ALL seeking employment read THE DISPATCH Wants. People who want workers of all classes scan its Classified Advertisement Page. It is the Best Medium.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

HOME hunters watch THE DISPATCH for bargains. It is the Best Medium for Real Estate Dealers, Agents, Renters, Auctioneers, Sellers and Buyers. Try it.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891. THREE CENTS.

OBEYING THE ORDER.

County Conventions Controlled by Quay Indorse the Administration,

BUT DECLARE FOR BLAINE.

No Longer Even a Shadow of Doubt That the War Against Harrison Is Fairly On.

THE ACTION AT ANDREWS' HOME.

Praise for the State Chairman and the Silent Senator Adroitly Mixed With the Maine Boom.

A NEW PARTY TICKET NAMED IN OHIO.

John Seitz, a Dyed-in-the-Wool Greenbacker, Will Make a Bluff at Running Against McKinley and Campbell.

POLITICS THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND NATION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Blaine boom goes on merrily. From all parts of the country word comes that the name of Blaine is being cheered to the echo. First it is Indiana, where Blaine gets more applause than Harrison; then in the convention of the Republican clubs of New York and in almost every county convention in Pennsylvania there is shouting for the invalid of Bar Harbor.

In Pennsylvania it is plain to be seen that Quay and Cameron, who have no great love for Blaine, but a great deal of hatred for Harrison, are using Blaine's popularity to pull their own chestnuts out of the fire. A Pennsylvania Republican says: "With Quay and Cameron it is anything to beat Harrison. Neither of the two has any special love for Secretary Blaine, and in past years have never been found among the ardent supporters of the man from Maine. At present, however, owing to his great popularity among the masses of the party, they find Blaine the most convenient point around which to organize an anti-Harrison Pennsylvania delegation. Both Quay and Cameron have determined that Harrison must be defeated, and the plan which is being carried out is to send a delegation to the convention which will be for Blaine, or for anybody except Harrison in case positive declination comes from Mr. Blaine."

ANDREWS LOOKS AFTER CRAWFORD.

A dispatch from Meadville, Chairman Andrews' home, says: The Republican Convention of Crawford county assembled here today to canvass the vote cast at yesterday's primaries. It was an unusually large convention for this season of the year, nearly every precinct being represented. Among the notables present was State Chairman Andrews and many recognized local leaders. The convention, after re-electing Hon. J. W. Crider as Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year and appointing a committee on resolutions, proceeded with their count with the following result: Delegates elected to State Convention, Jacob Bolard, John Compton, J. L. Dunn; delegates to Constitutional Convention, Julius Byles, H. L. Richmond. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the administration of President Harrison for its safe, conservative, business-like course. It has deserved and enjoys in the fullest extent the respect and confidence of the country, and is entitled to the highest meed of praise on behalf of the American people.

THE RESOLUTION THAT COUNTS.

Resolved, That we recognize in James G. Blaine the embodiment of all those vital principles which have added glory and renown to the Republic and crowned the Republican party as the special champion of the rights of the American people. Great as a Representative in the halls of Congress; wise in advance of his time in the Senate; brilliant and firm as a diplomat, in his intercourse with foreign Governments, of which the prompt and satisfactory adjustment of the Italian trouble is a notable example, making the American name feared and respected as never before in the history of the nation; whose policy in dealing with Cuba, San Domingo and the Spanish-American Republics has so greatly advanced the interests of the citizens of the Union, stamp him, to our mind, as pre-eminently the greatest of American statesmen, and thoroughly equipped to fill the most exalted station within the gift of the people. Recognizing all these qualifications in James G. Blaine, we hereby declare him to be our choice for President in 1892.

SOME TAFFY FOR QUAY, TOO.

Resolved, That this convention heartily indorses the regrets expressed by the National Republican Executive Committee over the resignation of Hon. M. S. Quay, as Chairman of that body, as we recognized in him one of our most sagacious leaders and one who can ill by spared at this juncture from the head of the national organization. He has done much to earn the high regard of his party, and we desire to place upon record this expression of our continued confidence in his leadership in both the State and nation.

Resolved, That we thoroughly appreciate the unfaltering Republicanism of Hon. W. H. Andrews, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who by his efficient services in the past has won the regard of all earnest Republicans, and is fully entitled to our continued esteem and confidence.

Another dispatch from Washington says: While all this booming of Blaine for the Presidency is going on, a report reaches Washington from Bar Harbor that Mr. Blaine is not so well as he was a few days ago.

JERRY SIMPSON IS FIRM.

He Has Not Deserted the Farmers' Alliance and Is Sure of Success.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, denies absolutely the report that he has deserted the Farmers' Alliance and gone over to the Republican party. "Until the Republican party undergoes an entire transformation," he said today to your correspondent, "I have no use for it, and you may set down such reports as folly. The Farmers' Alliance is booming. Here's the new book we have just got out—a complete history of the agricultural revolution up to date. Nearly every Alliance man of note has contributed something to it. We are making great strides every day.

"You have heard of Kelly's apostasy? Well, let me remind you that men of his stamp don't turn their backs upon all their past ties and associations and embark in a sinking ship. He is in the very midst of the movement and able to see how things are going. He doesn't act blindly or on mere impulse. Our trip through the South was a grand success from start to finish, especially in Georgia. I am now convinced that nothing in the world can prevent a separate party organization next year. Our Southern friends are hot for it. What name it will sail under, though, is quite another matter. There is time enough to think of that latter."

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

OHIO PEOPLE'S PARTY MEN NOMINATE A STATE TICKET.

Strong Planks Adopted in Their Platform but They Disagree on the Liquor Question—They Will Unite With the Prohibitionists Next Year.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 6.—Temporary Chairman Cavanaugh called the People's Party Convention to order this morning at 9:15 o'clock. Some time was taken up by Dr. Tuckerman, of Cleveland, in explaining the proportional ballot which was adopted for the nominating of candidates in the convention.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was the first business in order. Hugh Cavanaugh was recommended as Permanent Chairman, and Dr. H. F. Higdon as Permanent Secretary. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Device recommended the adoption of the sledge and hammer. The report was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions presented a long platform in which it was demanded that the Constitution of the State be so amended that it will be impossible to change the forms of municipal governments to meet the changing fortunes of politicians, and that no change of forms of municipal governments be permitted without the consent of the people.

It was also demanded that the charter of the Standard Oil Company be forfeited because it has violated its contract by turning over to an alien trust its powers and privileges received under the laws of Ohio. The election of United States Senators by a popular vote of the people of the State was favored.

The prohibition of child labor under 14 years of age, and the abolition of contract prison labor, believing in the doctrine of equal rights and special privileges to none was also demanded. The abolition of national banks as banks of issue was recommended, and as a substitute for national bank notes we demand that full legal tender Treasury notes be issued. Government loans directly to the people on real estate or other ample security, at a rate of interest not exceeding 2 per cent were favored, as was free and unlimited coinage of silver. The passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of lands was demanded.

A resolution that the solution of the liquor problem lies in abolishing the element of profit, which is a source of temptation and evil, was referred to the National Committee.

After the adoption of the resolutions nominations were declared in order and the following ticket was selected: For Governor, J. E. Sietz; Lieutenant Governor, Frank Rist, of Cincinnati; State Auditor, D. W. Cooper, of Athens; Attorney General, Rial M. Smith, of Summit Wash.; State Treasurer, Henry Welfa, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, Albert Yaple, of Cincinnati; State School Commissioner, J. H. Peterson, of Green county; Member of Board of Public Works, B. Bowman, of Franklin; Food and Dairy Commissioner, W. J. Weaver; of Portage.

The platform went through with a whirl, but after the delegates read it carefully in evening papers they gathered in knots about town and discussed it fiercely. Many have already declared their intention to bolt on account of the liquor plank. The leaders are confident of forming a coalition with the Prohibitionists not later than '92 and going into the national campaign very strong. Their plan is to extend the plank demanding Government ownership of railroads and telegraph to no liquor traffic and have agents in charge who will conduct the business much as postoffices are now now run.

ROBINSON MEN CHOSEN.

The Media Man Gets the Pennsylvania Republican Club Delegates.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Pennsylvania Republican Club held a lively meeting this evening at Grand Army Hall. Nearly 200 members were present, and there was quite a contest over the election of delegates to the convention of the State League. The balloting resulted in the election of W. M. Henry, of Armstrong county; Harry Cobaugh, of Cumberland county, and J. R. Rankin, of Center county, all pronounced Robinson men. A motion to express the sentiment of the club as being in favor of the election of "Jack" Robinson as President of the State League was met by an amendment to insert the name of John Dalzell, but both motion and amendment were tabled, and the motion being renewed again after a time, met with such pronounced opposition that it was withdrawn.

Nearly every one of those leading in the opposition to the motion expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of Robinson, but they deprecated any action that would look like taking a hand in the fight now being forged over the presidency of the State League of clubs, or that would suggest that they had a collar around their necks. They were satisfied with the fact that the delegates were for Robinson. In the election of officers Hon. Samuel V. Holliday, of Erie, the Commissioner of Customs, was chosen president of the club by acclamation.

NEW YORK CLUB CONVENTION.

Delegates for the National Convention Chosen and the Meeting Adjourns.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, Aug. 6.—The Republican League Convention melted away at noon to-day, after a session so light as to give point to the story that they held over to make good their representations to the hotelkeepers that it would be a two-days' convention.

To-day's business was merely the filling of the rest of the offices by the re-election of the incumbents. Then delegates at large for the national convention were chosen. Henry Gleason and Dr. Derrick were named, despite the fact that the selection of the colored man was opposed for a while in the interest of John W. Weed, of Plattsburg. The skeleton character of the second day's convention was shown by the fact that one man essayed to vote for half a dozen clubs.

NEBRASKA PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Demand Unrestricted Coinage of the Metals.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 6.—The Prohibition State Convention completed its labors today by renominating R. W. Richardson, of Omaha, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Rev. William Garst, of Neligh, and Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, of Seward, for Regents of the State University.

The platform, which is lengthy, indorses the National Prohibition party, demands the Government control of telegraph and railroad companies, a more unrestricted coinage of the metals, and naturally places the party on record as favoring the total annihilation of the liquor traffic.

RECEPTION TO M'KINLEY.

He Discusses the Silver Coinage and the Tariff Issues.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EAST LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—This evening an informal farewell reception was tendered Hon. William McKinley, who has been the guest of John R. Taylor, in this city, for three weeks past, and intends to leave for Canton in the morning with his wife. To-night bands paraded the streets, and thousands of people gathered about the Taylor mansion. The campaign was undoubtedly begun here this evening, and in response to loud and repeated calls, the Major stepped out, and sounded the keynote of the campaign—an honest dollar and a protective tariff. In the course of his remarks he said that the Ohio campaign will be free from bitterness and personalities, as there is nothing to invite them. The issues are our personal prosperity, business success, plenty of labor and good wages paid in honest money. In the campaign that is soon to open there are two overshadowing questions, the currency and the tariff.

The Republican platform declares for an honest dollar; the Democratic platform for a free coinage from trade silver dollars. Free unlicensed coinage of silver means that every country in the world can dump its silver on us and have it coined at the expense of this Government. It means that 80 cents worth of silver in the markets of the world shall become worth $1 when it has the American eagle stamped on it, thus giving them a net profit of 20 cents. The Democratic party wants free trade and free silver, while the Republican party wants a protective tariff and an honest dollar. After discussing the tariff issues, the Major concluded and was greeted with hearty cheers. He then gave a short reception to his many friends, who congratulated him on opening the campaign under such favorable circumstances.

CAMPBELL'S CAMPAIGN.

Chairman Neal Arranging to Have Plenty of Speakers in the State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, Aug. 6.—James E. Neal, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, was here to-night in consultation with Governor Campbell, and it was concluded to open the headquarters next week. Mr. Neal has been given the selection of a secretary of the committee, but will not decide until Tuesday next.

In regard to the speakers who will participate in the campaign, he says that a large number of gentlemen from all parts of the country have tendered their services for a half dozen speeches, and he thinks there will be no scarcity of material. He is not informed as to whether Grover Cleveland will take part in the campaign, further than he says he will be invited and he expects he will comply.

LOVE AND RELIGION.

PROTESTANT SWAINS BOYCOTTED BY A PARISH PRIEST.

He Is Opposed to Mixed Marriages and Refuses Communion to Girls Going With Protestants—One Young Man Ordered to Quit His Girl.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MERIDEN, CONN., Aug. 6.—Excitement in the South Meriden Catholic Church over the boycotting of Protestant lovers of girls from the parish by the Rev. Father Moore, is increasing. The priest was to-day asked if he had forbidden the girls from keeping company with Protestant young men. Father Moore said "Yes." Did you write a letter to George Longden telling him to quit keeping company with a certain young lady?" was asked. "Yes, I did," replied the priest. "I thought by writing him a gentlemanly letter and telling him the objections of the church to such a course, he might stop. The parents of the young lady were a little loath to tell him to quit her, and I told them I would.

"I have no personal feelings against Mr. Longden. He is a man of good morals, so far as I know, but it is for the future that I am looking. Why, sir, I have been looking over the records of marriages in this village and Yalesville for a number of years past, and I find some 23 mixed marriages. By mixed I mean a union of Catholic and Protestant. Such unions tend to degenerate the faith on both sides, and, as a rule, generally end in infidelity. Of the 23 marriages I refer to not one is found attends any church. So you can see how it is."

"Did you refuse communion to one of the young ladies on Sunday?" was asked.

"That I consider a matter which belongs to the Church and to her alone," was the reply. "I have not taken up this matter as a matter of personal felling, but am acting more as a Christian clergyman than a single person and am carrying out the mandates of the Church in so doing. The rules of the Church are decidedly against such unions, and I see that at a recent meeting of Protestant ministers in New York they passed resolutions to the same effect, or similar. It was to stop these so-called mixed marriages. The Catholic Church permits no such marriage unless under special dispensation and a written statement from the Protestant to allow the Catholic to follow the teachings of our Churches."

Father Moore said that the young ladies in his parish referred to had promised to give up their Protestant men rather than incur the displeasure of the church. The reporter subsequently saw one of the young ladies, and she said that while Father Moore had administered communion to one young lady he had refused it to her. Still another of the girls had been notified by Father Moore that communion would be refused her, so she did not attend. A fourth girl was in the church, but did not come forward. The young lady said that Father Moore or any other man could not stop her from going with whom she pleased and that other girls told her the same. They had not promised to give up their young men.

KILLED BY A RATTLER.

The Bite of a Rattlesnake Proves Fatal to the Son of a Farmer.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A death from the bite of a rattlesnake occurred on Tuesday in the town of Sandiston, N. J., a few miles south of here. The victim was William P. Elliott, the 20-year-old son of H. M. Elliott, a well-known farmer. The Elliott farm extends along the western slope of the Kittantinny mountains and some of its fields are infested by rattlesnakes. Eight of these reptiles had been killed in one field by berry pickers. Young Elliott was crossing this field, when he saw a big rattler, and stopped to cut up a stick for a weapon of attack. While he was in the act another rattler, which he had failed to observe, struck its fangs into the back of his outstretched hand. He shook the reptile off, and pluckily attacked and killed it. It was over four feet long, and carried nine rattles.

Young Elliott then started for home, trying to suck the venom from the wound as he went. Dr. J. N. Miller attended him within an hour after he had been bitten. By this time his hand and arm were greatly swollen and had turned black; his body was spotted, his eyes bloodshot, and he suffered excruciating pains through his whole system. Powerful antidotes failed to afford relief, and he died after five days of intense suffering.

A CLERGYMAN'S CHARACTER.

He Says It Was Damaged by a Former Member of His Flock.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEAVER FALLS, Aug. 6.—The troubles between Rev. J. N. Bristol, of the Baptist church, of this place, and certain members of his flock, which have been going on for some time, culminated to-day in Mr. Bristol swearing out a warrant against Sol Myers, a contractor, of this place, for slander and trespass. Mr. Myers was at one time a leading member of Rev. Mr. Bristol's church, but was bounced about a month ago for causing dissensions in the church and for threatening to whip the pastor. Since he was expelled, it is stated, Mr. Myers has been actively working against Rev. Mr. Bristol. He wrote to the treasurer of the Baptist Church in Cherubusco, Ind., and the treasurer sent a letter which charged Rev. Mr. Bristol with borrowing money and with other things more serious. It is alleged that Myers has been showing this damaging letter around, also that he visited the stores in Beaver Falls, where the Rev. Mr. Bristol deals, and told the people there not to trust him. Rev. Mr. Bristol lays the damages to his character at $2,000.

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

Discovery of a Large Ship Capsized and the Remains of a Raft.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The steamship Fitzroy, which arrived to-day from Mediterranean ports, passed on Monday last, about 500 miles east of the coast of Delaware, a large vessel, probably a ship of 800 tons, capsized, with nearly all sail set. She looked as if she had been only a few days in that condition. She appeared to be about 200 feet long, was well coppered, and in good condition. Her free board and topsail were painted black.

On the following day the Fitzroy passed what looked like part of a raft. It consisted of four or five large timbers lashed with chains and ropes. It is conjectured that the raft may have been made by the men who survived the capsizing of the ship.

TREATED TO TORTURE.

The Inquisition Revived to Extort Confessions in Chile.

DEEDS WORTHY OF THE DARK AGES

Five Hundred Cruel Lashes Given to an Innocent Suspect.

LEFT TO DIE, BUT AT LAST RELEASED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The following personal narrative of the tortures inflicted under Balmaceda's government upon a suspect, to force him to a confession of complicity with the revolutionary party, is given in an advice received to-day from Antofagasta, Chile. The victim was Senor Barahona, who gained his liberty after a long confinement in prison, following his torture.

"At about 8:30 A. M., on February 28," said Senor Barahona, "I had a brief, friendly conversation with Colonel Desiderio Illabaca at the agricultural school in Santiago. When I was about to depart Colonel Julio Garcia Videla detained me and had me taken as a prisoner to the barracks of the Seventh Regiment, where a sentinel was placed over me. An hour and a half later Carvalla Orrego, Chief of Police, appeared and conducted me to police headquarters. Here I was placed in a cell, and Senor Valdes Calderon told me that he would formulate an accusation. He did so, also charging me with having attempted to suborn Colonel Illabaca and the officers of the Seventh Regiment. I denied the charge and explained that my visit to Ilabaca had for its sole object a friendly chat with an old friend, and was utterly devoid of political significance.

A CONFESSION DEMANDED.

"Valdes Calderon would not accept this explanation. He declared that I must confess my guilt and must name the instigators of my action, whom he believed to be the revolutionary committee. He had me put in irons and taken to a dungeon, where he insisted on a confession. Again I protested my innocence. Then he himself handcuffed me, with my arms crossed upon my back, and my elbows tied together with ropes. He put a stick through the ropes and began twisting it, causing the most horrible pains. After every question and my denial he gave a turn of the stick, crushing my chest and arms.

"In despair I begged for death, declaring that I would rather die than make such a statement as he attempting to force from me. Valdes Calderon replied that he did not care a straw for my life, but that he wished to get at the names of those who had commissioned me, and whom he believed were the committee. He declared that I should be tortured until I had confessed, or until I should die. He continued to twist the stick until the ropes broke' leaving my body in an indescribable condition. He left the dungeon, but returned almost immediately with his agent, Garrido, and notified me that I should receive 500 lashes. Half an hour later Valdes Calderon entered the dungeon again accompanied by Garrido and four strong men. They stripped me and stretched me on the floor, and the scourging was begun by a tall, powerful man. Thick, crooked sticks were used in the flogging. After every five blows Valdes demanded the confession, which I refused to make. This was continued until I had received 100 strokes. Then Valdes ordered the men to turn me over on my back, so that my chest and stomach might be lashed.

HE WAS LEFT TO DIE.

"Finally, angered by not attaining his object, he said: 'Let us make an end of it.' He directed two soldiers to enter the dungeon. I was ardered to kneel, while the soldiers leveled their guns at me. Then Valdes ordered them to lift me up. I endeavored to rise, but my wretched body would not obey my will. Seeing this, Valdes exclaimed: 'Drop him; let him die.'

"On January 3 of the following year Garrido entered the cell and notified me that the Ministry had ordered a further punishment of 500 lashes, and that I was to be deprived of all food until I should confess, or forfeit my life. He said that I would also be subjected to severer tortures. Garrido was touched by my sufferings and expressed a fear that, in my present condition, I would not survive. I replied that they could do as they pleased with me, as I was resigned for anything. About 4 o'clock that evening I got a little food. Quarter of an hour later Valdes entered the cell. He had the irons removed from my feet and the handcuffs unlocked, and I was taken to another cell containing a bed which had been brought from my house. Valdes said that he had reported to Godoy, the minister, that I had resisted every test, and that it was thought convenient at present not to proceed further. I was left in charge of two soldiers and a physician came to examine my wounds. I remained for 19 days in bed on account of the injuries I had received. The torture which had been applied to my arms had so affected them that I could move without assistance. I had been whipped on the cheeks and finger tips. I do not know whether it was by accident or through intention. The whipped part of my body remained one huge swelling.

"By the pressure of ropes, which Valdes had twisted with all his strength, the blood had been impelled to the extremities, making my arms and legs like logs of wood. When the ropes suddenly snapped the blood rushed forcibly to the heart and brain, producing a sensation so horrible that I believed myself passing through the agonies of death."

HOUNDED TO DEATH.

Cruel Slanders Drive a Beautiful Girl to Take Her Own Life.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Last Monday night Caroline Francisco Barth, a beautiful young lady of 25, swallowed two ounces of arsenic with suicidal intent and died this morning. Before her death she told her mother she wanted to die because she could no longer stand the slanderous stories told about her. No one seemed to know what was meant by this. The inquest was held and the whole story was brought out. Miss Barth's conquests in the neighborhood had aroused the jealousy of several young women who a few months ago poured vile valentines through the mail to her, and not satisfied with the filthy doggerel printed, wrote sentences and charges and called her names unfit for publication.

A sickness which caused Miss Barth's detention in a hospital was referred to by the parties hounding her in the most cruel and filthy manner. She received a letter too indecent to be printed signed by "Morrison Whitecaps." Miss Barth did not discover who wrote it, though she said she felt quite positive she knew. Driven to desperation by these taunts and slanders and unbelieved by those to whom she tried to explain or deny them, the girl decided to take her life. Though the physicians made desperate attempts to force a stomach pump into the young woman's mouth she fought them off, and in her grim resolution to die succeeded in preventing all attempts to save her life.

A MURDERED GIRL IDENTIFIED.

The Glendale Mystery Cleared Up and Detectives Find a Trail.

GLENDALE, L. I., Aug. 6.—At last the body of the unfortunate girl that was found Monday by the wayside at Glendale has been identified, and detectives are now following a clew which will no doubt put them on the track of the murderer.

The body has been identified as that of Hannah Kobertson, a servant recently in the employ of the Rev. Thomas Martin, of Hewlitts, Long Island.

CRAZY CONVICTS ESCAPE.

Nine of Them Overpower Their Keepers and Gain Their Liberty.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Early this morning, while two of the attendants in ward 6 of the State Hospital for Insane Criminals were at breakfast, leaving but two men in charge, there was an outbreak of crazy convicts. The ward is that devoted to the most dangerous men in the institution and had about 20 inmates in charge of four men. Nine crazy convicts set upon the two keepers present without warning.

The keepers made a valiant struggle, but were overpowered finally, one of them being stabbed twice under the shoulder blade. He fought desperately, and has three cuts in the palm of his right hand, where he grasped the convict's knife. Having overcome the keepers, the nine convicts took their keys and opened a passageway to the airing area. From there it was easy to scale the low wall, and away they went, nine of them, in all directions. The escape was not discovered until the two absent keepers returned from their breakfast. Then the alarm was given, and before 7 o'clock A. M. the whole western part of the city, into which the convicts headed, was astir, and in an hour five had been captured.

PARNELL COMING OVER.

HE WILL CONDUCT A NEW CAMPAIGN TOUR IN THIS COUNTRY.

Mrs. Parnell Will Accompany Her Husband and Make Her Debut as a Politician—Glowing Reports Made to Parnell by Envoy John O'Connor.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It has been positively decided that Parnell will visit the United States during the autumn and conduct a new campaign throughout the entire country. Mrs. Parnell will accompany her husband, making her debut as a politician. Parnell will also be accompanied by at least two of his followers in Parliament, but a selection has not yet been made.

The decision to cross the Atlantic was only made after the return of John O'Connor, M. P. for South Tipperary, from America, where he has been laboring as a Parnell delegate. His glowing accounts of his leader's popularity beyond the sea, together with several invitations from powerful political organizations in the United States, finally convinced Parnell that the prospect of a successful tour was sufficiently favorable to warrant his crossing the ocean. Mr. O'Connor is of the opinion that Parnell is sure of an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Irish-Americans, and especially now that he has again announced definitely the absolute independence of action on the part of the Irish representatives in Parliament.

The Parnell cause is to be further strengthened on August 15 by the publication of a daily entitled the Downpatrick *Irish News*, in the town of that name, the county seat of Down, and 21 miles from Belfast.

STATEMENTS WITHOUT EFFECT.

German Manufacturers Take No Stock in Newspaper Opinions.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—It is not believed here that the articles published by the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt*, containing the ideas of Germany taking part in the Chicago World's Fair on the ground that owing to McKinley law, German manufacturers will be unable to find any market for their goods in the United States, will have much effect upon the manufacturers. As a rule the manufacturers believe that by making a good display at the Chicago fair they will be able to greatly extend their trade with America, and consequently they will go ahead with their preparations to make the German section of the fair a noteworthy one.

It is announced to-day that all the negotiations between the Foreign Committee of the Columbian Exhibition and the official representatives of the Government have been concluded, and that the necessary documents in relation to the German exhibits have been exchanged. All the members of the committee decided to accept the invitation that had been extended to them to attend the Electrical Exhibition now being held at Frankfort, and to-day they left Berlin for that city. Herr Wermuth, the Imperial Commissioner to the World's Fair, accompanied the committee to the railway station and bade them goodby with many wishes for the success of their mission to countries they will visit in the interests of the fair.

THREE MILLION PEOPLE STARVING.

Famine Cannot Be Averted in Two Large Indian Provinces.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.—Though the monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fears of a failure of the crops in that portion of the country where the rains had fallen, there has been no rainfall in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts in this Presidency, and all hopes of averting a famine have been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. The standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the long drought and all are withered and burned. At Sedy the effect of the scarcity of food is being felt, and there is great suffering among the inhabitants of the districts. Many deaths from starvation have been reported.

It is also impossible to get food for the cattle, the pasture lands being devoid of grass and in many places the streams have dried up, rendering it impossible to get water for them. Horses, cows, donkeys and other live stock are dying in large numbers everywhere in the districts. It is not only the poorer classes of the population that are suffering from the scarcity of food. Many natives of the high cast are making application to the authorities for relief to keep themselves and their families from starvation.

AIMED AT THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Opinions of German Papers on the Pope's Cahensly Decision.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The recent decision of the Pope declining to grant the application of Herr Cahensly and the St. Raphael societies, praying His Holiness to appoint bishops, in the United States, of the nationality of the majority of the Catholics in the Sees to which the bishops are appointed, is taken in a political sense by the German Catholic press.

It holds that by declining to accept the proposals made to him, His Holiness intended to strike a blow at the nationalities represented in the triple alliance, which are mainly interested in the St. Raphael societies.

England Will Entertain the French.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Admiralty has voted the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of entertaining the officers of the French squadron, which is expected to shortly make a visit to this country.

INGALLS WAS DISGUSTED.

His First Trip to the South Not a Very Flattering One to Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, Aug. 6.—On his initial trip to the Democratic South, ex-Senator Ingalls did not have what might be called a very flattering reception. A look of supreme disgust overspread his countenance as he found himself compelled to inquire of a policeman the way to the nearest hotel, lugging his own valise. He went immediately to his room and endeavored to take a nap. In the afternoon he boarded a train for the Georgia Chautauqua, where he was met by a party of citizens and a band, which played "Dixie" in the shrillest key.

Mr. Ingalls addressed about 2,500 people, and though he was coldly received when he discussed the war and the race question, finally caught his audience, and at the conclusion of his address all agreed that he richly deserved the $300 for which he was induced to come down South.

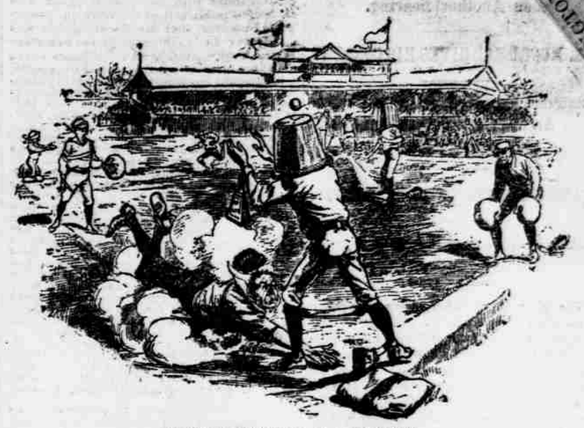
IN BATTLE ARRAY.

The Chicago Fight Over the $7,500,000 Goes Merrily on in the Windy City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The fight between the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company and the Economic Fuel Gas Company continues. The new directors of the former are applying unpleasant epithets to the ex-directors, who are now behind the Economic Company. The new directors assert that they will have no difficulty in making the ex-directors pay back the $7,500,000 they are alleged to have stolen from the company treasury while they were in control.

The ex-directors talk back and say they are not afraid and will pay nothing. C. T. Yerkers, the leader of the ex-directors, is in Europe, but his employes and associates are fighting for him. No actual progress has been made by either party.



GIVE PITTSBURG A CHANCE!

A SUGGESTION FOR A HANDICAP GAME OF BASEBALL.—*Puck.*

A BOOM IN BONDS.

The City Controller's Communication to Councils Commended.

WILL BE PUT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

A Great Financial Question to Be Finally Fixed by Popular Vote.

THE MAYOR IS IN FAVOR OF THE MOVE

By the action of the Finance Committee of the city Councils held yesterday afternoon the most important financial proposition ever submitted to the people of Pittsburg will doubtless be voted on at the next general election, November 3.

The committee, which has all along been divided on the expediency of issuing city bonds in the sum of $2,000,000 in round numbers for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for paying the indebtedness contracted in street improvements under the acts of 1887 and 1889, yesterday decided to submit the question to the people. This result is a great victory for City Controller Morrow and THE DISPATCH, which he frankly admits convinced him that this was the only honorable and just way out of the difficulty in which the famous Supreme Court decision of last March placed the city. When the Controller first sent his communication on the subject to Councils, recommending this course of action, it was referred to the Finance Committee, but found but little favor there. Its only friends on the committee were Messrs. Keating, Ford and Paul, the delay in the meantime only making matters worse.

PERSISTENT WORK OF THE CONTROLLER.

By persistent work the Controller fought his great battle step by step, both in the Councils and in the Legislature, and there are but few people in the city to-day who will seriously question that the electors will indorse his scheme by their ballots.

The Controller was quietly enjoying a good cigar on his front porch at his cozy home on Oakland avenue when a DISPATCH reporter called to interview him. He wore a pleasant smile that betrayed great satisfaction, and said, as his caller announced the cause of his visit, that he felt relieved of a great burden.

"Yes," he said, "the unanimous action of the committee is very gratifying to me. At the last session of the General Assembly they had before them an act providing for the settlement of this unfortunate difficulty by the issuance of certificates of indebtedness, and I struggled it by hard work. It would have compelled the city to levy a tax of 11 mills, in addition to the regular revenues to be raised, and it would have made the taxes so burdensome the people could not have stood it. The DISPATCH was convinced me of the wisdom of this plan of disposing of the question. Now, this will go to the people and they can say by their votes whether they will stand the increase of about $2,000,000 in the bonded indebtedness. These bonds will be paid by money received from the properties benefited by building streets and sewers, and the funds immediately raised will be expended in paying the debts due contractors.

RELIEF IN THE CURATIVE ACT.

"The Supreme Court said that the city must pay these debts. We got through the Legislature the curative act, under which we expect to recover this money from the properties benefited. Under it the Board of Viewers now being appointed by the judges will make the levies, but every step taken will be fought by able attorneys employed by the very people who receive the benefits. The levies, therefore, may not be paid for years, and it was this feature that made it necessary to issue the bonds to meet the difficulty. I am not prepared to say that I am confident that the Supreme Court will decide the curative act constitutional, but I am reasonably sure that it will do so. If the act is declared constitutional there is not the slightest doubt but that the city will recover all these moneys; but in the meantime we must provide for the payment of the contractors. Every man who did work for the city will receive his pay. Some have been paid a portion of the amounts due them from taxes collected before the old street law was declared unconstitutional. Some people have paid their assessments even after the decision of the Supreme Court, and others are ready to pay as soon as matters are adjusted. Messrs. Woodward and O'Brien, however, were employed to oppose the collection of this money under the curative act, and will leave no legal means untried to have it declared unconstitutional and to place the enormous costs of the improvements made under the acts of 1887 and 1889 on the city at large. The date fixed for the vote is general election day, November 3, and this will give time for the people to think about the matter. There was no discussion of the subject in the committee to-day, all previously having agreed to support the measure."

CAUSES OF THE COMMITTEE'S SHIFT.

"What brought the opposing members around?" was asked.

"Well," he replied, with some reservation, "they thought it over, I suppose, and in time became convinced that I was right, which I was. Mayor Gourley was in sympathy with me from the start and gave me good assistance.

"Why this thing came very near sending me to Dixmont at the time the decision was made," continued the Controller," "and I have not yet recovered from the strain on my nervous system. The question is now to be sent to the people and they should fully discuss it. I hope that the city papers will fully explain and discuss it. It must be discussed by direct taxation on the issuing of bonds. The debt is already contracted and the only question now is to make provision for its payment. It will not increase the debt of the city. We cannot collect from abutting property owners in time to meet the demands of the contractors, and they are entitled to their money."

Mayor Gourley was also found at his home on Stanton avenue, and he talked freely on the subject.

"Will you approve or veto the ordinance?" was asked.

"Well," replied the Mayor as though slightly embarrassed by the question, "I do not like to say in advance what my action will be, though it is well known that I have been in sympathy with the plan suggested by Mr. Morrow. It is a just debt, and the people who petitioned for improvements on the streets in front of the property should pay it. The bonded debt is now in round numbers, less the money in the sinking fund, about $10,000,000, and this will increase it to $12,000,000, and even at that it will be $2,000,000 less than it was a short time ago.

THE MAYOR EXPECTS A DEFICIENCY.

"During the coming year the expenses of the city government will be unusually heavy, and there is almost sure to be a deficiency. The new fire boat will cost us $4,000, the proposed water tower $3,500 or $4,000, the two additional hose carriages $2,200, the four new fire engines $20,000, and 50 additional men which are to be put on $50,000, running the total of extra expense well up toward $100,000. The regular city taxes will amount to 13 mills, and if you were to add to this 11 or 12 mills for paying off this street indebtedness it would increase the total to about 25 mills, which is more than the taxpayers could stand to pay in one year."

"Will the people vote for the bonds?"

"Yes, I believe they will after the matter is thoroughly understood by them, and, while I am not much of a lawyer, I believe that the Supreme Court will decide that the curative act is constitutional, for it is certainly equity."

"Will there be any trouble about the passage of the ordinance in Councils?"

"I should think not; certainly they cannot object to the taxpayers settling for themselves a matter which concerns them so greatly."

The matter had been referred to a subcommittee, of which W. A. Magee was Chairman, and after a month of investigation they changed their opinion and yesterday came in with an affirmative recommendation to the whole committee. They made one or two important amendments to the original bill and as they were satisfactory to the committee they were approved. One of these amendments was the provision that the question of increasing the indebtedness shall be voted upon at the regular fall elections, thereby saving the cost of a special election.

TEXT OF THE AMENDED ORDINANCE.

The ordinance as recommended is as follows:

"An ordinance authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of the city of Pittsburg to an amount exceeding 2 per cent and not exceeding 7 per cent on the last preceding assessed valuation of the taxable property therein with the assent of the electors thereof.

"WHEREAS, The Councils of the city of Pittsburg believe it necessary to increase the indebtedness of said city for the purpose of meeting obligations imposed upon it by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, namely, the paying or levying to be paid the claims of the various contractors for public improvements made by them under contract with said city, and

"Whereas, The said Councils believe it is to the best interests of said city to increase the indebtedness thereof, in a sum suffic