAGREE AND LIVE SEPARATELY.

Starting-Liver That Comes From Reliable Sources in Europe—They Had Lived Single Lives Too Long—Each of Them Has a Political Character.

LEVERNE, July 18.—The famous African explorer, Henry M. Stanley, is now stopping at Murren. If he goes to the Engadine again he will have a chance to examine a family of dwarfs who are just as small and ugly as the race of Pigmies found in Africa. These came from Sannan and are now being exhibited at Chur, in the Canton of Grisons.

The suggestion of the dwarfs and the association they bring up of the name of Stanley calls to mind a rumor which seems to come from a reliable source, that the famous traveler and his wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Tennant, have separated. He left London about a fortnight ago, and after going to Paris, came here. He proposes to extend his trip to Australia, where he will remain several months. As it has been already announced that his wife would not accompany him but would stay in London, it is probable that they desire to attract as little attention as possible to their separation.

The cause of this is said to be due to the positive nature of both husband and wife, which, owing to the many years they lived alone, renders it difficult for them to conform to their peculiar views of each other.

BOUGH ON THE DETECTIVES.

Took Them Four Years to Find a Man Who Had Only One Leg and One Arm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Detectives of the Guarantee Insurance Company of North America have just caught an absconding ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Company, who has been at large for four years. J. C. Cullinan is his name, and he was stationed at Globe, Ill. In 1887 he disappeared, but he has not been heard of since.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—In keeping with the movement to bring about some sort of harmony in the contest now running between Dalzell and Robinson for Presidency of the League of Democratic Clubs, another important step was taken to-day in the departure of General William B. Kinsey, ex Registrar of Wills, for Cresson Springs, where he will meet General Hastings with a special message to the Executive Committee.

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WANAMAKER'S LOAN.

President Morris Gives the Reasons for Its Being Called In.

READY TO GIVE MORE TESTIMONY.

The Public Loss Through Bardsley's Work Over Two Millions.

WHAT THE EXPERTS HAVE PRESENTED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Among those who have been summoned to appear before the Councils Investigating Committee at their session on Monday afternoon are Lawyer Samuel B. Huey, W. W. Goodwin, Mrs. A. L. Shingle and Edwin Irwin, Chief Engineer Park, and the Bureau of Gas, has been subpoenaed, but he has gone to Boston and will not be present. The committee will also be willing to hear statements from any who have been implicated by the alleged intrusions with Bardsley, the convict ex-City Treasurer.

Select Councilman Smithers, a member of the committee, has received a letter from Edwin R. Morris, President of the City and Trust Company, in which the latter says that he has already given the committee every fact in his possession relative to the ordinary business loan made by the company to Mr. Wanamaker 1886, and was called and paid off in 1889. The letter also states that Mr. Morris has testified before the committee that the Girard Trust never has any dealings with Bardsley or any one else, and that he has no knowledge of Mr. Wanamaker's relations with Mr. Lucas or the Keystone Bank respecting the loan of 1886 or of any other matter.

Reasons for Calling the Loan. The only testimony that could be given by Mr. Morris, he writes, as to his reasons for calling Mr. Wanamaker's loan in 1889 was that it was a demand loan, and was called in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Morris says he will gladly appear before the committee at any time after his return to the city.

Receipts Yardley is still engaged in sending notices to the Keystone stockholders to pay over \$50 per share or before August 15. Three shareholders who got rid of their shares before that time are now in the bank have found, upon inquiry, that the books do not show any transfer, and they will therefore be assessed for the amount of the stock. Experts Brown and Farnce continued their work upon the Keystone's books to-day, but said they had nothing further to get out for publication. Expert Hines, who was employed by the investigating committee, is also at work and following the lines already laid out. He said that when he had anything to communicate it would be given to the committee.

A Public Loss of \$2,000,000. The public loss through the operations of John Bardsley will amount to the grand total of \$2,000,000. An exact conclusion on that point has never yet been set forth on paper by the experts in all the figuring. The reason is that they have been obliged to pursue so many separate lines of accounts. In all the figuring that has been used on the Bardsley business, many people have been included as apparent loss of \$1,475,000. It was suggested by Mr. Smithers, of the investigating committee, that that total might include all the money that has been taken out of the hands of Bardsley's creditors. One of the experts was seen to make sure that this was a summing up of Bardsley's misappropriations only. It did not include the stock which he had sold, the redemption of public loans, their report of Wednesday did not cover the city accounts, as they were not for the time being considering that part of the subject.

BARDSEY'S MONEY MISSING.

A Round Million and a Quarter Yet to Be Accounted For.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Checks in the possession of Thomas L. Hicks, one of the Bardsley investigating Committee, show that the firm of Glendinning & Co. had paid to Bardsley in their settlement with him over \$1,200,000. These checks show, from October 10, 1890, to the 21st of May, the days upon which Bardsley resigned, the sum of \$1,200,000.

This money cannot be accounted for as being represented by due bills of the Keystone Bank, for it was received after the last of the bills had been issued. Mr. Hicks says this fact, together with the report that the City Solicitor had unearthed a certain sum deposited with one of the trust companies, leads him to believe that some of the money has been quietly and safely placed in hiding.

INFAUSTED WITH A SINGER.

Leopold Arnold Does His Wife in Holland and Deserts the Same Trick Here.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—A middle-aged, comely woman, who gave her name as Daisy Arnold, asked the police of Hoboken to-day to arrest Leopold Arnold, her husband. She had been in this country, she said, only a month. Her husband was formerly in business in Amsterdam, where he became infatuated with Mary Peterson, a concert singer. Finally he left her and fled to this country with the woman. Two months ago she received a letter from him, asking her to forgive him and join him in New York. When she arrived her husband met her at the steamship pier and told her that although he had sent for her in a moment of repentance he could not give up the Peterson woman.

Then Arnold asked her to go to the house with him and represent her in a moment of repentance he could not give up the Peterson woman. On Friday her husband said he would take her to Hoboken, hire rooms there, and when Mrs. Peterson went with him and in Hoboken he deserted her and ran away. She hurried back to the New York apartments, only to find them empty.

REID'S DIPLOMATIC VICTORY.

How the Rescinding of the Decree Against Paris, July 18, Was Reached.

PARIS, July 18.—The decree rescinding the prohibition of American pork, which takes immediate effect, simply enacts that the duty on American salt pork, hams and bacon, which paid 5 1/2 francs before the prohibition, will now be 20 francs per 100 kilos. In accordance with the new tariff all the prohibitions will be abolished.

The immediate application of the decree is due to the persistent pressure brought to bear by United States Minister Reid, especially during the last few weeks, when M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was hesitating over the matter of rescinding the prohibitions, finally agreed to do so, but wanted to postpone it until the waste tariff bill was passed and promulgated. Mr. Reid urged that if the Government postpone the rescinding of the prohibitions until the waste tariff bill is passed, the American pork trade would be ruined. Mr. Ribot consented to the measure, and finding no opposition to the collector introduced the project in the Chamber of Deputies. Under an arrangement with the Government, M. Ribot consented to the measure, and finding no opposition to the collector introduced the project in the Chamber of Deputies. Under an arrangement with the Government, M. Ribot consented to the measure, and finding no opposition to the collector introduced the project in the Chamber of Deputies.

A BIG SOCIETY STIR.

CAUSED BY THE HORSEWHIPPING OF A SLANDERING HUSBAND.

THE SON OF A DEAD MILLIONAIRE SONDLY TROUBLED BY AN INDIGNANT BROTHER-IN-LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—About the American crook, George F. Parker, who put a bullet through his heart at his lodgings in London Thursday, Police Captain McLaughlin, who is in charge of the detective bureau, told an interesting story to-day. Parker first came under the eye of the New York police in 1877. He was known best in New York by his nickname of "Gentleman George." His picture, which has been in the rogues' gallery for several years, shows the face of a man who might be taken for a prosperous banker. The face is round and full. A well-kept black mustache and heavy white hair gave a very dignified appearance to "Gentleman George."

This dignified person was arrested here in 1877 for stealing a half dozen shirts. He escaped. The next year he was nabbed for stealing a seal skin, and he went to State's prison for three years. When he got out he turned his hand to forgery in a small way. He was caught and made to make another short visit to Sing Sing.

Out on a Big Scale Next. Gentleman George was heard from again until 1888. In the fall of that year he established the "British-American Claim Agency" in room 106 in the Stuart building and fitted up the place nicely. On the door of the office appeared the names of George F. Parker, as President; Mark Manager, Edward W. Withers as Secretary and George W. Gibbons, of 320 Broadway, as counsel. Everything in the apartment of the bogus agency was got up in a way calculated to deceive the most discerning eyes. Fourteen typewriting girls filled the big room, and they were always hard at work. In the walls of the room hung certificates of authority in big gold letters. The furniture of a luxurious kind was scattered around, and the general manager sat at his desk in a private office ready for callers.

In the thousands of circulars that the agency had distributed all over the world, Mr. Parker had exceptional facilities for procuring American claims to English estates. For \$2 the agency would look over its extensive records for an applicant and find whether there was a possible heir to some big inheritance. Money Poured in to Him. The scheme worked well and fees began to pour into the coffers of ex-convict Parker. He would be called "Gentleman George" having found that his anxious clients rarely had a right to share in some English property and then he would charge them all the money from \$10 to \$25 more for looking up the records in England in order to establish their rights.

His profits steadily increased until it is estimated that they amounted to \$200 a day. In the spring of 1887 complaints began to pour into Inspector Byrnes from persons who had paid money over to Parker without receiving any benefit. Inspector Byrnes about 10, Detective Sergeant Timothy Golden was assigned to look after the matter. He plucked down \$25 and in return "Gentleman George" agreed to search his files for the estates of unnamed Golden, an Englishman who died many years ago, and who, Parker assured the detective, must certainly be a relative of his.

Even Fooled the Typewriters. On Thursday, March 3, the case against Parker was ripe. He was arrested by Byrnes and his partner, Inspector John M. McLaughlin. The other two directors of the agency, Gibbons and Withers, were arrested by Byrnes and his partner, Inspector John M. McLaughlin. The other two directors of the agency, Gibbons and Withers, were arrested by Byrnes and his partner, Inspector John M. McLaughlin.

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A HIGH-TONED FRAUD.

Exploits of Sharpie Parker, Who Committed Suicide in London.

HE GOT INTO SING SING TWICE.

Employed Fourteen Typewriters in a Bogus Claim Agency Office.

IDENTITY OF THE WOMAN IN THE CASE.

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MERCIER FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Premier of Quebec Makes a Remarkable Declaration.

MONTEREAL, July 18.—It is rumored in political circles that, in view of the movements in certain circles in favor of Imperial federation, Premier Mercier will make an open declaration, pronouncing himself in favor of independence.

A REPRESENTATIVE AT ROME.

American Catholics Need a Friend There to Warn Them of Trouble.