FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

MYSTERY OF A MINE.

A Possible Tragedy of the Late Coke Strike Just Coming to Light.

THE GRACE SHAFT OPENED

And the Body of One Victim Discovered, While Two More-Are Yet to Be Found.

STRONG-EVIDENCE OF FOUL PLAY.

Operator Rainey Is Confident There Was No. Explosion, and Charges of Incendiarism Are Made.

THE-CORONER-IS NOW INVESTIGATING.

For Two Weeks the Fact That the Secret Was Partially Solved Has Been Carefully Guarded

BILCH EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT-THE REGION

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 CONNELLSVILLE, PA, Aug. 4.-When the disastrous mine fire occurred at the Grace plant of W. J. Rainey & Co., at Meyer, on the 15th day of last February, hree workmen were supposed to have been caught in the mine. They were Antonio Newark, aged 23 years, and his two nephews, Andy and Charles Rohovel, aged 12 and 14 years respectively. They were all Poles, and nobody, not even their relatives. knew positively that they had perished in

It was thought by many that they had run away, for fear of being implicated in the burning of the mine. Only this was known-they had disappeared utterly from their former haunts, and, owing to the excitement of the strike, it was believed they had quietly left the district. There were several strikers seen about the mines at the time, however, who it was thought might have told of the whereabouts of the Poles, but this they never did, and the matter was allowed to drop out of sight, Rainey claiming all the time, however, that the mine had been fired by the strikers, and that there was nothing in the story of there-

being an explosion in the mine. FIRST INTIMATION OF THE TRUTH.

Just two weeks ago to-day the deep mys tery surrounding the fate of the unfortunate foreigners was partly solved. The body of young Antonio Newark was found by the en who have been store it as work pumping out the mine tryit to free it from the heavy flow of water that was poured in to extinguish the fire. Over a month ago the mps were started to empty the mine of the millions of gallons of water that had been poured on the fire. Mountz creek had been turned from its course and emptied into the mouth of the mine for weeks.

As soon as word was sent to the mouth of the pit that the body of Newark had been discovered by the workmen wading about, tire officials of the mine ordered that the body be allowed to lie as it was found, and that the pumps be kept working to discover the other bodies which were now known to be in the mine. Orders were given that the secrecy observed ever since the mine was fired be maintained, and this was done so successfully that not even the miners in the near workings knew of the find. Nor were the parents of the boys notified of the fact that their bodies had been found, until the news was broken to them as gently as

CALLED IN THE CORONER. By to-day it was seen that the water was low enough to discover the other bodies and the officials of the mine notified Coroner Holbert. That gentleman at once came down and this morning impaneled the following jury: J. M. Carender, Joseph Johnson, G. C. Armstrong, Cyrus Echard, W. H. Thomas and Williard Barnes. The Corone then proceeded to Moyer, accompanied by Mine Inspector Duncan, and the party entered the mines. Three coffins were also aken to the place from this city, and when they were unloaded from the train the orkmen at Moyer dropped their tools in stonishment, knowing nothing of the freadful uses to which they were to be put, Then the party began a dismal trip to the room in which the dead men lay, 8,200 feet selow the surface. The walls of the mine vere clammy and dripping from their reof the mine was one mass of mud. In a corner of room 2 imbedded in slate and mud, where it had lain for days before the. corrified eyes of the men compelled to work a lowering the water, lay the body of Newark. It was covered with slime, crushed erribly by a fall of slate, but on the whole fairly well preserved. The members of the jury were at once called in to examine the hody, and they, with Coroner Holbert, de-clared their firm belief that Newark had met with foul play. They based their belief on the strange appearance of the man's clothing, and by the manner in which it lay in the mud he had evidently been dragged some distance by the heels, when dead, no doubt. All traces of the track in the mud had been lost by the fall of slate.

HUNTING THE OTHER BODIES Then began a search for the bodies of the two Rohovel boys, and after a long hunt through mud and water, the searchers were rewarded only by the discovery of a ghastly and muddy hand pointing upward from a bed of slate. This was shown to be the hand of one of the boys, but thus far nothing else ad been found of their remains. After a four-hours' search the party came to the surface with the body of Newark and the

single hand of one of the Rohovels. At the pit entrance peered down the drawn face of old man Robovel, the father of the two boys. He said not a word, but glanced at the pitiful remains of one of his s and burst into tears. When brought to the outer air the body of Newark began to out of sight of the shuddering curious.

A thorough investigation of the mine had been made during the four hours passed below, and experts declared there were no in-dications that an explosion had taken place, while but three places had been found where the mine was on fire. The Coroner's jury adjourned to this place to take testimony in the case. The case had created the great est excitement throughout the region, and hundreds came into town to learn the result of the inquest. Rainey's works had been running for the past two years as non-union, and when every effort tailed to bring him back into the ranks threats were freely made against his property and against the

men who worked for him. When the fire broke ont at the beginning of the great coke strike, it was freely stated that incendiarism

LEADING QUESTIONS EVADED. At the hearing, which was continued in the stand, and closely questioned as to whether they suspected any person of firing the mines, or of killing the men. The officials-evaded these questions and preferred to be non-committal for the time. In fact there was little evidence produced before cendiarism, except the mysterious hints as to the presence of several of the strikers about the mine at the time the fire started.

Mine Boss McDonald was sworn and fully explained the workings of the mine by means of a map. He showed that one of the fires was at the bottom of the air shaft, which had destroyed the pump house, and which meant death to any one that might have been in the mine. Another of the fires was in No. 10 flat, while the third was fully 3,000 feet from the air shaft. When asked to explain how these fires started in so many different places at the same time, he shook his head. He said the mine was free from gas, and therefore there had been no explosion. He said that Newark and the boys had violated a rule of the company by working in the mines on Sunday.

violated a rule of the company by working in the mines on Sunday.

Engineer Leech was called and testiffed that he was working at the bottom of the airshaft just before the fire started. He left that locality to go to the top to fix a leaky boiler, and left his lighted torch below. Just after he came to the face of the mine the smoke began pouring out. His theory was that the fire had originated from a spark from his lamp, or from spontaneous combustion. He could not explain, however, how the fire started at three different places.

CONTINUING THE INQUIRY.

Inspector Duncan was then sworn and Engineer Leech should not have left his post of duty at a moment which happened to be most inopportune. Other testimony was introduced to show that Leech had violated his trust in leaving his post, and-after sev eral unimportant witnesses had been ex-amined the jury adjourned until such time as the bodies of the two boys shall be recovered, which will likely be in a day or two. The members of the jury were evidently not satisfied with the evidence brought forward, and intend to make another searching ex-amination of the mines before the inquest is

and intend to make another searching examination of the mines before the inquest is called together again.

A member of the jury said after the hearing today that there were three points which must be looked into closely. They were: The theory that the men in the mine, who had clearly been working against the rules of the company, had set fire to the mine themselves, and had been unable to escape; or that they met with foul play, and had been dragged to where they were found; or that there had been an explosion of gas in the mine, and if so, how did the fire start in three widely different places at the same time, without leaving the slightest marks of an explosion, with the exception of the fall of slate, which was shown to have been caused by the washing of the water?

It is said here to-night that Mr. Rainey still believes the mine was fired, and intends pushing the investigation closely. There is so much doubt about the matter, however, and so little known of the men said to have been in the vicinity of the mine, that in all likelihood the mystery will never be explained.

FIGHT FOR BIG MONEY.

CHICAGO GAS DIRECTORS ASKED TO FORK OVER \$7,500,000.

P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins and Cable Magnate Yerkes Among the Invited People - A Sharp Financial Prank Charged Against the Directors. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-The present Board' of Directors of the Chicago Gaslight and Fuel Company demands from outgoing directors the return of \$7,500,000, which the former allege the latter took from the company's treasury. It is asserted that the former directors played pranks with the bonds of the company similar to those which nearly caused the retirement of that Napoleon of finance, Henry S. Ives, to Sing Sing. The accused are: C. T. Yerkes, P. A. B. Widener, Wm. L. Elkins, C. R. Cummings, Sidney A. Kirk, Thomas Dolan and W. W. Gibbs.

The unofficial explanation is that the accused men got control of the stock of the company for \$7.500,000, issued bonds to that amount, sold them and pocketed the proceeds, and thus got their controlling interest for nothing. The leading spirit is said to have been Yerkes, the cable road magnate, who has been accustomed to getting franchises for the use of the city's streets gratis, and is credited with believing that everything ought to come to him the same way.

An official of the company said to-day: "The individual members of the board had all along known that the issue of the 1887 bonds was an illegal issue, and only awaited the time when they would have power in their hands to exercise it, in an effort to the time when they would have power it their hands to exercise it, in an effort to bring back to the company's treasury money which by right should be there. The eyes of the directors were opened long before January by the desperate devices which Yerkes and his friends had made to maintain control of the board until 1892, when they would cease to be amenable. The new board satisfied itself that, it was unjustly and illegally burdened with the \$7,500,000 bonds. "This fight will differ somewhat from what the artful financiar.

illegally burdened with the \$7,500,000 bonds.

"This fight will differ somewhat from what the artful financiers had to contend with when the minority stockholders brought suit against them. These cases were hand-somely settled. There will be no 'hand-some' in the case. The only settlement that the board of directors will accept will be the payment in full of the \$7,500,000 which these men have turned to their own personal use."

A WALL STREET BATTLE.

It Is an Interesting One, and Several Standard Oil Men Are in It.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.] New York, Aug. 4.—There broke out in Wall street to-day a battle which was of more than ordinary interest, because of the great interests involved. It was announced that capitalists associated with the Standard Oil Company and their friends have made a dead set against the Chicago Gas Company and some of its directors, Some of these directors have been credited with speculating in the certificates of the company, greatly to the discomfort of outsiders.

The Economic Gas Company has been or-

The Economic Gas Company has been organized in Chicago, and incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital of \$5,000.000. The stock has all been taken and paid for. The people largely interested in the new company are Henry H. Bogers, Peter A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins, all of the Standard Oil Company, and the latter two of Philadelphia; Charles T. Yerkes, A. E. Kent and Benjamin F. Hutchinson, of Chicago, and others. Mr. Rogers was at his office in the Standard building to-day: "I have'nt any special sore spots," said he. "I don't get them. But there is no use yarning about the matter. I believe there is some feeling against certain gentlemen in the opposition company. Whether or not it is the result of money differences I do not know."

A FEMALE BURGLAR.

She Is Caught Robbing a Man's Room by

the Victim and Sent to Prison. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. New York, Aug. 4 —James Benieser heard the door of his bedroom in Brooklyn open early this morning, and as he lay motionless he saw a woman's face peer in. She looked at him a moment, and then stole over to the at him a moment, and then stole over to the bureau and took out several small articles. Then he jumped out of bed and seized her. She struggled to get away, and Benleser thinks she would have got away if other persons had not come in, attracted by the noise of the scalke. The woman was turned over to a policeman.

At the station she said she was Ann Devine, 50 years old. Several articles in her pockets were identified by Benleser as his property. The only charge made against her at the police court was vagrancy, and on this she was sent to the penitentiary for six months by Judge Patterson.

AN OUTBREAK FEARED

Among Alaska Indians, Owing to a Dispu Over the Price of Fish,

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. TACOMA, Aug. 4.-The steamer Queen rhich arrived from Alaska Sunday night brought news of a threatened outbreak at icat. The matter became so serious that

on July 15 Governor Knapp and District Attorney Johnson left on the United States steamer Ponts for the scene of the disturbance. The occasion of this visit was an urgent; appeal from the natives and white people, who fear an outbreak and violence, growing out of differences between the natives and the managers of the canneries, as to spring goods and prices offered for salmon. Three days were spent in hearing complaints and making endeavors to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficulties.

At one of the sessions there were 200 Indians present. Last year the canneries paid 10 cents each for salmon, but the managers of all three canneries agreed that they could not this year afford to pay more than 5 cents per fish, and stood firm in their determination to make no compromises. The natives are cross and sullen because their demands are not acceded to. When the Ponta left it was not known whether the Indians would accept the terms insisted upon by the canneries.

THE TREASURY INQUIRY.

UP THE INVESTIGATION.

Waiting for Chairman George Handy Smith -He Is to Be Cabled for in Europe-August 25 the Date Fixed for the Meet

islative committee appointed to investigate the State Treasury and the Auditor General's department. Those present besides Mr. Fow were Representative James S. Fruit, of Mercer; Samuel E. Stewart, Allegheny; George W. Skinner, Fulton, and William Keyser, Philadelphia, the latter being iam Keyser, Philadelphia, the latter being appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Representative Brooks, of Philadelphia. Senator J. B. Monaghan, of Schuylkill, missed his train and arrived shortly after the meeting was over.

Mr. Fow stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Films stating his inability to be present owing to business engagements. Senator George Handy Smith, the Chairman of the committee, being in Europe, Representative Fruit was selected for Chairman. When the committee got together, without any delay, Mr. Fow took the floor and stated that the absence of the Chairman in Europe was no good reason for further delay in the performance of its duty by the committee. Any member had a right to call the committee together, and he wanted the investigation pushed until all crookedness in the methods of handling the State's momeys was disclosed. He did not care who it implicated, whether Democrate or Republicans. Then Mr. Fow presented the commit-

licans. Then Mr. Fow presented the following:

"WHEREAS, The Chairman of this committee is absent in Europe, and that other members find it inconvenient to meet with the committee at present; therefore,

"Resolved, That the committee meet at Harrisburg, Tuesday, August II, at II a. M., to proceed with the work assigned to it under the concurrent resolution of the Legislature." Resolved, That the secretary of the committee be instructed to communicate with the Chairman of the committee by cable, informing him of its action, and requesting him to be present, or otherwise in his absence it will proceed to discharge the duties imposed upon it by the Legislature."

There was some discussion as to the date of the next meeting, and August 25 was finally decided upon as the proper date. A resolution was introduced to authorize the Sergeant at Arms to subposna the State Treasurer, Auditor General and the Governor, but this was withdrawn when Captain Skinner suggested that it was hardly proper for the committee to notify the persons whom it intended to examine of its purpose in advance.

Governor Pattison sent word to the committee that he is ready to appear and testify as to all he knows of the matter. Though

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS LIKELY TO

congress Will Probably Spend a Little Money in Healing Up the Wound-Baron Fava Is Not Likely to Return to Washington, However.

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. worse than foolish quarrel.

It has been rumored that the Marqui succeed Baron Fava.

New York, Aug. 4.—Justice O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of teferee Gherardi Davis, in the contest arising over the will of William Alfred Wiechers, the sugar refiner, that Isabella Wiechers, known also as Covert, is the widow of the millionaire. Mr. Wiechers died in December, 1888, leaving \$2,558,000 is now in an insane asylum at It is found that she was married Isabella is now in an insane asylum at Trenton. It is found that she was married to Wiechers by mutual consent.

In April, 1877, he ordered a wedding ring, known in the proceedings as the "Alliance Wedding Ring." They lived together two years as Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, because Wiechers did not want his relatives to know he was living with her. They lived together in other places as man and wife and made a tour of Europe together. In 1886 she brought proceedings against him for separation on the ground of abandonment, but they were discontinued because of her insanity. The estate will go principally to the decedent's brothers and sisters, the widow getting only dower rights.

CATTLE TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

Takes a Hand.

Company, D. R. Fant, Benjamin Garland, William Quinten, Major Eldridge, James F. Ellison, Short Bros. and Drum & Snyder, for unlawfully holding and grazing cattle upon the Cheyenne and Ampahoe Reservation, Hom. A. J. Seay, Associate Justice of the Territorial Court, issued a writ of seizure against defendants.

PITTSBURG. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

NOTHER DELAY MADE IN STARTING

Harrisburg, Aug. 4.—Representative Fow of Philadelphia, this afternoon succeeded in etting together a quorum of the joint Leg

Governor Pattison sent word to the committee that he is ready to appear and testify as to all he knows of the matter. Though the committee will not meet again until August 25, in the meantime the Sergeant at Arms will be quietly instructed as to the persons to be subpænsed. Notwithstanding the several drawbacks and apparent unwillingness of several parties to appear, the members of the committee present to day seemed to have absorbed the idea of the Garroor, that the matter should be pushed, to the end.

ITALY IS REPENTANT.

SOON BE RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4,-It is alleged among Italians resident in this city that Italy will probable that Baron Fava, who is really as

shortly resume diplomatic relations with the United States, though it is not thought yet the accredited Minister, will return. It is supposed that if relations were resumed it will be the desire of both movements to have as few mementoes as possible of the It is assumed by officials of the State De

partment that the diplomatic statu quo will not be resumed until the meeting of Congress, when an endeavor will be made to salve the last little wound of the Italians by small appropriation for the heirs of the slaughtered Mafia, more as a matter of policy than of justice. Of course, this would only be done in the cases of those who were Italian citizens and who were not criminals and fugitives from justice.

Imperiali, acting Charge-d'Affaires at the Italian legation since the departure of Baron Fava, would be promoted to the position of Minister, but this would be contrary to custom, as he is in diplomatic rank merely Secretary of legation, and it is therefore probable a stranger of high rank will

A MILLIONAIRE'S WEALTH.

Part of It Goes to an Insane Woman, De

clared to Be His Widow. [SPECIAL-TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1

Cheyenne Indians Complain and the Court

KINGFISHER, OKLA., Aug. 4.—On complaints of Cheyenne and Ampahoe Indians in the Territorial Courts against the Cragin Cattle

Territorial Court, issued a writ of seizure against defendants.

The Court held that all persons holding live stock within the limits of the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe reservations are subject to a penalty of \$1 per head, and that said stock are also subject to seizure and sale for the payment of the penalty. The order is now in the hands of the United States Marahal who will proceed at once to account a property of the penalty. now in the hands of the United States Mar-shal, who will proceed at once to execute it. It covers up over 200,000 or 300,000 head of cattle, which it is claimed are now upon this reservation unlawfully. The cattle men will probably resist execution of the order, but the Marshal will go into the reservation with a sufficient force to carry it out.

MERCER FOR BLAINE. A.Keystone County Formally Inaugurates the Reciprocity-Boom.

PART OF SENATOR QUAY'S PLAN. The Soldiers' Orphan Syndicate Unable to ARECRUIT FOR THE KANSAS ALLIANCE

A CONGRESSMAN'S FLOP.

mocracy of Clarion county, a few weeks ago, flung the Pattison standard to the breeze, and now the enthusiastic Repub-licans of Mercer come to the front with an can Party-Fallure to Pass the Force inqualified declaration in favor of James G. Blaine as the candidate of the party in 1892. Treasury Scheme. This indorsement of the champion of reci-procity, with the incidental cold shoulder for Mr. Harrison, will be regarded as all the more significant, because this county is in Senator Quay's Congressional district and the assemblage of to-day in the control of his friends. It may even be claimed that this action is the opening gun in the anti-administration battle which was predicted when Quay and Dudley resigned from the National Committee a few days ago.

HENRY HALL WINS HIS FIGHT. The first business which came before the epublican County Convention, which met in this city to-day, was a count of the vote of Saturday's primaries, which elected Hon. Henry Hall, C. W. Ray and J. D. Madge, delegates to the State Convention, and nominated A. W. Williams, of Sharon, to the Constitutional Convention. Resolutions

constitutional Convention. Resolutions were passed indorsing the administration, and the pension legislation. Hon. John W. Morrisson was heartily indorsed for State Treasurer, and the delegates were instructed to work and vote for him.

Then came the event of the day, when the following was adopted amid a scene of excitement and cheers: "The Republicans of Mercer County, recognizing in James G. Blaine a statesman whose advocacy of the party's principles in the House and Senate and before the people has drawn to its ranks hosts of adherents; as Secretary of State, whose dignified and manly management of foreign affairs has gained for the nation the respect and admiration of the world, and whose policy with Moxico, Cuba and South America, and as a citizen whose ability, integrity and zeal pre-eminently fit him for that high position, do hereby declare him our choice for President in 1892."

After matters had quieted, the Committee on Change of Rules, which was appointed a year ago, made a report recommending the bonular vote system, but a substitute was on Change of Rules, which was appointed a year ago, made a report recommending the popular vote system, but a substitute was offered and accepted which was in effect the old delegate system. This called forth a warm discussion. Dr. Phillips, of Sheakley-ville, advocated the popular vote system, while Major Alexander McDowell strongly opposed it and advocated the delegate system, which was promptly adopted. Affer many of the delegates had retired, a motion to reconsider the move was tabled by a vote of 20 to 18. A great deal of dissatisfaction is manifested at the action of the convention in regard to the voting system. The news of the action of the convention indorsing Blaine for the Presidency was received, on the other hand, with the most enthusiastic indorsement.

Defeat Henry Hall.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

Mercer, Aug. 4.—Pennsylvania seems away in the lead this year in the formal inaugura-tion of Presidental booms. The rock-ribbed

PART OF A CONCERTED PLAN. A dispatch from Philadelphia says: The friends of Senator Quay and Senator Cameron have agreed to make every possible effort to have the delegates to the next National Republican Convention pledged to Mr. Blaine. This statement can be relied Mr. Blaine. This statement of the upon as implicitly as though it were announced authoritatively and officially, announced authoritatives of t does not mean that the representatives of Pennsylvania in the United States Sensie have entered upon this plan with the advice or even the tacit consent of Mr. Blaine, but enough is known to make it clear that in every quarter of the State the friends of

Senator quay will endeavor to beat the Administration and secure indorsement for the Secretary of State.

Well-informed politicians say that the final details were arranged for a vigorous campaign in every primary and county convention to be held in this State in 1891 and 1892, and that the battle cry of "Blaine" will be sounded as never before, unless Mr. Blaine positively forbids the use of his name at a very carly day.

"There is still some uncertainty," said a thoroughly posted Republican politician with decided Quay leanings, "as to whether Mr. Blaine will stand, but the word has been given and we will all fall in. To my mind, if we are able to make the showing that we expect to make in behalf of Mr. Blaine, we will succeed in forcing him to be a candidate. Still we don't know just where the President and Mr. Blaine stand with reference to each other. We know the President has powerful friends, and that they will make a strong and probably winning effort to secure the solid delegation of Pennsylvania for him. Postmaster General Wanamaker is naturally attached to the President, and Colonel Quay means to make a supreme effort to confirm his power in the dent, and Colonel Quay means to make supreme effort to confirm his power in the party in this State. Quay wants to contro the delegation for Blaine or anybody else."

A NEW YORK STRAW.

Blaine's Big Majority in a Vote Among Son

Republican Club Delegates. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. SYRACUSE, Aug. 4 .- The gathering of the delegates of the State League of Republican Clubs for to-morrow's convention has been something of a disappointment to the leaguers here. John S. Kenyon and other Onondaga county hustlers made league ha so industriously in July's sunny days that they have 35 clubs where there were only: at the time of the visit of the organizers a month ago. And they mustered three of these clubs for escort duty when the League special train rolled in from the East. The disappointment dates from that moment. The train brought only 200, instead of four times that number, as was expected. But two cars of the train were full. Then the absence of Colonel Clarkson and other prominent Republicans that had been expected and a particularly wet shower added to the depression of all concerned.

The arriving delegates essayed to be cheerful, and told with considerable glee of a test vote taken on the way up. The choice of such of the delegates as were willing to declare themselves for 1892 was: Blaine, 102; Harrison, 15; McKinley, 4. Fourteen announced a willingness to vote for whoever is nominated, and a score kept under cover entirely. This vote is regarded as about the only thing of political significance thus far developed in the gathering. time of the visit of the organizers

A RESORT TO FISTS.

Republican Leaders Slug Each, Other at the

Dauphin County Convention. (SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH.) RARRISBURG, Aug. 4.—The Dauphin County Republican Convention resulted in a com-plete knockout for Samuel McIlhenny who has been the boss of the county for 2 years. The nominations, which were made without any practical opposition, resulted as follows: Judge, John W. Simmonton, as follows: Judge, John W. Simmonton, Harrisburg: Director of the Poor, Henry Cardes, Millersburg: County Solicitor, Albert Miller, Harrisburg: Coroner, John Shaffer, Harrisburg: Jury Commissioner, Henry Mace, Halifax township; Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, A. J. Herr and M. E. Olmstead, Harrisburg. Lewis H. Hall, of Harrisburg, was indorsed for delegate at large to the constitutional convention.

Representative Hershey and ex-Jury Commissioner Bixter got into a fight in the Lochiel House and blows were exchanged. Things looked very lively around the hotel for a short time, as the men went at it in puglisitic fashion, and Bixter was going to pugllistic fashion, and Bixter was going to hit Hershey with a bottle, but was stopped by some friends.

SAM LOSCH'S VICTORY.

He Defeats His Ancient , Enemy in the Schuylkill Republican Convention.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) POTTSVILLE, Aug. 4.—The Republicans held their county convention here to-day. They started out with the greatest prospect of harmony, but they forgot all about it later in the day. In all seven conventions were held, the County, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Senatorial districts and four Legis-

lative district conventions. The day brought a glorious victory for Samuel A. Losch. The bald-headed statesman ate humble pie in the county convention, but defeated his old enemy, William Wilhelm, for delegate to the State Convention from the Fourth district. This was done in the face of an attempt on the part of ex-Congressman Brumm to block him out by trying to force his own choice of delegates. Losch won over Wilhelm by a vote of 55 to 39.

In the county convention in the morning resolutions indorsing the Harrison administration, the diplomacy of Blaine, the financial policy of the Government, sticking in a word for the soldiers and expressing regret at Quay's resignation from the National Committee, were passed amid great applause. There was no opposition to the nomination of David B. Green for Judge. A resolution indorsing George D. McCreary for State Treasurer was unanimously; adopted.

KELLEY, OF KANSAS, CASTS HIS LOT WITH THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Bill the Chief One-No Faith in the Sub [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 4.—Harrison Kelley, the present Congressman from this district, who was defeated last fall by John G. Otis, the Alliance candidate, has written a letter, in

which he renounces the Republican and comes out in favor of the People's party. Kelly refused to vote with the Republicans while in Congress on the silver and McKinley bills, but was a warm advocate of the

ley bills, but was a warm advocate of the Lodge bill.

He gives as his reason for refusing to affiliate further with the Republican party its failure to pass the election bill. He declares that the Republican party, being in full control of Congress, had failed to redeem its pledges to the people when it allowed the election bill to be defeated. In speaking of the People's party, he says:

"For years past I have not been unaware of abuses growing up in the Republican organization, as well as in the Democratic party, I have done my utmost to help correct those abuses within the party line. I have done my best to encourage the organization of the Farmer's Alliance for the last two years, advising them to operate within the old party ine as the best method of securing redress. They thought otherwise and cut loose from the old parties. I now see that their vision was clearer than mine; their wisdom greater.

"I have advocated in the halls of Congress and elsewhere everything embodied in the platform of the People's party. except the

I have advocated in the nails of congress and elsewhere everything embodied in the platform of the People's party, except the sub-Treasury and land loan schemes. These I do not indorse, but believe the Government should increase by the free coinage of silver and issue of paper currency the volume of money in the country to double what it is now, gradually, in the next three years.

what it is now, gradually, it can be years.

"Favoring these measures, and believing their enactment into the laws would result in great benefit to the American people, and both the old parties having rejected them, the logical thing for me to do is to support the party that favors them, the People's party, which I do."

NO INDEPENDENT POLITICS.

Michigan Knights of Labor Will Not Join the People's Party. LANSING, MICH., Aug. 4.—The General State Assembly of the Knights of Labor has been in session with closed doors this afternoon and evening with 20 delegates present, representing 100 assemblies throughout the State The one point of importance was the actio on the recent greating sent by the General Secretary and Treasurer of the order at Philadelphia, by which the assembly was earnestly requested to take independent po-litical action.

litical action.

There was to have been an effort made to induce the Assembly to indorse the People's party platform, but the forces were routed by the sudden appearance of John Devlin, of Detroit, a member of the General Executive Committee of the order in the United Sates, It is doubtful if the effort would have been successful anyway, as Master Workman Henry I. Allen, of Schoolcraft, was hearfily adverse to such radical measures, and had in a measure prepared to fight the move. In lieu of such action the Assembly adopted a resolution indorsing the action of all induslution indorsing the action of all indu resolution indorsing the action of all indus-trial councils or conventions that have in-augurated work looking to a consolidation of all industrial people at the ballot box, trusting that this great movement of indus-trial consolidation may culminate in the full emancipation of the masses from indus-

WAITING FOR A DECISION.

County Committee Opposed to the Con stitutional Convention.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHANBERSBURG, Aug 4.—The new County tepublican Committee met to-day for or nization with nearly a full representation The following officers were elected: Chair man, A. N. Pomeroy, of Chambersburg Secretaries, Horace Bender, Chambersburg Secretaries, Horace Bender, Chambersburg; Samuel Haverstick, Waynesboro: W. B. Reifer, Letterkenny; Treasurer, W. H. H. Mackey, Chambersburg.

The committee decided not to fill the positions on the county ticket for delegates to the Constitutional Convention at present, as it preferred to wait and learn the sentiment in the State as to the propriety of holding such a Convention. The vacancies will be filled at an adjourned meeting, but the sentiment of the country is overwhelmingly

timent of the country is overwhelmingly against any such convention.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS NOMINATED.

ons Indorsing the State Ac tration Were Adopted. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. REPPORD, Aug. 4 .- The Democratic County Convention met to-day and placed in nomi-nation the following ticket: For President Judge, Hon. J. M. Reynolds; for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, E. F. Kerr for Poor Director. Job Boor; for Jury Com-missioner, John Hufford.

The resolutions passed indorsed the State administration, censured the Republican party for the looting of the State Treasury, and called upon the people to assist in the overthrow of corrupt politics and corrupt politicians.

THE M'KINLEY TARIFF INDORSED.

Republicans Meet in County Convention and Nominate Candidates. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BELLEFONTE, Aug. 4.-The Republi County Convention met here to-day, there eing a fair attendance present. Samuel Aley was nominated for Jury Commissioner John Aiken, of Bellefonte, and Harry Wafel of Phillipsburg, were elected delegates to the State Convention. W.T. Reeder was elected County Chairman for the next year. The convention passed resolutions indors-ing the present Administration, the McKin-ley tariff and reciprocity and indorsed the Republicans in their fight.

RETURNS FROM KENTUCKY.

Twenty-Five Thousand Estimated to Be the Democratic Majority. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.-The latest returns show that the Democratic State ticket car-ried in yesterday's election by about 25,000. Beturns are in from 80 out of 119 counties, Beturns are in from 80 out of 119 counties, and these give Brown, Democrat, a net plurality of 27,707. The remaining counties in 1887 gave a net Republican plurality of 2,580. The People's State ticket will probably not show so heavy a vote as was estimated, though it is not possible as yet to give a close approximation. So far as reported the Alliance has elected its candidates against Democrats or Republicans in ten districts.

ENGINEERS AT WORK AGAIN.

The Receiver of a Road Accepts the Terms of the Strikers. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 4.-The engin

the "L" road, who were discharged a week ago last Sunday, are on their engines to-day running regularly on the road. They are working at a rate of \$2 67 a day and not by working at a rate of \$2 07 a day and not by
the hour. The settlement is exactly on the
terms proposed by Chief Arthur, of the
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
The committee of engineers watted on Receiver D. N. Edgerton, of the "L" road, at
his home yesterday afternoon. They told
him that he had 30 minutes to decide one
way or another, to accept the proposition or
deny it. There was a long, serious talk, and
finally Mr. Edgerton sald the proposition of
Mr. Arthur would be acceded to. WITH MAJESTIC TREAD

Battalions of Veterans Parade in the City of the Straits.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

The Color Question Will Be One of the Prominent Discussions. THE CONTEST FOR COMMANDER IN CHIEF

DETROIT, Aug. 4 .- This has been a proud ay in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic. It has witnessed one of the grandest parades in the history of the orgranization and has made the twenty-fifth, granization and has made the twenty-fifth, or "Silver Encampment," an occasion of magnificence and grandeur surpassing the fondest dreams cherished by its humble founder, Dr. Stephensen, of Illinois, 25 years ago. For once six hours to-day under a bright sun 40,000 veterans tramped sturuily over the line of march and such was the in spiration of the moment that even the feeblest of the maimed and crippled comrades found themselves adequate to the ordeal of

the five-mile-march,

The firing of a salute from the United States steamship Michigan in the harbor announced to the waiting veterans at 10:30 that the command to move had been given by the Commander in Chief. When General eazey appeared before the reviewing stand the vasticencourse of people clustered about the campus cheered themselves hoarse. The General reined up his charger, however, and paused. General Alger and the Detroit Post, his escort, passed by him and drew up be-fore the reviewing stand, fronting it with canes at a charge.

fore the reviewing stand, fronting it with cames at a charge.

General Veazey looked on with a gratified smile, then lifting his hat gracefully from his brow he allowed his horse to pass with slow steps before them. As he passed every occupant arose to his feet. Foremost was the great Indian fighter, General Miles, of the regular army, who had been leaning over bare-headed with his white gloved hands knitted above his sword hilt.

THE PARADE COMMENCES. General Veazey reached the end of the

post and the Detroit veterans unfurled their fing, the band struck up a lively air and the crowd cheered once more. General Veazey then rode to the stand and dismounting encrowd cheered once more. General Veazey then rode to the stand and dismounting entered his box in front. The Detroit Post passed by and the parade continued toward the massive war arch. Besides the staff of the Commander in Chief there were on the reviewing stand Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, General Miles, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, two or three Governors and a half-dozen past commander in chiefs.

Slowly and majestically, in measured tread to martial music, the procession started from Woodward and Adams avenues, with Commander in Chief Veazey and his staff in the lead, until the reviewing stand was reached. From this stand which was situated on the "Campus" on the east side of Woodward avenue, the Commander and his glittering staff reviewed the parade.

As each division passed beneath the triumphal arches little girls, appropriately decked in the National colors, showered the veterans with bouquets. The enthusiasm which greeted the second or Wisconsin division, 700 strong, was unbounded. In line with the Wisconsin boys were General Lucius Fairchild, ex-Governor of the State and ex-Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., and Colonel A. G. Weissert, candidate for Commander W. H. Upham was in command, and Past Commander to Chief. Department Commander W. H. Upham was in command, and Past Commander Colonel Bryan and Colonel Griffin were there.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTINGENT. The Pennsylvania division came next, 1,500 strong, marching in good order to sprightly music furnished by the post bands. epartment Commander Bayer rode at their Quartermaster General Abraham Levering, followed by the aids. The Pittsburg posts led the delegation.

The Ohio delegation was an army of itself. No less than 18,000 veterans tramped to the music of the bands. Beside Demartment S. H. Hurst, Ohio's candidate for Commander in Chief. A conspicuous figure was General Manning F. Force, who, enlisting as a major in the Twentieth Regiment, was made a major general a year before the close of the war. Colonel A. L. Conger, General P. H. Dowling and Colonel R. P. Brown were among the Past Department Commanders in line.

The New York veterans, 2,500 strong, came next, and were the recipients of an enthusian

The New York veterans, 2,500 strong, came next, and were the recipients of an enthusiastic greeting. They were headed by Department Commander C. H. Freeman, Adjutant General W. W. Bennett and Quartermaster General A. P. Penfield. William Van Keursn, an octogenarian member of the order, and a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, was dressed in a suit made of the patriotic red, white and blue.

The Connecticut division came next, and following Connecticut was Massachusetts, 2,500 strong. Forty New Jersey veterans were accompanied by Commander J. R. Mulliken, Past Department Commander H. N. Stevens and Past Department Commander Charles Burrows.

One hundred ex Union soldiers, led by Department Commander Samuel Miller, represented the State of Maine.

WESTERN BATTALIONS.

WESTERN BATTALIONS. The Department of Colorado and Wyomin was headed by a Zouave drum corps and followed quickly upon the heels of receding Hoosiers. Four hunded veterans of Kansas represented the Grasshopper State, and each carried upon his breast the Kansas G. A. R pin bearing the figure of this destructive little insect. Delaware, 40 strong, was officered by Department Commander A. J. Woodman, Adjutant General J. B. Stradley and Quartermaster General D. B. Ross. Oregon was but meagerly represented, but not so with Kentucky. Five hundred comrades from Kentucky were marshalled by Department Commander S. G. Hills. West Virginia contributed 200 men to the grand parade, and Department Commander I. H. Duval led the division. Past Deputy Commander Haymond and Colonel C. B. Smith, one of the trusted Lieutenants of the gallant Custer, were in the line. South Dakota, a small delegation, was led by Department Commander Palmer, accompanied by Adjutant General Beveridge, Chief of Staff Silby. The Washington and Alaska department, the most distant of all the subordinate divisions of the G. A. B., was represented by a little group. pin bearing the figure of this destructive

visions of the G. A. R., was represented by a little group.

The gallant General W. H. H. Clayton, brother of Clayton who was murdered as a result of the Breekinridge-Clayton Congressional contest, led Arkansas, 50 men in the line of march. The Florida delegation, 150 strong, came next under command of John H. Weish. Eight men represented the in-fant State of Montana, under command of Department Commander O. A. Simons. The Lone Star State was represented by 40 men, led by Department Commander M. W. Mann. TEXAS WITH HER HORNS. On a flagstaff in the first rank a pair of Texas horns seven feet from tip to tip was emblematic of the products of the State. The Idaho delegation numbered 12 persons including United States Senator George L

Including United States Senator George L. Shoop. Twenty loyal veterans from Alabama were under command of Department Commander Seymour Bullock and staff. The Georgia delegation comprised veterans from Mobile, Montgomery, Birmingham and other points under the command of Department Commander Bullock. The naval veterans were loudly cheered as they passed in review. The Sons of Veterans, 5,000 strong and in command of Commander in Chief L. J. Webb, brought up the rear of the long procession. in command of Commander in Chief L. J. Webb, brought up the rear of the long procession.

The spectacle of an ex-President of the United States marching in the ranks is so unusual that the tremendous ovation tendered ex-President Hayes to-day was hardly a surprise. The cheers which swept along the line of march like a huge, but slowly rising tidal wave was ever an indication of the presence of the distinguished ex-President. Mr. Hayes was recognized by all as he marched with his post, of Fremont, Ohio, down Griswold street and near the intersection of Congress street, kissed several little girls who ran out to meet him. The old gentleman carried a paim leaf fan and appeared to enjoy the occasion quite as much as his comrades of the post.

One of the most unique features of today's parade was an old army newsboy on horseback. "Doo" C. B. Aubrey peddled papers at the front, and when called upon to do army duty responded with alacrity. He was made an honorary member of Robert Chivas Post, of Milwaukce, Old Iron Brignde men, for his services. To-day he rode on horseback with a bundle of old war papers under his arm.

As the Pennsylvania division passed the of applause sainted these battle-scarred

PRESENTATION OF A BADGE. The day marked many pleasant incident but none attracted more admiration than the spectacle of an ex-President of the United States honoring the Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

United States honoring the Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

Ex-President Hayes, accompanied by Colonel F. J. Hecker and the committee that purchased the \$1,000 diamond G. A. R. hadge for General Veazey, called at the National Department headquarters to-day to make the formal presentation. The ceremony took place in the large parlor of the hotel where General Veazey stood with his wife, surrounded by his entire staff.

"Commander in Chief Veazey" said ex-President Hayes, "the commandes who with ma have been honored with places on your staff have assigned to me the agreeable duty of presenting to you this badge. We ask you to accept it as a token of the esteem, the admiration and the affection in which you are held by ourselves and by our comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. It will, we trust bring present joy to you and your family. It will remind you and them of the honorable part you bore in the great event of this age. Our hope is that this simple gift will remind you pleasantly of the events and scenes and commadeship of the great conflict—that it will recall the famous day of Gettysburg—the day of your opportunity of your honorable service and of your signal triumph. It will also we hope be to you a well-spring of gratifying meditations upon the future. In after times those who bear your name and share your blood will rejoice as they look upon this emblem—their prized family heirloom, and be filled with gratitude that Providence allotted to them the inspiring privilege of tracing their origin to a man, who in his young manhood was a splendid fig on the decisive battle of the divine war who in his young manhood was a splendid fig on the decisive battle of the divine war who in his young manhood was a splendid fig on the decisive battle of the divine war who in his young manhood was a long and providence and or the providence

of the divine war and bravely by Lincoin from its beginning to it prayers are that happy in the land, deadly peril, you did deadly peril, you did General Venzey replicated by the donors for their good w.

The next National Encampment of b. A. R. will be held at Washington City. 1. ustice of this assertion may not be con-eded by the partisans of Lincoln, Neb., out the logic of the situation fully justifier the statement. Diligent inquiry at the various department headquarters indicates that when the roll of States is called on the location of the next encampment, Washinglocation of the next encampment, Wash ton will get the prize by a vote of nearly

ton will get the prize by a vote of nearly two to one.

The various candidates for Commander in Chief are pressing their claims with increased energy to-night, and the contest is by no means over. Charles P. Lincoln, of Washington, D. C., Assistant Commissioner of Pensions, has withdrawn from the race. As it stands to-night the choice of Commander in Chief is between Weissert, of Wiscousin; Smedberg, of California; Hurst, of Ohio, and Hedges, of New York. Weissert's candidacy is the oulv one that is sharply defined as to States. The West, with the exception of the Pacific Coast, is practically solid for this candidate, and while it must be borne in mind that the States east of Mississippi have two-thirds of the national delegates, inroads have been made in that quarter. The situation is complicated to-night by sudden extravagant claims of Ohio for Hurst, and a rumor that Illinois may decide to present the name of ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby for Commander in Chief. THE RACE PROBLEM.

The "race problem" still looms up omin usly in the G. A. R., and the question on every lip now is, can this dispute be settled by the encampment without a serious dis-ruption in the Southern divisions? The whites of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi still insist the negro ex-soldier must not be admitted to membership with the whites, while the colored veterans vow they will reject the brotherhood of the G. A. R. rather than submit to the conditions A. R. Father toan submit to the conditions of a separate organization in each Southern State for the colored members of the order. The colored delegates from Louisiana will make a request to morrow to present their side of the case in an address to the encampment.

DRESS REFORM CRUSADE. THE LINES ON WHICH THE MOVEMENTS

Irs. Stuart Tells What Is to Be Accom plished-Woman Is Handicapped in the Race With Her Male Competitor-An Appeal to the Ethics. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR 1

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 4.—The new dress reform crusade is to be conducted on the following lines: To learn to stand well, to walk well. o breathe correctly, and thus to-control the vital points of physical being, are first prin-ciples of the science of true fiving. The work, then, will begin with the study of anatomy; the relation of the vital organs to each other and the correct size and proportion of members of the body relatively; after which will follow the study of the fafter which will ionogeneous statues of antiquity.

Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, in speaking

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Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, in speaking about the matter to-night, said: "A great demand is being made to-day upon woman's strength and the public character, so to speak, of her work. She is coming into direct competition with men, and she finds that in order to keep up with her stronger brother she cannot hamper herself unduly. She cannot run the race with her male competitors with a handicap of 20 pounds of extra weight, and so because her clothes impede her action: because she sees that they are so many barriers to her success. they are so many barriers to her success custom goes to the wall, and innovation are coming thick and fast. are coming thick and fast.

"Our first and strongest point is the appeal to the sesthetic and the endeavor to educate women as to what ought to be. We next call their attention to the manufacture of undergarments, working for two points—first, that garments should be manufactured so that we could buy them as a man buys his garments, and not be troubled by having them individually made at home. And then we endeavor to have garments that will more nearly follow the outlines of the human figure, because garments which demore nearly lonow the outlines of the human figure, because garments which de-form the body, departing radically from its peculiar lines, really demand a building out in some other part to balance the deformity. We have influenced the business centers in

TIN MAKERS TO BE FOUND.

e influenced the business centers in to such an extent that a whole line

An Investigation of the Knights of Labor Into the Trouble.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 4.-Frank G. Witte, Secre tary of Local Division No. 4, Knights of Labor, has received a letter from T. J. Lee. Inspector of the Bureau of Emigration at New York. It requests him in the interests of the Knights of Labor to ascertain the cause of the trouble between Mr. Niedringmus and his men, and also to find out the extent of his tin industry here.

rate and ascertain if there are any skilled inmakers in the city, as Mr. Niedringhaus had obtained permission to import some from Wales on the strength of there being none here. Mr. Witte refuses to say anything further

He also asks that he will carefully investi

about the letter, except that he succeeded in finding out that there are skilled tinmakers in St. Louis. After finding out hownany there are he will send a report on to National Emigration Bureau at New York.

A REDUCTION OF POSTAGE. Mail Matter Can Be Sent to Europe for Five

Cents an Ounce After Oct, 1. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]
New YORE, Aug. 4.—N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails at Washington, who represented the United States at the International Postal Congress at Vienna, was at the postoffice to-day. He said that after October 1 the rate of postage from this country to other countries which are members of the Postal Union will be 5 cents an ounce instead of 12 cents. horseback with a bundle of old war papers under his arm.

As the Pennsylvania division passed the old battle flags bore their title "Spottsylvania," "Shiloh," and other names of fields rendered immortal by terrible strife. A storm ounce instead of 12 cents.

The South American Republics don't belong to the union.

THREE CENTS.

That of the British From Havana's Market.

EVEN WHEN HANDICAPPED

The American Product Drives

Illimitable Possibilities for Pittsburg

TRANSPORTATION IS IMPROVED.

in the Future. When

The Full Development of Projected Water Routes Needed

TO MAKE A NEW AND VALUABLE MARKET

Few people realize how near we are to a evolution in "the point of view" which vill make the Pittsburg coal measures king of the commercial world. It will take pluck and money, but men possessing both are moving, and another year is likely to see a great change in methods of shipment. The "ancient mariners" who have been running the river coal trade are not in the swim as yet, but they will get into it or get out of he channel altogether.

The many square miles of coal picked up on the quiet of late years were gotten by men who had not only figured on the partial failure of natural gas, but who laid the flattering unction to their souls that as Great Britain had been already about frozen out of the Cuban market by Americans who worked under great disadvantages in doing t, there was a chance for the conquering of more worlds. They felt that it was a shame to admit that a section so abundantly fav-ored by nature as this should put its finger into its mouth and whine in the beginning of the second century of its organized existence, when there was abundant capital in the country seeking employment, and should. for instance, allow Great Britain to furnish oal and manufactured wares to our nextdoor neighbors, when this same coal had to be lifted from over half a mile below the surface and carried 3,000 miles farther than

ours to get there. THE CUBAN MARKET CAPTURED.

They were furnished with an extra stock of courage when they realized that the Cuban market had been captured from the nistress of the ocean. One of these gentlemen says the problem was solved when the first McDougal, or

whaleback barge, made her first trip with a cargo of grain from Duluth to Buffalo. and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most obtuse the great reduction in freight when another of these barges took 95,000 bushels of wheat from the same port, down the lakes through the Welland Canal and across the turbulent Atlantic ment.

To-alght was devoted to expetions to the Commandor in Chief, the E. A. R. the Woman's Relief Corps and the Sons of Veterans by the citizens of Detroit at the Encamption of the evening another reception was tendered the Commander in Chief at the Exposition building. On both corpsions General Venzey made hief very another the first one was launched. An to Liverpool at a price that defied years since the first one was idea of what has been accomplished, and what can be, may be gathered from the fact that before these barges began carrying grain the cost of sending a bushel of wheat from Duluth to Buffalo was 6 cents, whereas now it is but 6 mills, just one-tenth of what it was. The one that went through the Welland Canal and across the Atlantic was 265 feet long with 16¼ feet depth of hold. The McDougal, or whaleback steel barge, is pronounced by experienced navigators to be the safest ocean freighter affoat as well as the chemest. She can expert the across the chemest. as the cheapest. She can carry from 2,500 to 4,000 tons with machinery, and one of full power can tow another, which will carry

more, as the room for machinery can be given to cargo.

ON THE QUESTION OF COAL, Now as to the question of coal. There are those who agree with Abraham Garrison that none should be allowed to leave Pittsburg. If they had their way they would chain the Ohio at the mouth of the Beaver and never allow a tow to pass. They argue that the city will want all that is left of the supper Pittsburg seam, and regard it as criminal to allow it shipped. One operator yesterday stated that the river hills for 50 miles up the Monongahela—the first bluffs back—had been "ground-hogged" until there was little left in them, except some nice blocks that have been secured of late years and are now being held for an ad-vance in value. He said that very few of the people who had worked the first range of hills had made any money by it, that they of hills had made any money by it, that they had in fact kept themselves poor thereby. But those who think we should shut in the rest of our coal are a majority, and when it is demonstrated that the shipment of it will be very profitable, there will be a desertion from their ranks and the future will be allowed to take care of itself. The restrictionists say the lower seams cannot be depended upon: that we no not know whether they are thick enough to pay for working or their quality worth it. George A. Whitney, of Whitney & Stephenson, however, stated that the vein in their Westmoreland shaft was considerably thicker than the upper Pittsburg seam and Westmoreland coal is of the Connellsville variety. There seems to be one thing settled, viz., that the coal of this district has never yet been found in equal quantity and tied, viz., that the coal of this district has never yet been found in equal quantity and quality anywhere else on the globe, and the only question is as to whether we can spare it, and a very general impression is that we have enough to last until the time when science will store solar heat, and we cannot only save the rest of our coal, but let forests reclothe the earth.

HOW ENGLAND WAS CUT OUT. As before stated, the idea of supplying South America with coal expanded when South-America with coal expanded when some people succeeded in taking Cuba away from England by cutting under in price, though to do so required a railroad haulage of 250 miles before reaching Norfolk, Va., the point of shipment. This feat sot them to thinking that if coal were loaded out of a barge into a whaleback at New Orleans it could be done for much less than the cost of a 250-mile haul. Here are the figures: The cost of hauling a ton of coal from a car into a whaleback in Lake Erie is 11 cents, and it is believed it could be done cheaper out of a barge at the mouth of the Mississippi. Now coal at New Orleans is worth to-day \$3.30 a ton and was worth at the same place a year ago but \$2.20. Taking the present price, \$3.30, and adding 11 cents for loading gives cost at New Orleans in a whaleback \$3.41 per ton. Now the English, who have made an immense amount of money on coal, were getting from the Cubans \$10 to \$11 a ton, and they have been, and are yet, supplying the world, broadly speaking, with fuel. Now the Cubans \$10 to \$11 a ton, and they have been, and are yet, supplying the world, broadly speaking, with fuel. Now the freight on flour, which is high grade, compared with coal, from New York to Liverpool is only 9 cents per hundred pounds, or \$1.80 per ton. This is what Elwood & Co. paid within a week, and Captain Elwood says freight on coal should not be more than half so much. But suppose the cost to be \$1 a ton, Pittsburg could supply Cuba by means of the McDougal with coal at a good profit at \$6 a tou, but little more than half what the English have been getting. Then, in addition to Cuba and South America, there are all the coaling stations of the West Indies that could be supplied by Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for it is said that Pittsburg coal is so much superior for all purposes that Alabama coal could not compete with it, with all its advantages in