PITTSBURG. THURSDAY, AUGUST

NO THIRD PARTY THERE.

The Louisiana Farmers' Alliance Will Not

Put a Ticket in the Field.

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH !

that the State Farmers' Alliance in session at Lafayette will not favor the third party

movement or put an Alliance ticket in the

field for the State election. A minority favor this, but the President of the order

CRAWFORD REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

They Pass Off Quietly With Little Contest

in the County.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEADVILLE, Aug. 6 .- The Crawford county

vesterday, there being apparently no con-

yesterday, there being apparently no contest except a friendly rivalry between four excellent men desiring to be delegates to the Constitutional Convention, as there were but two that could be chosen.

There was no contest for delegates to the State Convention, therefore James Borland, John B. Compton and James L. Dunn were manimously chosen. Returns are too incomplete to insure with confidence the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, as only the votes of the cities and boroughs are at hand. Returns will be officially canvassed to-day by the Convention Return Judges.

M'KEESPORT REPUBLICANS.

Two Big Clubs Enthusiastically Preparing

for the Campaign. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 McKersfort, Aug. 5 .- McKeesport Repub

licans are becoming very enthusiastic and expect to be in trim before the next campaign. There are already two big clubs here. At a meeting of the City Club Dr. R. J. Black. E. M. Soies and W. E. Thompson were elected delegates to the Scranton Convention, but uninstructed as to whom to enapore.

Support.
The club has a membership of 300, and is

the largest organization of the kind ever formed in this city. The club will be made a permanent one, and has secured available and central headquarters.

IN ANDREWS' PLACE.

A Quaker City Politician Says That Quay

Will Be State Chairman. New York, Aug. 5.—John L. Hill, Commissioner of Public Buildings in Philadelphia,

who put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-

night, stated in an interview on politics that Chairman Andrews, of the Pennsylvania Republican State Executive Committee,

COLD WATER DISCIPLES.

CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TO

TAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

liss Frances Willard, a Fraternal Delegate,

of the Union During the Past Year.

Washington, Aug. 5,-The twenty-first an-nual Convention of the Catholic Total Ab-

stinence Union of America was formally opened at 8:30 this morning at the Academy

Music. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cotter, of

Winona, Minn., President of the Union,

called the convention to order and opened the proceedings with prayer.

After attending mass at St. Patrick's Church the convention reassembled in the

trict Government, welcomed the convention to Washington.
Bishop Cotter, the President, read his report on the state of the Union, which showed that during the yearl gratifying progress had been made in the temperance cause.
Father Cleary read a communication from the W. C. T. U., appointing delegates to this convention, which was received with prolonged cheers. The delegates, Miss Frances Willard and Miss S. A. La Fereta, were insided to seats in the convention as its fra-

winard and anss S. A. La Fereta, were in vited to seats in the convention as its fra-ternal quests, and in response to numerous calls Miss Willard stepped to the platform and made a short address, during which she was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic

was frequently interrupted by chimasastic appliance.

The reading of the Secretary's report incited a short but vigorous speech from Delegate Campbell, of Philadelphia. Some feeling was developed during the discussion, and finally the matter was referred to a committee of five, consisting of the Rev. Egan, of New York; the Rev. Clark, of Columbus; Mr. Judge, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Manning, of Ohio, and Mr. Mahoney, of Roston.

EXPERIMENTING WITH OPIUM.

Physician Who Says He Was Not Manu-

facturing for Sale.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- Dr. E. N. Case, a well-

known physician, was secretly arrested last night, charged with a violation of the laws

in regard to the manufacture of opium. In

his rooms were found jars containing a liquid known as aqueous opium. It is learned that

known as aqueous opium. It is learned that he sent some it to San Francisco for sale among the Chinese there, but it is not known that he sold any.

The doctor himself says that he has been experimenting in the manufacture of this liquid for years, being an expert chemist, and he thought he had arrived at results which would revolutionize the opium trade. He claims that he was only experimenting and that he had legal advice that he was not violating the law. He was released on his own recognizance this morning and the District Attorney will forward a report on the matter to Washington for instructions.

TRAINS TELESCOPED.

Two Killed and Twenty Injured on a Sun-

day School Excursion.

ing a Sunday school excursion from Ellen-burg and Rouses' Point and intervening sta-

tions on the Central Vermont Railroad ray

into a mail train which had the right of way,

just cast of this station at 6:40 to-night. The

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 5 .- A train convey-

rict Government, welcomed the conven-

Evokes Much Enthusiasm-Address of

Welcome by Cardinal Gibbons-Progress

epublican primaries passed off very quietly

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 .- It is now evident

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

DRAWING THE VEIL.

World-Famous Hero of the Heart of the Dark Continent.

SALE OF THE LAD TO A SEA CAPTAIN.

Description of an Affecting Meeting of the Mother and Her Son After Long Years of Trial and Separation.

A SISTER WHO IS NOW RESIDING IN COLORADO

When Henry M. Stanley, the great African explorer, was in Pittsburg last winser, he little dreamed that a man claiming to be his stepfather was living in Homestend, neither did the father know that his famous stepchild intended to deliver a lecture in this city until after he had gone. Each was ignorant of the other's presence, though the old man has longed for years to see Mr. Stanley to tell him about the death of his mother. It is an interesting story and full of pathos. After listening to the



Watkin James, the Stepfather of Stanley.

aged stepfather's recital and carefully going over the records in the little, worn Welsh Bible, which was translated for him, the reporter had no doubt that the tale is cor-

It is generally understood by the public that Henry M. Stanley is not the real name of the explorer. This is the name of the New Orleans merchant who raised him, as the published accounts of his early life go. The mystery of his origin has never been cleared up to the public ken, though all the facts of his birth are probably known to Mr. Stanley. For certain reasons be has never cared to dilate upon them, and in consequence all sorts of stories about his boyhood days

have been published. It remains for Watkin James, the stepfather, to give a clear and authentic history of young Stanley up to when he was five venrs old.

A MATTER OF INTEREST.

Anything written about the rescuer of Livingstone, which bears the stamp of truth, will certainly be much appreciated by the world. Mr. James relates incidents which will be news to Stanley, and will no doubt be relished by him. It is strange the two bave never met, but when the story is told people will readily understand how innate modesty and inability to express himself well in the English language have prevented Mr. James from making himself known to to the American and Welsh idol.

Watkin James is a Welshman, 63 years old, living in Homestead. He has resided in that town for the last five years, and is employed as the keeper of a furnace in Carnegie's Homestead mill. He is a man of rugged build, and has a good, honest face, as his picture shows. He is a typical Watshman, and can speak English fairly well. His accent is hard for a native to eatch at first, but one becomes accustomed to it in a short time. It is difficult to make him understand questions asked in English, but through an interpreter it was made

Mr. James remained home from work vesterday afternoon to have his picture taken and to keep an engagement with a DISPATCH reporter. He was found in a neat little home on Heisel street, opposite Maloney's Hotel. His Welsh brother-in law, Mr. Davis, whose wife speaks English fluently, was lounging on the little porch.

APPEARED IN THE DOORWAY.

When asked if Mr. James lived there, he didn't understand the question, and replied in the negative. Just then a rugged-looking man appeared in the doorway. His beard was coarse and white, and covered his neck like Horace Greeley's. The bair was removed from the cheeks. He was minus a cost and wore a rough shirt which the millmen have adopted as their own peculiar style. The face was kindly and full of strength. He looked at the stranger before him for a moment and then said abruptly 'Are you the newspaper man?' When a positive assurance was given, he said in

"Come in. I am Stanley's stepfather and want to talk to you. Do you know Heary? I often read about him in the papers, but I never saw him. I didn't know he was in Pittsburg last winter or I would have called to see him. When he was married last fall my family and I celebrated the event among ourselves here in Homestead."
"Yes, and we had a great time," broke in
Mrs. Mary Davis, his sister-in-law, who after-

and acted as interpreter.

With theire broken and mutual confidence with the lee broken and mutual confidence restored by this introduction, it was plain sailing, and Watkin James commenced his story. Mrs. Davis had written a short ac-count of Staniey's father and mother at the dictation of Mr. James, and this abstract, so to speak, was submitted to the reporter for an guidance. The names of the Welsh places were like so much Sanscrit, but after much questioning all the facts were elicited. HE HAD A GOOD MOTHER.

"Stanley's correct name," said Mr. James, "is Henry Rowlands. His mother was Elle-nor Jones, and his father Jacob Rowlands. Both were born in Pont Rees, near New The Early Life of Henry

M. Stanley No Longer

Shrouded in Mystery.

HIS STEPFATHER FOUND.

A Sturdy Welshman in Homestead
Who Can Tell All About the
Explorer's Boyhood.

A Sturdy With A SILVER SPOON.

NOT BORN WITH A SILVER SPOON.

The Decidedly Humble Origin of the Now
World-Framous Hero of the Heart

"is Henry Rowlands, His mother was Ellenor Jones, and his father Jacob Rowlands. Both were born in Pont Rees, near New Castle Emleyn, Cameribenshire, South Wales, Henry was born in the same town, and is now from 49 to 59 years old. He has a sister Elizabeth, who is now married to David Rees, and they are living somewhere in Colorado. I remember I paid their passage to America, Stanley's father was a book binder by trade, and a very clever one, but a good for nothing man. He kept a store in the village, could talk good English, and was rookoned among his neighbors as a smart fellow. He didn't have much principle, and I think the reason why Stanley's mother, whom I atterward married, was an intensely religious woman. She was a great worker in the church. She could also speak English and read books a great deal. She was very fond of young Henry, but the carelessness of his father caused her many a heart-ache. Jacob Rowlands wasn't a good husband, and when Henry was about 4 years old his parents separated. The father took the boy and the mother the gfri to raise. Shortly after this Rowlands sold Henry to a sea witness to the papers binding the future explorer to the skipper. I think Stanley was about 5 years old at the time. I never knew how the Captain treated Henry.

"I have often seen his mother sitting by a support of the Son of the Boy."

"I have often seen his mother sitting by a support of the skipper." I think Stanley was about 5 years old at the time. I never knew how the Captain treated Henry.

CRIED FOR HER BOY. "I have often seen his mother sitting by window when there was a storm, crying for her little boy at sea. She didn't hear from him for four years, and had given him up for lost. She was fully persuaded he had

him for four years, and had given him up for lost. She was fully persuaded he had been drowned.

"Ellenor Jones, Stanley's mother, was my third wife. I have mished the certificate of our marriage, and I can't say in what year we were married. I think it was about 1850. We had no children. She died July 31, 1870, and was buried August 3 in Cevangolia Cemetery, Treadgar. I don't think Stanley knows that his mother is dead. One day about 1865, at least as nearly as I can remember, it was two years before his mother died, Stanley came to Phinney, where we lived. He had come from France in search of his baptismal papers, which were recorded in Cenearth Church. I had gone to work in the afternoon, and when I got home Stanley had left. I never saw him. My wife often told me how a fine-looking, well-dressed young man walked into the cottage that afternoon. He inquired of different people in the village if they knew Ellenor Jones, and where she lived. The neighbors wondered what such a gentleman should want with Ellenor Jones, the wife of the furnace keeper. The house was pointed out and Stanley entered. Henry didn't know his mother, and my wife did not recognize in the gentleman her long lost son. He pulled the papers out of his pocket and showed them to her. Do you know that name? he asked, pointing to Henry Rowlands on the manuscript. 'Yes,' she answered, 'that is the name of my boy.'

HOW HE MET HIS MOTHER. "Then he said you are my mother, and he took her in his arms and they wept bitterly. He inquired about his sister Elizabeth. She was at worlt in the town, and his mother sent for her. He said he had to leave that day at midnight to catch the steamer at Cardiff for France, and he had come to Wales to get the papers about his birth. My wife felt that my home was not good enough for Henry to sleep in, so she insisted that he go to the hotel and she would bring Elizabeth around in the evening to see him. Stanley asked about a willow which he rememoered he had planted at the corner of the house when he was a boy. It was a mere twig he had pushed in the ground, and taking his mother by the hand they walked outside to look at the tree. It had grown wonderfully and was higher than the house, the long limbs being down trailing the ground. Stanley looked up, and as the remembrance of his boyhood days came back, the tears rolled down his face. His mother also cried again. The women who collected to see Ellenor Jones' son told me often since how Stanley and his mother stood under the tree and wept, holding each other's hands.

"In the evening Elizabeth went around to diff for France, and he had come to Wales to

other's hands.

"In the evening Elizabeth went around to the hotel to see her brother. She was then about 25 years old. My wife and the sister had not seen or heard of him for 14 years. The girl was shy in the presence of the well-dressed stranger, but the meeting between them was affected. He gave them each a present of 10 shillings, \$2.50 in our money. His father was still living in the town, and for the moment Henry forgot that he had sold him to a sea captain.

A COW FOR HIS FATHER.

"He was generous, and gave him enough money to buy a cow. His return was the talk of the village for a long time, but he left for Cardiff at midnight. He said he had left for Cardiff at midnight. He said he nad to be in France at a certain time, or he would lose his situation. When I came home from work in the morning, Henry had gone, and I had not seen him. If I had known he was in the town, I certainly would have returned home but my wife thought I would not be interested in him. He promised to send for Elizabeth, his sister, to put her in school, but he never did.

but he never did.

"After that we heard of him through the "After that we heard of him through the newspapers as being in Africa hunting for Livingstone. Preacher Davis, at Cardigan, followed his career, and sent me the papers from time to time. Once nothing was heard from him for four or five months, and everybody thought he was dead. Mr. Davis died, and since then I have read about Stanley whenever I could get the newspapers, Stanley never wrote to his mother after he left that night for Cardiff. I supposed that he was in Africa and couldn't reach her by letter."

was in Africa and couldn't reach her by tevter."

There were many gaps in the early life of
Stanley which Mr. James could not fill up.
His memory was defective and in some cases
he didn't know. If he had known that Stanley would some day have become a great
man, he said he would have kept a better
record. Under the circumstances, having
never seen the boy and feeling notic of
blood, it is surprising that he remembers as
much as he does.

He has often talked about Stanley and the

PROUD OF STANLEY. Mr. Davis is very proud of the explorer.

relation he sustained to his mother among his friends, but as the people Welsh the fact that ley's step-father was living was not discovered by the public until now. Acdiscovered by the public until now. According to published biographies of Stanley, he was born near Denbiga, Wales, in 1840. His natue was John Rowlands. It will be seen the last name given by Mr. Davis agrees with this. At the age of 3 he was sent to the poorho ise at St. Asaph, where he remained until he was 13, receiving there a fair education. He then shipped as a cabin boy to New Orleans. Mr. James never knew exactly what became of the boy after the sea captain died, but he understood a rich merchant named Stanley from New Orleans had picked him up in London. He adopted his foster-father's name. The biographies also state that Stanley revisited Wales in 1863, and in 1868 salled with the British expedition for Abystinia. Mr. James is not sure of the date when Stanley paid the visit to his mother, but it may have been in 1864. The chances are that it was in 1868 when he went with the expedition, for he told his mother he was in a great hurry and needed the baptismal papers, or he would lose his job.

Watkin James is now living with his fourth wife at Homestead. He came to America with his family in 1879, and settled at Johnstown, where he kept a hotel near the Linceln bridge. About five years ago he moved to Hemestead and escaped the Johnstown flood.

When asked why he did not write to Stanown flood.

When asked why he did not write to Star

When asked why he did not write to Stanley to tell him who he was, he replied that Stanley was a great man, and he was afraid to bother him. He was content to plod his way alone, with the people ignorant that he was married to Stanley's mother. Now that he is getting old, he would like to meet the explorer and have a long chat with him. He plied the reporter with questions about stanley's visit to Pittsburg last winter. He wanted to know if his wife was a handsome woman, and when the reporter told him woman, and when the reporter told him about Stanley's little negro servant, whom the explorer had brought from Africa, he amiled good, astrondie smiled good-naturedly

TRYING TO SAVE ELLIOTT.

Prominent Politician Attempts to Infin ence Judge Pugh's Action,

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, Aug. 5 .- When the motion for a new trial was submitted to Judge Pugh to-day, without argument, by counsel for durderer Elliott, the Court handed General Powell a telegram, with the instruction that its contents be kept secret, and added: "Can't you stop this kind of business?" The elegram was read by the lawyer and destroyed without disclosing its import, even to counsel for the State. Everyone jumped at the conclusion tant it was something of a grave.

sensational character, and extraordinary efforts were made to learn the contents.

Late to-night the information was secured. The telegram was from a prominent Republican politician. It requests the Judge to be lenient with the prisoner and to grant a stay of execution until the case could be taken to a higher court. This, of course, would keep Elliott out of the penitentiary for a time. Judge Pugh will pass upon the motion Saturday.

THE CHICAGO GAS WAR.

BOTH SIDES SURE OF WINNING THAT FIGHT OVER \$7.500,000.

Elkins Declines to Talk, but Gibbs Says Nothing Illegal Has Been Done by the Old Directors-No Surrender Is Their Defiant Attitude. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5-Messrs. Dolan, ibbs, Elkins and Widener are the Philadelphians interested in the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company. Mr. Dolan and Mr. Widener are out of the city. Mr. Elkins de-clined to discuss the subject, further than to say that no such demand had been made of him, but Mr. Gibbs, after stating that he had heard nothing officially on the subject, said: "The whole trouble of this matter lies in the pure assumption on the part of the present directors of the Chicago company that the old directors are backing up the Economic Gas Fuel Company, just started. They don't want a new competitor, and this is the whole animus of this action. This claim that the Economic Gas Fuel Company has been formed to be used as an offset to the demand to be made upon the old directors is nonsense. Instead of Yerkes and his associates being back of the Economic Company, as alleged, and using it as a threat to the old company to drop its demands, the effort is being made by the old company to intimidate in this manner the parties who are promoting the Economic Company. I do not believe any of the gentlemen named have any connection with it and I know Mr. the pure assumption on the part of the

believe any of the gentlemen named bave any connection with it and I know Mr. Dolan hasn't." any connection with it and I know Mr. Dolan hasn't."

When asked whether if suit is brought as threatened the accused directors will fight, Mr. Gibbs said: "Yes, we will fight, and I have no doubt we shall have no trouble."

A dispatch from Chicago says: No surrender. This is the defiant answer of the old directorate of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company to the demand of the present board of directors for \$7,500,000. Vice President Furbeck, of the Economic Fuel Gas Company, representing C. T. Yerkes, snaps his fingers at the threats contained in the notice served by Secretary S. K. Wooster, of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company. "The story of the alleged stealing of bonds, and the pocketing of money resulting from their sale, is the veriest bosh," said Mr. Furbeck.

C. K. G. Billings, Vice President of the company which wants to secure over \$1,000,000 each from C. T. Yerkes, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, C. R. Cummings, Sidney A. Kent, Thomas Dolan and W. W. Gibbs, talks confidently of the ability of his company to secure legal enforcement for their demands. "Of course," said Mr. Billings, "we expected the gentlemen whom we have decided on bringing to time, to pooh-pooh the affair and laugh it off as something amusing. This air of bravado and confidence, however, is all put on. No one knows better than they themselves that they are in a tight corner. I look upon the talk about the Standard Oil Company opposing us in Chiago as arrant nonsense." C. K. G. Billings, Vice President of the

HOPEFUL FOR IRELAND

Dr. Emmett Confident That the Next Par-

liament Will Favor Home Rule. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 New York, August 5.—Among the passen-gers who arrived on the White Star steamship Majestic this morning was Dr. Thomas A. Emmett, the President of the Irish National Federation in America. Dr. Emmett has been in Europe a month, and spent most of the time in London, studying the Irish question. "I never came back from Ireland," he said, "more hopeful that she would soon gain her legislative indepen-dence. I talked with a great many English-men, and found among them a growing feel-ing in favor of home rule for Ireland and Parnell they might delay it for some time, but now that they have joined the McCar-thyites there is little fear that a measure of home rule will be passed by the next Par-

nome rule will be passed by the next Parliament.

"I wrote to Dillon before his release, stating that he and O'Brien had injured the
movement by not declaring whether they
were in favor of Parnell or against him as
leader before they went to prison, and askleader before they went to prison, and askleader before they went to prison, and skleader hen to do so immediately on their release. I added that the National Federation
in America would not send a dollar to any
faction led by Parnell. I found that Parnell
has very little following in Ireland, and I
also found that the priests were not cocereing the people and were not interfering in
the matter, only so far as morals were concerned."

CORNERING THEIR WHEAT.

The Kansas Farmers Will Hold Their Crops for a Substantial Advance.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] TOPEKA, Aug. 5,-The influence being ex rted by the Alliance among its farmer members is beginning to have its effect in holding wheat from the market, notwithstanding the fact that President McGrath has persistently stated that all that has been done by the officers of the organization was to advise farmers to hold their grain for better prices. There is no doubt that arrangements have been made for stor-ing grain in elevators and for securing an advance upon it to supply the present needs of farmers. J. B. French, State Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, says that ha is to the Farmers' Alliance, says that he is in daily receipt of letters from secretaries of sub-Alliances, informing him that farmers will generally hold their wheat for an ad-

Secretary French said to-day: "We are prepared, if necessary, to store one-half of the wheat crop of Kansas. Arrangements have been made with big elevators at Argentine, Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore and other cities to hold wheat forwarded by the Alliance, and advance 75 per cent on it. While the officers of the Farmers' Alliance have general supervision of the business, the Alliance Exchange is attending to the details. We expect to handle the buik of the wheat crop this year, and farmers will be the gainers." Secretary French said to-day: "We are pre

A STAGE-STRUCK WOMAN

Has an Experience With a Manager She Will Not Care to Repeat.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 New York, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Beatrice Ather-ton, described as a young woman auxious to go on the stage, went to Cortiss' Dramatic Agency last Thursday. There she met Herbert Charter, a young Englishman, who, she says, told her he was a manager land that she was just the person he wanted to take a leading part in a company he was organizing. Charter, she says, promised to give her \$50 a week. Early on Saturday evening Charter called on Mrs. Atherton at her home. She says Charter attempted to assault her. According to Mrs. Atherton, there was a struggle, in which her clothing was torn, and she was badly bruised.

Charter was taken to police headquarters, where he had a talk with Inspector Byrnes. Charter came here a few years ago from London. He was stage manager for Francis Wilson when Wilson played at the Broadway Theater, and after that was assistant stage manager at the Casino. He traveled as stage manager with the American company that played "Franst Up to Date," of which Kate Castleton was a member. last Thursday. There she met

A PRIEST ATTACKED.

His Insane Assailant Thought He Was Robbing His Wife's Grave.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-The Rev. Bernard F. Kurz, the pastor of the Church of the Four Knrz, the pastor of the Church of the Four-teen Holy Martyrs in Brooklyn, while tak-ing a walk in Holy Trinity Cemetery, en-countered a man, who after allowing him to pass, started to run after him with an up-lifted table knife in his hand. The priest ran and at the same time called for help. Cemetery Keeper Adam Rothang hurried up and between them they succeeded in dis-arming the man.

and between them they succeeded in disarming the man.

He proved to be Samuel Weidner, 62 years old. He muttered as he was led away to a cell that he thought the priest was going to rob his wine's grave. A young son of Weidner explained that his father spent much of his time at his wife's grave, and had before this threatened visitors to the cemetery whom he imagined intended to rob the grave.

THE CAPITAL CHOSEN

As the Place for the Next Grand Army National Encampment.

VIEWS ON THE COLOR QUESTION.

Interest Centers in the Fight for Commander in Chiefship.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK MEN LEAD

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 5.—The next encamp ment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at the National Capital—Washington. This was decided to-day on the first ballot, and although partisans coln, Neb., feel disappointed, there is a general resolve by veterans from all quarters to make the encampment at Washington one worthy of the capital of the Union.

The twenty-fifth annual encampment of the G. A. R. met in formal session this morn-ing in the mammoth hall that had been set apart for the business deliberations of the veterans. All that art and cultured taste could do had been done in the decorations which adorned the convention hall. Despite the immensity of the hall, it was

crowded to its utmost seating capacity by the multitude of veterans attracted by the momentous questions to be settled by this encampment. It was fully understood that the race question might be precipitated in the deliberations at any moment and be-come the subject of acrimonious discussion, and this impending problem, together with projected revision of the constitution, com-bined to heighten the general interest in the

proceedings.

A few minutes before the hour of opening, General Veazey and his staff entered the hall and were escorted to the grandstand. The appearance of the Commander in Chief was the signal for generous applause, and a minute later the two bands burst forth in an inspiring military air in harmony with the martial scene. he martial scene.

THE SESSION OPENED.

Rapping the assemblage to order, the Com-mander in Chief announced the format opening of the twenty-fifth annual encampintant General to call the roll of the departnents. Every State and Territory in the Union-not excepting far-off Alaska-was represented, and the roll showed the fullest attendance of delegates in the history of the

organization.
Commander in Chief Venzey then delivered the annual opening address, which was listened to with the closest attention by the assembled veterans. The Commander said:

COMRADES—This is the silver anniversary
of a birth, not a wedding. The wedding occurred when the bridegrooms, the youth of
the land, enlisted in its defense. Abraham
Lincoln celebrated the marriage nuprials.
Columbia was the bride; her vesture was the

Columbia was the bride; her vesture was the nation's flag.

The observance of this silver anniversary began on the 6th day of April of this year. In every town and city in all this broad country where posts existed, the comrades assembled in open meetings, which the public attended in throngs beyond the capacity of the largest halls, and all at the same hour united in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great blossings He had vouchsafed to our country.

SUGGESTS A COLORED DEPARTMENT. The present administration encountered he same disturbance in the Department of Louistana and Mississippi that had troubled my predecessors. From various sources of information that have been accessible to ne, I believe that a large majority of both white and colored comrades in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi are strong in the conviction that it would be for the best interests of all individually, and of their posts and of the order, to have a separate department in Louisiana and some of the other Guif States, made up of such posts as may apply to come into it, and having concurrent jurisdiction with the departments already established in such States; concurrent in respect to the chartering and mustering of posts, but each department having exclusive jurisdiction over the posts which it may receive. white and colored comrades in the Depart-

exclusive jurisdiction over the posts which it may receive.

My best judgment, after a year of painstaking investigation, is that it would be wise to confer authority upon my successor to create such a department. He may neither find it necessary nor think it best to exercise the power, if conferred. I am sure he will see objections to it, but he may also find it the best and perhaps the only shield for full protection of colored comrades. I trust I need not say that no difference has obtained at national headquarters in recognition and treatment of posts or comrades, whether white or colored. When the department refused to receive reports or dues from any of these posts, I have allowed them to be sent directly to the Adjutant General, to be held until opportunity was

them to be sent directly to the Adjutant General, to be held until opportunity was offered for full investigation upon hearing and adjustment of the differences in the department. I think those posts should have the full benefits of such reports and dues as though they had been received regularly by the department.

This presentation of the situation in that department is meager, and is intended to be only sufficient to bring the subject to the attention of the encampment. I have no polloy to urge other than such as will be for the best interests of the order and at the the best interests of the order and at the same time protect the rights of all comrades. It cannot be expected that any plan will meet the approval of all comrades directle interested. I regard the subject as one of

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The official reports show that our order turing the year now closing, has liberally met the demand upon the relief fund. The amount paid from the fund alone is \$33,599.85. It is estimated that nearly or quite as much more has been paid by individual comrades, and not appearing in official reports. In addition, the amount paid for the relief of distressed comrades by the Woman's Relief Corps, during the same period, as officially reported, and not including cases of personal aid not so appearing, is \$152,710.80.

Our rules and regulations wisely prohibit enforced contributions for purposes outside the expressed objects of the order. But an impression largely prevails that it is proper to ask the comrades, through the official channels of the order, for voluntary contributions for worthy objects. What is the harm to ask for a voluntary contribution? None, if the comrade is approached, not as a comrade of the order, through its official sources, but as an individual and outside of these sources. The official approval at National Department and post headquarters in a measure destroys the voluntary clement. The man who has that spirit which impelled him to be a soldier is embarrassed to say no to an appeal for a cause, good in itself, thus indorsed.

The subject of pensions was taken up by the Fifty-first Congress at its session, and, after patient investigation by the Pension Committees of both Houses, a bill was agreed upon, passed, and finally approved by the President on the 27th day June, 1890. It is known as the disability bill. It repealed none of the previous enactments, but was supplementary thereto. The last National Encampment passed resolutions thanking Congress and the President for this law, but favoring service pension legislation.

It would be out of place here for me to enter upon a discussion of the controverted question, as to whether the policy of legislation adopted is the wisest and best. I think that all will agree that if the present enactment is not the wisest and best. I think that all will agree that if the present enactment is not the wisest and best. I think that all wi net the demand upon the relief fund. The

THE RACE QUESTION AGAIN. The report of the Judge Advocate General lerives its chief interest from his decision on the vexed race question. As his con-clusions differ from the recommendations of ciusions differ from the recommendations of the Commander in Chief the dispute is only further complicated. The decision is as follows: "The question proposed is 'whether there can lawfully be two departments cov-ering the same territory at the same time; for instance, a department made up of white posts and another of black posts, or one of foreign born, and another of native born.' I think the question must be answered in the negative.

the negative.

"First-The idea is contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the order highest and the contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the order bithous the contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the contrary to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the usage and universal understanding of the order to the universal understanding order to the universal understand understanding order to the universal under itherto.
"Second—The rules and regulations, Chapter I, Article III, Section 1, provide for precinct organizations to be designated by
names and numbers, indicating that there
may be several posts in the same place. But
Section II, of the same article, provides for
State organizations to be known as 'Department of (name of State or Territory), Grand
Army of the Republic.' No other name or
designation is contemplated or provided for.
If a second State organization be formed in
any State, it would have the same name precisely without addition or diminution as the
first if the regulation is followed. If additional departments in States may be formed
on lines of color or of birth, they may on lines
of personal followings or personal antipathies or upon disagreements of any kind.
But without adverting to the obvious evils
likely to follow from establishing rival departments in any State, it is enough that it
is very clear that the rules and regulations
do not provide for nor warrant the establishment of but one department in any State or
Territory." ROCKS UPON WHICH THEY SPLIT.

THE NEXT ENCAMPMENT. The afternoon session of the National Encampment was devoted almost entirely to the discussion regarding the selection of the place for holding the next encampment. After a long, heated debate the matter was settled on the first ballot by Washington securing a majority of 27 votes over Lincoln, Neb. Resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting Congress to pass a law authorizing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to permit railroads to give reduced rates to all soldiers and sailors of the war of '61-55 attending national encampments. The Committee on Seniority of Departments was unanimously adopted limiting the length of parade at all future encampments to two miles.

parade at all future encampments to two miles.

The sessions of the encampments are held behind closed doors. Veterans approach unsuspectingly and proceed to enter the hall but are stopped with "Countersign, please." "Countersign?" and there is a look of astonishment and dismay as they turn away. Ex-President Hayes was in this perplexity, but General Alger, who walked behind him, said: "I will vouch that this gentlemen is all right," and the man who sat in the White House was permitted to enter. General Alger escorted ex-President Hayes into the hall and the two were greeted with applause.

into the hall and the two were given applause.

Commander in Chief Veazey was accompanied upon the platform by ex-President Hayes, ex-Governor Oglesby and other past commanders of the order, and by vote of the encampment, ex-President Hayes, Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, Governor Hovey, of Indiana, and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, were specially invited to occupy the platform.

WHO WILL BE COMMANDER? The location of the next encampment hav ng been settled the interest of the encamp ment is now chiefly centered in the election of the Commander in Chief. Captain John Palmer, of New York, A. C. Weissert, of Wis onsin, and Colonel W. P. Smedburg, of Cali-

Palmer, of New York, A. C. Weissert, of Wisconsin, and Colonel W. P. Smedburg, of California, are the leading candidates, and it is safe to say that one of these will be elected. The long and stubborn contest in the New York delegation between Palmer and Hedges ended to-day in a victory for Palmer after several cancuses had been held. Mr. Hedges took his defeat good naturedly and promised to work for Palmer. In conversation Mr. Hedges said the Ohio delegation would support the New York candidate after giving their own candidate, Mr. Hurst, a complimentary vote.

It is also well understood that Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Marvland will caucus in favor of Palmer. The New Jersey caucus last evening voted in favor of Hedges, but Mr. Hedges said to-day that their support had been changed to Palmer. Before the New York delegation united on Palmer the chances were decidedly in favor of Weissert, and even now he is a formidable candidate. Some of the Eastern States which might have supported him will probably vote for Palmer, but Maine and Illinois have already caucused in his favor, and it is well understood that Michigan will declare for Weissert in the morning.

The States of California, Illinois, Kansas and Minnesota have already declared for Smedburg and several other Westera delegations are counted for the California man. Altogether it promises to be a very interesting three-cornered struggle, with the chances somewhat in favor of Palmer.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER IN THE UNION DURING THE YEAR

Princely Gift by the Ohio Legislate For Which the Ladies Return Thanks -Annual Address of the President Showing the Work Accomplished. DETROIT. Aug. 5.-The Women's Relief orps, the National Auxiliary to the Grand Army Republic, opened its ninth annual convention in this city to-day. The attend

ance was large and the reports of the various officers showed the order in a flourishing condition. The Convention was called to order by the National President, Mary Sears McHenry, of Denison, Iowa. The opening address of the President was devoted chiefly to the growth of the order during the past year.

"The membership of our order," said the President, "has steadily increased in numbers and influence during the year, and is represented in every State in the Union but one—Alabama—and all the Territories except Indian, Idaho and Alaska. Even Canada, claims its post and auxiliary core

cept Indian, Idaho and Alaska. Even Canada claims its post and auxiliary corps which are attached to the Department of Vermont. Three hundred and sixty-two corps have been instituted during the year, with a membership of 7,200.

"There are auxiliary to posts of colored veterans 12 corps in Virginia, 4 corps in the Carolinas, 3 corps in Florida, 3 corps in Louisiana, 2 corps in Tennessee, I corps each in Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi, making a total of 27 corps, aside from those belonging to regularly organized departments. Seven of these have been organized this year.

"There has been great destitution and suf-"There has been great destitution and suffering experienced among the comrades in
the departments that were visited by the
severe drouth of last season. To their appeals for help no response was made by
National W. R. C., and departments following their example the burden of relief was
thrown upon the departments wherein the
need existed. To the corps of these departments great credit is due for the large
amount of work they have done.

"A most princely gift is the appropriation "A most princely gift is the appropriation by the Ohio Legislature of \$25,000 for the

"A most princely git is the appropriation by the Ohio Legislature of \$25,000 for the erection of a cottage on the home grounds. We asked for \$2,500, and they gave us \$25,000. This is the highest recognition of the Woman's Relief Corps and its work that has ever been given and is truly a crown of glory to this administration and the seal of future possibilities. The report of Pension Committee shows that they still keep the needs of our army nurses before Congress. The failure, year after year, in their efforts to procure pensions for these deserving women is a matter of deep regret to us all, but I trust their endeavors will eventually be rewarded. There is no doubt that the members of Congress appreciate the worth and efficient work of these women, and that they are ready to legislate in their behalf whenever the proper opportunity is afforded them."

The day was principally consumed in the discussion of the reports of the various officers.

AN AERIAL VESSEL Pennington Will Soon Sail His Ship From St. Louis to New York.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Aug. 5 .- Dr. Warren C. Spencer stood on the stage of the Academy of Music to-day and directed the movements of a model airship that floated around the auditorium at the level of the second balcony. The model was of silk, about 20 feet long, and looked like a big cigar. A small, square bas ket swung underneath. It held a small elec-tric battery and motor, that drove a pair of propellor blades attached to the forward end of the ship. The other end of the cigar-shaped body was a light rudder, and underneath it another rudder, modelled and attached like the tail of a bird. The model floated around the auditorium when the air blades were revolving, and obeyed the rudder perfectly. blades were revolving, and obeyed the rudder perfectly.

It purports to be a model of the air ship
that Pennington and Butler are building in
St. Louis. Mr. Pennington proposes to
build a big one out of aluminum and to do
some traveling in it. "Mr. Pennington will
reach here in about six weeks," said Dr.
Spencer, "He is going to sail the ship from
St. Louis. He gave me his word of honor
that he would be here in that time and I
know he will."

MARIANNA, ARK., Aug. 5 .- John Grayson who died at La Grange, Ark., a few days ago, confessed to having murdered three men, including a detective and a book agent, during his lifetime. STRONG IN THE FAITH.

Ohio's People's Party Convention Prepares to Nominate.

and one that was greeted with very hearty cheers.

When Mr. Shepard's motion had been duly voted down, a real convention flavor was given to the proceedings when the roll call of clubs was called. Popular names were cheered. The McKinley, the Tin Plate, the Belden, the Miller, the Lincoln, the Grant Club and others were so applanded. But the most tempestuous demonstration was evoked when the J. G. Blaine Club was called. The tumult lasted about two minutes. Chairman McAlpine's address was very encouraging. He called attention to the last that a change of three or four votes in each of the 5,000 and odd election districts would make the State Republican, and he said this as though he thought that was a very small job for the League to accomplish. Prohibition, Land Taxes and Farm Product Loan Features

CAUSE A LONG COMMITTEE STRUGGLE

SPRINGPIELD, O., Aug. 5 .- The Po Party Convention assembled here this after-noon. The district meetings at 11 o'clock this morning were all well attended, every district being represented. There were slight differences of opinion in nearly every district, but they only grew noisy in the First, Second, Sixteenth and Twenty-first. The Hamilton county row was over the admission of Mrs. Mary Chidester who came as an alternate, and the question was as to the legality of the Saturday night's meeting which re-elected the delegation. Chairman Barnes, of the State Central

Chairman Barnes, of the State Central Committee, got a terrible roasting from Frank Crist for his decision that the action of the people was not legal, and Dr. Barnes' decision was voted down. After considerable wrangling over Mrs. Chidester, she arose and said she came in response to a postal card from an Executive Committeeman and if ruled out, she was done with the party forever. She was then elected.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 r. M. by H. F. Barnes, of Tiffin, Chairman of the State Committee, after a long delay waiting for the Hamilton county district meeting to settle difficulties. There were about 400 delegates present. After prayer by Rev. Joshua Crawford the Chairman read letters of regret from prominent people in sympathy with the movement. One from George F. Gaitner, Chairman of the Alabama State Committee, promising to carry that State in 1892, elicited loud applause. Another from Senator Peffer, reciting the causes of the party's organization, advising the adoption of the Chairman tenoney was also greeted with cheers.

with cheers. CHAIRMAN CAVANAUGH SPEAKS. The Chair introduced Temporary Chairan Hugh Cavanaugh, who said the assem blage differed from the conventions already held because it was assembled in support of a principle to protest against the overburdening of the farmers and employes in work-shops of the country by grinding capital.

shops of the country by grinding capital. Too long have the farmers observed the injunction, you till the soil and we will manage public affairs. They are tired of it, and that is the reason of the meeting here today. He treated the finance, tariff and other questions in the manner set forth in the Cincinnati resolutions, and met hearty approval from the auditorium. He said he cared not who the nominees of the party are so they are strong in the faith.

H. B. Hinchman, of Urbana, was chosen Temporary Secretary, and the work began by calling districts for Vice President. On motion of Mr. Barnes, the districts were requested to report members of respective committees when it was discovered that the Seventh had sone to offer, and when it recommittees when it was discovered that the Seventh had sone to offer, and when it retired to select, the convention was converted into a handshaking party, and the scene as the delegates, coatless and smiling, circulating around the hall, was inspiring.

While the committees were out, Robert Shilling, National Secretary, addressed the convention. He recounted the history of this movement since the first organization, a handful of men at Columbus 13 years ago, and expressed pleasure at the proportions to which it had grown.

HOW RAILBOADS ARE BUILT. He advocated Government control of railads and offered a list of statistics' showing how railroads are built for \$7,000 per mile and then bonded for \$60,000, how foreign capi-tal operates in great bulks against the interests of the country. He advocated the linear by the Government to farmers of money at 2 per cent on non-perishable produce, such as wheat, cotton, wool, etc., in order to tide them over embarrassments, fixing the maximum loaned to any one person at \$5,000, thus excluding such men as Jay Gould who thus excluding such men as Jay Gould, who would want to come in otherwise, and pledge his watered stock railroads for vast sums. He said the People's party have de-clared in favor of free coinage of silver, but ciared in favor of free coinage of silver, but the majority of members are not in favor of it, but they tolerate it as the entering wedge by which they hope to overturn the present monetary system. The National banking system he denounced as more in-famous if possible than the wrongs already described, and said the cry "honest money" makes nim fighting mad.

THE KANSAS CAMPAIGN. The Chairman introduced Congressman elect J. C. Otis, of Kansas, who gave a history of his campaign in the Fourth district of Kansas, and announced that he had just received a telegram announcing that his late Republican opponent had been convert-ed and is now a full fledged People's party

ed and is now a fall fledged People's party man. His principal theme was the state of affairs in Kansas for the last two decades. The Cincinnati platform, he said, is the hope of Kansas for delivery from the forces which have been opposing him, and they will stick by it to a man.

The committees reported at 6 o'clock and the convention adjourned to 8 A. M. to-morrow. To-night Eva McDonald Valesh addressed the delegates. The Committee on Resolutions has been wrestling with the platform since 3 r. M., and at 10 adjourned until to-morrow morning without having platform since 3 r. M., and at 10 adjourned until to-morrow morning without having reached conclusion. The sticking points are the prohibition, land taxes and farm product loan features. The prospects are that the committee's report will be torn to pleces by the convention. The city districts insist upon a prohibition plank, and they will fight for it to the bitter end. Hegarding a ticket everything is chaos. There are a dozen states and their respective advocates are not sanguine. There is beneath the surface considerable feeling between the Federation of Labor men and the Knights of Labor, which causes the farmer element to suspect both.

PROHIBITION NO GOOD.

Says Secretary of State Higgins,

Kansas, a Former Leader. TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 5 .- Kansas statesm eem to have gone into the letter writing business. The open letter from Harrison Kelly, Republican Congressman from the Fourth district, renouncing his old party for the People's party, is followed to-day by for the People's party, is followed to-day by a letter from Secretary of State Higgins, declaring prohibition a dead issue. The letter from Higgins is a great surprise, as he has been for several years a leader of the prohibition wing of the Republican party and last year wrote a great deal of the Republican campaign literature on the prohibition question, and he says that for four or five years past he has been opposed to making prohibition an issue in the campaign. In the future he will use his efforts to prevent it and that now it is a question whether Republican principles shall win at the polls without an indorsement of prohibition or be defeated with it. without an indorsement of prohibition or be defeated with it.

He predicts that prohibition will never be indorsed by another State Convention. He declares that he wants the prohibition law to remain on the statute books, but if it or the Republican party must go down, he wants it to be prohibition. The standtaken by Secretary Higgins looks very much as if Republicans will let the prohibition law take care of itself, and the People's party will also ignore it.

vill also ignore it. CUMBERLAND PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Nominate a Full Ticket and Delegate to Their Convention. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

CARLIBLE, Aug. 5 .- The Curuberland County rohibitionists met here to-day with a fair presentation and nominated the following ficket: Sheriff, S. D. Hess, of Upper Allen Director of the Poor, Jacob Hawn, of Lower East Pennsboro: Jury Commissioner, Phillip Unholtz, Carlisle; Coroner, Noah Downey of Mt Holley; Delegates to State Convention. A. F. Mullin, Rev. George M. Reed, A. H. Ege J. C. Rummell, J. C. Eckels, R. Danner, E. O. Burtner and S. D. Hess. just east of this station at 640 to-night. The excursion train had many persons on board and was returning from Wellsborough Point. William Angell, aged about 17, a son of a merchant of this place, and Sim Venett, a laborer, of Chauteaugay Lake, were killed outright, and some 20 people were more or less injured.

The excursion train had orders to meet the mail here, and should have gone on the siding a few rods back of where the accident occurred. The engines telescoped, and two cars were badly smashed, one on each train.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER BLAINE.

The Club of His Name Wildly Cheered the New York Club Convention.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. Syracuse, Aug. 5.—The League of Republi-can clubs did not get through to-day, though they tried hard to do so, A short session to-morrow will wind up their convention, and there is every prospect that the end will be reached without any catastrophy, though the net result is likely to be far from satisfactory. A menace to harmonious action was the proposition of one Shepard of Buffalo, to dispense with further reading of the letters of regret. He made the medion at a time when it seemed intended to shut off the reading of one from the Hon. Thomas Platt, a very nice letter, and one that was greeted with very hearty cheers. ETHICS OF SUICIDES.

Few Cases Where the Crime of Self-Murder Is Justifiable.

THREE CENTS.

STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST IT.

Method of Legal Suicide That Could Be Followed Out.

THE STRIKING ADDRESS OF MAX ADLER.

lecture on the"Ethics of Suicide" was the most striking address to which the School of Ethical Culture has yet listened. The professor, after referring to the annual in-crease in the number of persons who commit self self-murder, said it would be interesting to investigate the causes of this increase: to consider the relations subsisting between the increase of divorce and the increase of suicide, and to inquire into those pathological conditions of modern society of which both the above phenomena are

But it is the object of this lecture to consider the ethics of the question, not its causes. Conceive in imagination a man who favor this, but the President of the order and two-thirds of the delegates believe in acting inside the Democratic party. It is probable, however, that the Alliance will mally suggest the name of its President, with T. F. Adams, for Governor, subject for a third party was led by the provided of the Democratic State of the party was led by the party was led by the party was led to fight the against the extent of the party and vote against the extent of the Alliances declaring for revolution, if necessary, to drive the lottery from the State. is standing on the brink; who is about to take his destiny into his own hands; about take his destiny into his own hands; about to extinguish his own life. It is to be considered whether, under any circumstances, he is justified in doing so. It may be objected that this is not a fit subject to be discussed with pupils of 13 or 14 years of age; such pupils are not yet tempted in this particular way. The reply is, neither are such pupils tempted to murder, except in the rarest possible instances, yet at this age they are made acquainted with the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill." Equally they should be taught, "Thou shalt not commit suicide."

SUICIDE IS ETERNAL.

He who cuts off his existence, deprives timself forever of all the various enjoyments which yet may be in store for him. Very often in moments of deep depression the whole world looks black and his situation utterly hopeless. But it is to be re-membered, suicide is final; suffering often temporary. This is an obvious reason against taking a step which cannot be recalled. But it is also a superficial reason, which does not fit the more trying situations in which human beings are

There are cases where the fall from the heights of prosperity is as complete as it is sudden; where the hope of recovering lost ground is excluded; where the future seems a dreary blank, which can never again be lit up by the light of happiness. Is a person who suffers such blows justified in committing suicider. Certainly not. The merchant who has lost his wealth must begin again at the bottom; must labor to support his family, however narrowly. It would be the rankest selfishness on his part to desert them, to leave them to neet sheir hard fatte without his assistance, and, of course, the grief which he would cause them by a violent end would be to them a greater pain than any physical privations. And the lover who has lost his bride has still a work to do in life. There are eases where the full from the

JUSTIFIABLE SUICIDE.

Prof. Adler said that he did not wish to be inderstood as asserting that the taking of one's own life is under no circumstances permissible. The suicide of Brutus cannot be justified, though it need not be too harshly judged, for it was dictated by pride rather than the sense of lost honor. But the conduct of that courageous girl, of whom it

conduct of that courageous girl, of whom it is reported that she strangled herself with her hair, in order to escape the last infamy, cannot be too highly commended. In this case honor, in the moral sense, was at stake and there was no other exit open, and honor is more precious than life.

In certain other cases suicide might also be permissible, though here Prof. Adler feit he was treading on delicate ground, and spoke subject to correction. He thought that the chronic invalid should hold out as long as there is the slightest chunce of recovery. As long as the pain is not so intense and so continuous as to occupy the entire attention of the sufferer, why should not the sufferer be unbound, that the agonies should be ended and that he should be permitted to part in peace?

would resign and be succeeded by Mr. Quay who would lead the fight for Blaine a art in peace? LEGAL SUICIDE ADVOCATED. against Harrison for the Presidental no

It has been objected to this view that " remedy may be discovered at any moment. This is possible, but extremely improbable in any given case, and we are compelled to act according to the balance of probabilities. Nor will the stimulus to discover a remedy, as some fear, be the less keen if this opinion as some fear, be the less keen if this opinion become general. The sighs of suffering may be an incentive to search for means of curing disease, but the actual loss of friends will be assuredly a no less urgent incentive. It should be added that if the idea were carried out the following precautions would be sufficient: An official body designated by the State, consisting, say, of three Judges of the Supreme Court and three eminent yhysicians, should be summoned in every case to the bedside of the sufferer, and if this counsel be unanimously of the opinion that there is no reasonable hope of recovery, the patient should be allowed to receive the cup of relief at the hands of his attending physician. Some such device as this was suggested more than 300 years ago by Sir Thomas More in his Utopia.

SPLIT INTO FACTIONS.

Academy of Music, and after prayer by Bishop Keane, Bishop Cotter introduced Cardinal Gibbons, who welcomed the dele-gates to the Arch-Diocese of Baltimore. At the conclusion of the Cardinal's address, Commissioner Ross, on behalf of the Dis-trict Covernment, welcomed the convention The Trouble in the Ancient Order of

Hibernians Is Growing Worse. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 .- The Ancient Order Hibernians is split into two factions, and there is at present a bitter war raging between the two wings, each claiming to be the true and genuine order of Hibernians in America. One faction, which is known as the Ancient Order of Hibarnians of America, has as its president, Magistrate Maurice F. Wilhere, of Philadelphia. Mr. Wilhere is at present Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Philadelphia. The other wing, which styles itself the Board of Erin, A. O. H., has as its official hed Edward L. Carey, of New York. The Ancient Order of America is backed by the Irish Nationalists, while the Board of Erin wing is supported by the Chan-na-Gael. The former is far in majority in this city, while the latter wing has its stronghold in New York.

The fight has arisen over political differences and the claim for certain funds. Extressurer Smart, of Division 30, is under bail, charged with a deficiency of \$300 during his term of office. About two weeks ago Mr. Carey, of New York, issued a scorching letter in reply to an interview of Magistrate Wilhere. In reply to it, Mr. Wilhere has just issued a rejoinder, in which he scores Mr. Carey and his followers as seceders. just issued a rejoinder, in which he so Mr. Carey and his followers as seceders.

A PHYSICIAN FOR BLAINE.

Dr. Baldwin, Who Treated Him at Florence, Comes Over to Repeat It. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Dr. W. M. Baldwin, an American, who resides in Florence, Italy, where he has a large practice, came to New York to-day on the Majestic, in response to a cablegram from Hon. James G. Blaine. Dr. Baldwin attended Mr. Blaine when Dr. Baldwin attended Mr. Blaine when the Secretary of State was in Florence, and it is stated that he did Mr. Blaine more good than any other physician that his ever treated the distinguished patient.

It was Dr. Baldwin's intention to remain in this city for a day, but upon his arrival at the dock to-day he received a dispatch, requesting him to proceed directly to Bar Harbor. The doctor thereupon changed his plans and started at once for Bar Harbor.

DUCKED IN THE RIVER.

An Asbury Park Besident Dealt With by a Stern Vigilance Committee. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 5 .- John Clayton, resident of Bayhead, was taken by a vigilance committee last evening from the cot-tage of his neighbor, Joseph Parker. He was thrown into the river and a sound duck-

was thrown into the river and a sound ducking was given him.

Mr. Clayton had been a summer resident
of Bayhead for some time and has a wife
there. When he first came he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Parker, the wife of
Joseph Parker, also a resident of that fashionable summer resort. They were constantly seen in each other's company. The
residents of the place did not like Clayton's
actions and told him so.