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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1891. THREE CENTS.

A SOLITARY KICKER.

Wherry the Only Leader Not Satisfied With the Democratic Slate.

HARRITY RULES SUPREME.

The Ticket Will Be Wright and Tilden, Almost Beyond a Doubt.

CHIEF PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM.

Pattison Will Be Warmly Indorsed, but Not for the Presidency.

GROVER'S NAME MAY CAUSE TROUBLE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

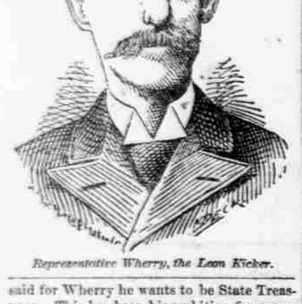
HARRISBURG, Sept. 2.—The story of the Democratic convention to-morrow will be short and simple. One Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth, is at the helm, and if present signs fail not, his ticket will be nominated as easily as a greased pig could escape through a hole in a fence.

Under his leadership the sentiment of the delegates, if not of the people, has crystallized in the last few days in favor of Wright for Auditor General, and Tilden, of Erie, for State Treasurer. There was considerable grumbling at first among some of the delegates, but all signs of discontent have disappeared from the surface.

One of the kickers was Representative Samuel U. Wherry, the Democratic statesman of the Cumberland Valley. He claims the ticket had been set up by Harrity six weeks ago, and he was opposed to the new premier and dictator.

WHERRY AMBITIOUS HIMSELF.

It was given out freely that this was to be a people's convention, but the mailed hand a few days ago appeared in the fight. It is



Representative Wherry, the Lone Kicker.

said for Wherry he wants to be State Treasurer. This has been his ambition for years. Six weeks since, so it is stated, he went to Harrity, and desired to make an announcement of his candidacy. The Secretary objected, and remarked that such a move would be imprudent. The Democratic aim was to take advantage of Republican mistakes, and to conform as nearly as possible to the clamors of the people. He intimated to Mr. Wherry that he did not think he would be the best candidate for the position that could be nominated at this time. It is now charged that Wherry is a sorehead.

Representative Ritter, a bright young lawyer from Williamsport, was a candidate for Auditor General early in the day and when he saw how things were going he pulled out. This evening he regretted that he had done so.

SORRY HE WITHDREW.

"I am thoroughly convinced now," he said, "that I could have been nominated if I had not withdrawn. A number of delegations who were dissatisfied with Wright offered me their support, but it was too late. I am young and too poor to go into a campaign. It is hard to tell what will happen before election day. I would not be surprised to see all sorts of exposures made in the financial department of the State. They would hurt the Republican party."

The impression soon got abroad that the slate would be Wright and Tilden. Not more than half of the 461 delegates are here to-night, but all interest in the nominations soon ceased. The Republicans in the city chaffed the delegates a good deal about the alleged lack of bossism. Numerous comparisons were made between Quay and Harrity, and it was a matter of conjecture as to which had the stronger grip on the machine of his party.

Among Democrats the Secretary is placed higher in the rank as a political manager than the wily Republican leader. Certainly no insects can find standing room on Mr. Harrity. It does look as if Wright had been put on the ticket some weeks ago, and the recent and sudden boom in his favor was in accordance with a prearranged plan.

NOT A NOISY CROWD.

The headquarters of the Democrats are confined to the Commonwealth and Bolton House. Chairman Kerr, with his Secretary, was located in the latter house, where he was kept busy during the day receiving delegates. Wright opened rooms in the Commonwealth, and Raymond, of Dauphin, who would like to be State Treasurer, entertained his friends at the Bolton.

Unlike the Republicans, the candidates made no bluster or hurrah. The telegraph poles and hotel lobbies were not plastered with big placards announcing their places of rendezvous. The only one who made any fuss at all was Raymond. The Middletown Democratic Marching Club, accompanied by a band, came up in the evening and serenaded him. Mr. Raymond is young, and small of stature. His appearance is much against him, and he failed to make a good impression on delegates who met him to-day for the first time. He says he is going into the convention and he will be named by Dr. Rewalt, of Middleton.

Mr. Raymond said he counted on 75 delegates and 40 that are doubtful, but the general opinion is that he has not a ghost of a show. It is said that Harrity originally favored Raymond for State Treasurer because he has a barrel and was willing to spend some money, but he found the rifle could not be made.

THE CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

Then a change in the programme was made and Farmer Tilden was shifted to the treasury portfolio and Wright was substituted for Auditor General. Tilden has been indorsed by several counties for the latter position. Erie seems to be doomed this year to have its plans and men knocked topsy turvey.

But Tilden will not repeat the mistakes of Price. He has his delegation well in hand, and will boss them instead of being bossed. He is willing to take anything and is easily suited. He remarked this evening that he supposed he would be nominated for State Treasurer, but like Price, he prefers the Auditor Generalship.

The Democracy will cater to the farmers' vote. General P. N. Guthrie thinks the ticket will be weak unless the soldiers are recognized. A small sized boom was started for "fighting" Dick Coulter, of Westmoreland, but the clever work of Harrity could not be undone.

Only four members of the Allegheny delegation were here to-day. W. J. Brennan, a member of the State Executive Committee, was among the number. The remainder of the delegates are expected to arrive late to-night or to-morrow morning.

INTEREST IN THE PLATFORM.

The greatest interest was centered in the platform, and particularly in the Presidental planks. All sorts of wild rumors were floating around during the day, but it was generally agreed that Pattison's managers would not force him on the convention. It would mean a red-hot fight and the Governor and Harrity were too shrewd to precipitate a row. Much as Mr. Pattison would like to be named in connection with the high office, he must be content this fall with a ringing indorsement of his administration.

Few people know where Harrity stands in his relations to Pattison. It is generally conceded that he is with the Governor. The fact is that Harrity is for anybody that can secure the solid State delegation. His great ambition is said to be to rival Quay. He does not care whether Pennsylvania Democrats declare for Cleveland or Pattison next year so long as he is recognized as the party leader and can control the State patronage. This is Harrity's position in a nutshell.

The Executive Committee met this evening in Chairman Kerr's room in the Bolton House, when the platform was prepared. It was decided that no reference should be made to the Presidency. As Attorney General Hensel expressed it, "this subject will be skillfully avoided." It is expected that the anti-Pattison delegates will make a fight on the Governor in the convention. The Committee on Resolutions will probably be so fixed that a contest there would be useless.

THE ONE SORE SPOT.

A strong effort will be made to exclude Stenger, whose seat from Philadelphia is contested. The chances are that Harrity and Hensel will prevail against him. Both sides have it in for each other, and Stenger is to be shut out if possible. A few of the knowing ones seem to think that an amendment will be offered by Pattison's opponents indorsing Cleveland for President. This would set up a Kilkenny battle in Democracy, and the kind of music the boys would like would follow. Harrity has been busy all evening trading for Cleveland support, and for the sake of harmony the majority of the delegates deprecate anticipated quarrels.

In the draft of the platform to be submitted to the convention, the planks of 1884 and 1888 were reaffirmed, Congress and the national administration will be criticised. At first it was decided that no allusions should be made to national issues. The currency question was the stumbling block, and this will be neatly straddled. Chairman Kerr was careful to explain that the party would declare in favor of a sound and stable currency, that is a gold and silver basis, with two metals on a parity. Tariff revision will be another plank.

THE FEATURE OF THE PLATFORM.

The State administration will be indorsed and the State Treasurer and Auditor General will be raked fore and aft for dereliction of duty. Much will be made of the Philadelphia embezzlements, the Democrats depending on the recent financial exposures to help them out in November. The indorsement of the Constitutional Convention will be limited to a secret ballot and personal registration.

The candidates suggested to the Executive Committee for delegates at large were: George M. Dallas, S. Gustine Thompson, David W. Lewis, Philadelphia; George William Weihe and T. C. Laylar, Pittsburg; Charles R. Buckalew, Chauncey F. Black, Samuel Griffith, Mercer; Roger Sherman, Crawford; W. S. McLean, Wilkesbarre; H. Willis Bland, Reading; C. W. Scott, Northampton; R. E. Monaghan, Chester; John Latta, J. Newton Rose, J. M. Bailey, R. E. Urell, Tioga; T. M. Vandling, Scranton; J. G. McSparren, Lancaster; A. S. Landis, Blair; George D. Wood, Lycoming; John F. Schemerhorn, and others. A committee of one from each senatorial district will be appointed to-day to select 18 names from the above list. It is safe to say that William Weihe will be one of them. He will be named to offset Powderly's influence.

Representative Wherry laughs at the convention limiting the delegates to two points. He says a Constitutional Convention is supreme, and was created by the Legislature to revise the whole Constitution if they saw fit and not a part of it. W. J. Brennan and Chairman F. Black concurred in this opinion. Mr. Black is here looking after this part of the platform. He is more interested in a revision of the Constitution than anything else. He says it ought to be done. H. Willis Bland will be temporary chairman of the convention and Captain George W. Skinner permanent officer. Congressman Mutchler will be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. ISRAEL.

MULCTED BY BARDSLEY.

HE RETAINED A PART OF THE FEES OF EACH APPOINTEE.

All of the Magistrates and Constables Submitted to the Robbery Without Complaint—City Money Used in Gas Stock Speculation—Some Never Returned.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The sub-committee of City Councils to investigate the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley met to-night. A supplemental report by the accountants appointed to examine into the affairs of Bardsley was submitted to the committee. The report purports to show that in 1889 Bardsley received from the magistrates appointed to collect delinquent mercantile taxes, $31,811 85 and $31,194 20 respectively. From this money Bardsley retained each year $3,850 that he should have returned to the State.

Nine Magistrates who collect delinquent State taxes in this city were appointed by Bardsley. These officers and their constables were subpoenaed before the committee to discover whether there had been any collusion between them and Bardsley in the matter of dividing the fees. The testimony of the Magistrates was, in effect, that when they came to receive their checks from Bardsley for the collection of taxes, he retained $350 from the constable's fees. All the constables examined denied any arrangement with Bardsley for a division of their fees on the payment of any sum for their appointment. None of the Magistrates or constables who were mulcted by Bardsley ever made any effort to find out why he did so, but took what he gave them without any question.

William K. Park, Chief Engineer of the Gas Bureau, was called and questioned regarding certain alleged transactions with Bardsley and W. W. Goodwin, in the Philadelphia Gas and Improvement Company, and the United Gas and Improvement Company stock. The transaction which Chief Park was called to testify upon was discovered by the expert accountants and was embodied in their report. The report purports to show that Bardsley, Goodwin and Park went into a stock deal in the above company's stock; that they first bought $60,000 worth of the stock with money borrowed from different banks, and that Bardsley subsequently took up these loans with city money. There is no record of $40,000 of this $60,000 ever having been returned to the City Treasury. Chief Park denied emphatically that he had ever had any stock dealings with Bardsley or owned a share of gas stock.

A PARSON'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

The Ceremony, Which Was Either Real or a Sham, Performed in Pittsburg.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Margaret Good, well known here, appeared before Alderman Bland to-night and made an information against Rev. Benjamin Benson for desertion. The woman told a remarkable story of having been secretly married in Pittsburg a year ago, and said she can prove her story, though they had never lived together here openly as man and wife.

Rev. Mr. Benson denies that he was ever married to the woman. He says, however, that they went through a sham ceremony in Pittsburg. This ceremony Mrs. Good no doubt believes to be real. It is also said that other prominent persons will be implicated in the affair.

One cent a word is all it costs you to advertise in the want columns of THE DISPATCH.

THE TARIFF AT HOME.

A Practical Lesson From McKinley to Artisans of Pomeroy.

CAMPBELL IN VERY BAD HEALTH.

The Governor Leaves for a Few Weeks' Sojourn at the Seashore.

A STATEMENT FROM HIS PHYSICIAN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, Sept. 2.—Major McKinley came to Columbus at 8 o'clock this evening from Pomeroy on the river, where he addressed a magnificent meeting this afternoon. After the ride of 140 miles, the Major was a little jaded, but otherwise is feeling well, and will to-morrow morning go to Urbana, where he will address the Republicans and farmers of Champaign county. Extensive preparations have been made for the Urbana meeting.

There were not less than 5,000 people present at the Pomeroy meeting to-day. A grand parade of an industrial character preceded the speaking, and several bands were engaged to furnish the music. While Pomeroy is not a large place, her people and those surrounding it are greatly interested in the leading issues of the campaign, and they are enthusiastic for McKinley and protection. The Major discussed at length the tariff and the silver issues, and found a practical lesson of a local character to enforce the truth of his argument on the tariff.

POMEROY'S BIG INDUSTRY.

Pomeroy has a mill employing about 300 men in the manufacture of ties for the bailing of cotton. This establishment turns out about one-seventh of the whole product of the iron bands in this country used for the purpose stated. They are now prosperous, with a payroll of over $25,000 a month, and the mill is looked upon as the life and support of the town. Under the protective tariff they are assured of the success of their enterprise, and it is safe to say the people, regardless of politics, will be found voting for McKinley and protection.

Mr. J. Whitman, who is agent for the concern, and showed Major McKinley about used to manufacture cotton ties at Pem, broke, Me., 15 years ago, but had to quit because of foreign competition. This Pomeroy establishment, which is a branch of Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., of Youngstown, turns out 2,000 bundles of ties a day, and the consumers pay no more under the protective tariff for the American made goods than they did for those made abroad.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL'S TRIP.

Governor Campbell, accompanied by his wife, left at 7 o'clock this evening for New York, and hopes he may be so far recovered that he will be able to resume his engagements in the campaign by September 12. It has been intimated in some quarters that the illness of the Governor is a ruse of a political character, and to determine the truth of the report a call was made on Dr. Starling Loving, the attending physician, who, on being informed of the rumored story, said:

"Well, I am aware that such comment is rife, and the political aspect of the matter puts me in a very delicate position. All who know me are acquainted with my Republican principles, and I have feared that it might be accused that I was needlessly detaining Governor Campbell so as to abet the interest of my party. I have felt the delicacy of the situation, and deem it justice to myself and to my distinguished patient to state that his illness has been far from feigned. Yesterday a friend asked me:

"What has been the exact nature of his trouble?" was asked.

"The Governor has suffered from an attack of malarial fever, with decided symptoms and tendencies of typhoid fever. While the symptoms have not at any time indicated great danger, yet the case has been a very unpleasant and uncomfortable one. The illness is such as runs at best from 10 to 21 days.

IN FEEBLE CONDITION.

The Governor has been ill now for about 20 days. For a large part of that time he was confined strictly to his room and he has throughout been very feeble. He has, while convalescent, suffered himself against my protest to be annoyed somewhat with matters pertaining to his office, which have hindered his progress. He spoke the other day of going down to the office, but I promptly forbade it. Indeed I have steadily urged during his convalescence that just as soon as he was strong enough to travel he should go to the seashore, and there divest himself of every care concerning his position, refuse to see a telegram or a newspaper, and give all his attention to the recovery of his health. He is now so far improved that I have recommended that he leave to-night for Spring Lake or Atlantic City—the former place preferred."

"How long will he be obliged to remain at the beach?"

"He will not be able to resume his political duties under a week. I do not expect his strength will be sufficiently restored for the resumption of his work before the 15th of the month."

A SHERMAN VICTORY AT NILES.

The Friends of Foraker Badly Beaten in a Senatorial Convention.

NILES, O., Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—At the Republican Senatorial Convention of Trumbull and Mahoning counties to-day, prospects for a lively fight between the friends of Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker, who are anxious for the election of their favorites to the United States Senate, were very pronounced early in the day, and some difficulty was expected. This soon disappeared, however, and the Sherman men scored a decided victory before the session was over. Representative Strock, of Niles, a Sherman supporter, who was yesterday renominated for a second term, was made Permanent Chairman.

The names of Representative L. C. Ohl, of Austintown; Dr. G. W. Brooke, of Ellworth, and C. R. Truesdale, of Youngstown, were then presented for the nomination. Ohl has been an open Sherman man for several weeks and he was strongly opposed by the Foraker advocates. The delegates desired a positive Sherman nominee, and seeing the sentiment of the convention, Messrs. Brooke and Truesdale withdrew, and Ohl was nominated by acclamation, amid great applause. During the speeches there was considerable enthusiasm at the mention of the names of Blaine and McKinley, but the greatest was shown at the mention of Sherman.

PEFFER CALLED DOWN.

A Remark of His That Has Aroused the Wrath of the Churches.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—The remark attributed to Senator Peffer in his speech at the third party conference at Cincinnati, to the effect that the Alliance had largely taken the place of the Church, is beginning to have its effect among the churches. While the country preachers have been willing, perhaps, that the Alliance should take the place of the Republican party, they object when it commences to take the place of the churches. A conference of the Free Methodists was held at Neosho Rapids, at which the subject of the Alliance was taken up and discussed. Senator Peffer's declaration was repeated, and when it was authenticated great indignation was manifested and resolutions adopted to resent it. It was resolved to condemn the Farmers' Alliance as a political party formed by an oath-bound secret society; and the teachings of the said political party were contrary to the welfare of Christianity, and calculated to destroy good government in the United States.

The news of the action of the conference was conveyed to the Republican leaders in Topeka to-day by letter, with a request that in view of the good work being done the Republicans assist the church in a financial way. Liberal contributions will be sent.

One Westmoreland Club for Robinson.

SCOTTDALE, Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—The Young Men's Republican League Club met last night and unanimously passed a resolution in favor of John R. Robinson. The local club is the oldest in the county, and the first to instruct for Robinson.

Young Garfield Defeated.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 2.—James R. Garfield, a son of ex-President Garfield, was a candidate for State Senator before the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth District Convention held here to-day, and was defeated by ex-Speaker Lampson, who is a Forakerite, young Garfield being a Shermanite.

NEW YORK PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet in Convention and Receive a Telegram of Greeting From Liquor Men.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Prohibition State Convention was opened this morning. A telegram not signed and dated New York, September 2, addressed to the "Prohibition Convention," was read as follows:

"GENTLEMEN—We, the wine, liquor and beer dealers of this State, in convention assembled, tender you the assurances of our most profound consideration for the outcome of your deliberations."

This caused some little excitement, and various motions were made. Rev. C. H. Mead was appointed a committee of one to frame and send an answer to the telegram. A committee on resolutions and platform was appointed consisting of one delegate from each of the 55 counties in the State represented. For campaign expenses subscription pledges were secured from the delegates of 1892 at the rate of $200 a month for 16 months from September 1, and pledges were secured from the representatives of county organizations for $1,250 toward defraying the expenses of this fall's campaign.

MURDER, NOT SUICIDE.

THE SCANDALOUS MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF VIENNA.

A Resident of St. Louis Tells Some Things He Learned While at the Austrian Capital—Duke Rudolph Thrown Down by a Prince.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The published stories of how and for what reason the deaths of the late Crown Prince Rudolph and Marie Vetzera were brought about are so widely different and far from the truth that Henry Wilson, of this city, who was in Vienna at the time of the sensation, and whose most intimate friends were in the touch with the inner workings of Austrian court life, feels impelled to correct the many errors. Of course he says every body knows of the intimacy existing between the Emperor and Baroness Vetzera. This intimacy existed for years. On his visits to the Baroness' house the Emperor was frequently accompanied by Rudolph. Marie Vetzera was a young girl when all this happened, and when about 15 she was following in the footsteps of her mother, was captivated by the Prince and also fell from grace, and this intimacy was carried on to the time of the tragedy.

The day of the tragedy a hunt was in progress at Meyerling. Among the guests was Prince Auersperg. The latter had a beautiful sister, whom the Crown Prince some time previously succeeded in getting into his meshes and when this fact was revealed to the family of Auersperg, which is one of the most influential in Austria, the Prince vowed vengeance and the opportunity came on the day of the hunt. The Crown Prince and Prince Auersperg were in hot pursuit of game when a shot rang on the air and the Crown Prince fell to the ground. When the courtiers appeared on the scene he was beyond help. He was carried to Meyerling.

A mutual friend of the Crown Prince and Marie Vetzera dispatched a messenger to the latter. Marie, upon hearing the news, drove forthwith to Meyerling. There at Rudolph's bedside she either shot or poisoned herself. Prince Auersperg had embraced the golden opportunity to avenge his sister's honor.

MORE GAS FOR PITTSBURG.

The Philadelphia Company Strikes a Rich Lead in Washington County.

WASHINGTON, PA., Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—The Philadelphia Company brought in a great gasser to-night, which extends the Washington county field materially. It is located on the farm of G. W. Deans, three miles east of Bealsville, and is within a half mile of the National pike. It is in the Maple Creek Pike Run field, and is the extreme southwest well of the field.

The pressure is estimated at 900 pounds. It was thought that the bounds of the Pike run field had already been defined, and last Saturday the Philadelphia Company surrendered leases on the farms of W. N. Cleaver rather than pay the rental. The bringing in of this well will lead to the extension of the company's lines some two miles to the southwest and cause the drilling of many wells in East Bethlehem township.

THE BRICEVILLE MUDDLE.

Tennessee's Legislature Refers the Matter to the Penitentiary Committee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—There was a lively scene in the Lower House of the General Assembly this morning over the introduction of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators and Representatives to investigate the condition of the penitentiary, the convict lease system and the recent Briceville troubles. A hot debate was followed by the introduction of a flood of amendments. Objection was made that it was a scheme to delay action.

The whole matter was referred to the Penitentiary Committee. The tendency of most of the amendments was to prevent the resolution from committing the House to opposition to the abrogation of the present lease. A whipping post bill to cover minor offenses was introduced in the Senate to-day, but it will hardly pass. Petitions from a great many counties for the abrogation of the lease system were presented in the House.

MELBOURNE BEGGED TO LET UP.

Wyoming Farmers Want a Chance to Make Hay After His Rain.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Sept. 2.—Melbourne announced this morning that he would produce another rain storm in three hours and a half, and entering his den, requested that no one interrupt him. The rain-steering committee, however, called upon him and requested that he desist. Among other reasons given was the desire of the ranchmen to make hay, and the opinion of others that it would be easier to produce rain after the late storm.

The committee then requested that Melbourne produce rain next Sunday. He appeared satisfied and said he would be governed entirely by the wishes of the committee. The rain wizard has received a request from Salt Lake City and Akron, Col., and will probably visit both places. The quiet, yet confident, demeanor of Melbourne has created a favorable impression from his first arrival.

ANOTHER HEARING WANTED

In the Matter of the Site for the Allegheny Public Building.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A letter has been received at the Treasury Department from Mr. T. H. Baird Patterson, indicating a desire for a further hearing in regard to the purchase by the Government of the Stockton avenue site for the new Allegheny postoffice. As there is nothing farther to talk about, unless Mr. Patterson comes down with a guarantee bond that the property can be acquired for a sum within the limit of the appropriation of $65,000, it is surmised that the bond will be forthcoming.

In that case there will still be a hope for a postoffice without new Congressional action.

VITRIOL-SOAKED SAWDUST.

Two Barefooted Children Tread on It and Will Be Crippled for Life.

FINDLAY, Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—This evening Willie Henry and Charlie Robinson, two little barefooted boys, were playing around the Salem Wire Nail Works, when they got into some sawdust which had been saturated with vitriol.

Before they discovered this their feet were badly eaten away. Physicians were called, but the boys were both so badly injured that they will be crippled for life. They are suffering terribly to-night, and bandages of cotton and oil seem to give them but little relief.

Rent your Rooms through the To Let columns of THE DISPATCH—One cent a word.

STILL A HOPE LEFT.

James Chambers Has One Chance Yet of Escaping an Assignment.

HIS PARTNER MAKES AN ADVANCE.

Creditors Raise Some Questions About the Standard Deals.

BIG SUITS AGAINST PHILLIP REYMER

The refusal of H. Sellers McKee to grant an extension of time to his business partner, James A. Chambers, and thus relieve him from his present financial embarrassment, formed almost the sole topic of conversation in commercial circles yesterday. Opinions and criticisms were freely expressed, and words of sympathy were heard on all sides for the man whose financial downfall seemed complete.

Mr. McKee, who returned home on Tuesday night, did not call upon his partner or upon his attorney to talk business, though he did send a message, which possibly may lead to relief for Mr. Chambers. Mr. Chambers was at his office early yesterday and in consultation with his attorney, J. Scott Ferguson, and friends and business associates.

During the day three judgment notes, aggregating $120,876, were filed in court against Mr. Chambers and judgment entered. The first two were made August 31, 1891, and were payable to Mrs. Martha J. Chambers, mother of James A. Chambers, who in the cases appears as defendant. The two notes were drawn on August 31 and were payable one day after date, and were for $63,222 and $51,059, respectively, including attorneys' commissions. The third note was for $6,595, and was payable to Mrs. Chambers as executrix of the estate of Alexander Chambers. Mr. Ferguson said that the notes were given for full value received, the first two to secure Mrs. Chambers on loans to her son guaranteed at banks in this city. The smallest of the notes was given for money advanced.

ONLY A FEW SUITS ENTERED.

The total amount of the suits brought against Mr. Chambers, aside from these preferred claims, will not aggregate $25,000. During the afternoon Mr. Chambers assigned to Mrs. Martha Chambers as collateral security for the judgments in her favor, his interest in a suit pending against the McKeesport and Bessemer Railway Company. The action is for right-of-way damages.

Judge Kenneday returned home yesterday, and with Mr. Chambers and others interested, held a long consultation at J. Scott Ferguson's office. The men were closeted together for about an hour, and when they emerged it was evident that there was still a spark of hope for Mr. Chambers. Judge Kennedy would not talk on the subject of Mr. Chambers' embarrassment or his own connection with the Standard Plate Glass Company, except to say: "I believe there is still a hope that Mr. Chambers may adjust his financial difficulties satisfactorily without an assignment, though probably a very slender one."

Mr. Chambers left for his home immediately after the conference was over, leaving his attorney, Mr. Ferguson, to talk to the reporters.

"It now looks as though there was a possibility of fixing Mr. Chambers' affairs up," said he, "though I have nothing positive to base this on. As I stated yesterday, all of his creditors have agreed to an extension except one."

"Who, of course, is Sellers McKee?"

M'KEE HOLDS OUT A HOPE.

"Well, I did not say who, but you may draw your own conclusion. We made a proposition to this creditor, whose claim, as has been stated, is about $300,000, offering the best terms we possibly could, and were to receive a reply by a certain stated time. It was not until this appointed hour arrived that I gave up hope. Now, I have not seen this creditors and cannot say that he will reconsider and accept the terms offered, though I did receive a message from him this morning, asking if the proposition was still open. I sent him word that it was, but have heard nothing further."

"Are any of the other creditors pressing Mr. Chambers?"

"Not at all. On the other hand they are his friends and are willing and anxious to grant the extension asked. The judgments entered amount to nothing so far as this proposed extension is concerned, and can easily be taken care of."

Mr. Ferguson could give no figures as to the assets and liabilities of Mr. Chambers, further than was published in yesterdays DISPATCH. Mr. McKee, who returned home Tuesday evening, was at his office yesterday morning, but left on an early train for Jeannette, after sending the message referred to to Mr. Ferguson. Mr. McKee did not relish the publication of the fact that he was the only creditor who refused to grant an extension of time to Mr. Chambers. A reporter called at his office during the day and was informed by a fellow in charge that Mr. McKee was in Jeannette, and that even if he was in the city he would have nothing to do with reporters. The sage who represented Mr. McKee said the papers had published a pack of lies about him yesterday morning. Mr. McKee returned on the 5:30 train, going immediately to his office.

A reporter called a few minutes later and found him talking with a gentleman. When Mr. McKee was informed that his caller was a newspaper man he broke forth in a rage and roared, as he pointed his thumb over his shoulder toward the door:

"Get out! Get out! When I want to talk about my private business I will come to your office."

The reporter accepted the invitation. Mr. McKee's friends all positively assert that he is still solvent, and that the financial difficulties of Messrs. Schmertz and Chambers and the Standard Glass Company will not seriously affect him.

CREDITORS ASK SOME QUESTIONS.

An interesting feature in the complications of the Standard Plate Glass Company and one which some of the creditors of the concern have declared their intention of inquiring into is that of how this company was formed. It has been intimated in various quarters that of the $1,000,000 which is supposed to have gone into the plant only $500,000 found a resting place there. As a result money had to be borrowed on the outside and the plant was literally starved for want of capital. The company was started with $350,000 in bonds which were paid up and the first issue of stock was for $350,000 for which property of an unknown value was given. Following this there was another issue of $350,000 worth of stock which was paid for dollar for dollar. Another matter which some of the creditors as well as the purchasers of the last issue of stock are inquiring about is why a dividend of 5 per cent was declared while the company was still borrowing money.

ONE OF THE DIRECTORS TALKS.

Numerous attempts were made to get at the truth of these statements, but all of the directors refused or said they were unable to give any information. Yesterday, however, one of them made the following statement:

"The company was originally formed by a man named Shields, who is now in the West. There were $250,000 in bonds and $500,000 in stock. The stock I believe was transferred for some property. I do not know the value of it. Messrs. Schmertz, Chambers and McKee come in on the first $500,000, but I do not know whether they actually paid for their stock. Every bit of the second issue was paid up, but of what came before I know nothing.

In addition to the Chambers failure Attorney James F. Robb yesterday entered in Common Pleas No. 3 three confessed judgments given by Philip Reymer to Jacob Reymer, trustee. The amounts for which judgment is confessed are $30,000, $45,116 66 and $50,000.

Jacob Reymer was interviewed and said it was purely a personal matter and that no more suits would be entered. He said the failure would not affect the firm of Reymer Bros., and was in no way brought on by the assignment of Schmertz or the prospective failure of James Chambers.

OHIO FARMER—"*What's your critter loaded with, Campbell?*"
CANDIDATE CAMPBELL—"*Tariff Reform! See?*"
O. F.—"*Fly time is over, Brother Campbell.*"

EGAN'S SAD POSITION.

The Chilean Minister in the Role of a Back Number Diplomat.

SPECULATION AS TO HIS RECALL.

Balmaceda's Minister at Washington in a Rather Queer Plight.

BRIGHT SOCIAL DREAMS DISPELLED

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Minister Egan has found leisure to inform the Government that Valparaiso is in the hands of the "Revolutionists;" that the "Revolutionists" have been quite successful, and that the "Revolutionists" are "fully installed" and that "everything is tranquil." The cablegram is modest, as is becoming to Mr. Egan under the circumstances. It makes but four lines of a newspaper column. There are 19 words besides the address and subscription, and the cost is about $50. To be sure the news is five days old, and probably was not worth more. The date was yesterday. The place was Santiago.

Minister Egan was at Santiago, but he seems to have discovered only after five days that Valparaiso had surrendered, and to be wholly ignorant as to whether Santiago was in the hands of the Revolutionists or not. The State Department officials talk of cabling Egan to know what his favorite beverage has been during the last week, and the general public here are inquiring what Balmacedan brewing the State Department has been fed upon during the last six months.

HEAVY CABLE TOLLS SAVED.

The highly satisfactory though somewhat stale cable messages from Egan arrived after midnight last night, just when Assistant Secretary Wharton had gone to his dreamful and troublous couch, with his mind determined to find out Egan's whereabouts to-day, dead or alive. Mr. Wharton is to-day delighted that he is saved the heavy cable tolls, and confidently expressed a hope to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that now that Mr. Egan had found voice he would speedily give the department official information of the situation.

The situation here is quite as interesting as in Chile, diplomatically speaking. One, Mr. Lazcano, is the accredited envoy of the Balmacedan Government, which does not exist. Messrs. Montt, Varras and Foster are envoys of the Congressional Government, which is in power. Mr. Lazcano grows to the State Department to discuss grave questions of diplomacy touching the relations of the United States and the Balmacedan Government, when it is utterly impossible they can have any relations. Messrs. Montt, Varras and Foster, who represent a de facto substantial, existing Chilian Government, with which this Government should have relations, give the State Department a wide berth, and the officials of the State Department do not speak as they pass by.

BACK NUMBER DIPLOMAT.

The dignity and etiquette with which questions are discussed with a back number envoy who represents a government with very little past and no future, is impressive. Washington society, however, will doubtless regret the departure of Lazcano more than Santiagan society will regret the loss of Mr. Egan. The Minister who is not a Minister is a very genial gentleman and exceedingly clever. Mrs. Lazcano is an American, that is, a native of the United States, and naturally feel elated at coming back to the land of her nativity the wife of a foreign Minister.

The two anticipated a fine time in society the coming season. Mr. Lazcano was taking instructions in the English tongue from the accomplished Mrs. Butler, wife of the late lamented and ever brilliant George Butler, whose career was hardly less erratic than that of the late Laurence Oliphant. Mrs. Butler speaks of her pupil as a prodigy, though not an infant one. The fortunes of war have cut short the Senor's English and Mrs. Lazcano's society plans. The whole situation, leaving out the horrible carnage, furnishes a subject for the pen of the comic opera machine, which is rarely found in real political and diplomatic life.

Assistant Secretary Wharton will not say what steps will be taken to establish the entente cordial with the insulted late "insurgents." He clearly regrets that this Government was less shrewd than that of little Bolivia, which negotiated a treaty with the "insurgents" in the interest of trade, the "insurgents" having absolute control of an important portion of Chile, while all the time maintaining equally friendly relations with the Balmacedans. This Government might have taken the same course, and so avoided the present distressing, though comic situation.

Of course Lazcano will be recognized as Minister until he is supplanted, which may not happen until an election is held in Chile. Mr. Egan may possibly remain until it is suggested by the new Government that he is persona non grata. The Chileans are diplomats and will not move with unseemly haste. While Mr. Egan may be exceedingly offensive to the new Government, doubtless he will be treated with the utmost respect in diplomatic circles while he remains, and be protected from harm and popular insult. It is suggested by some of his countrymen here that he may not return to the United States, but that he may establish himself in Paris as an agitator for free Ireland.

PITTSBURG POWDER USED.

Dr. Emmons' Smokeless Brand Utilized in the Chilean Battles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—In the dispatches from Chile it has been stated that the Insurgent party used smokeless powder in their small arms, and much has been written about the great range of their guns and the penetration of their bullets. As they used the Mannlicher rifle, it has been taken for granted by many army and navy officers that they used the German smokeless powder. Such was not the case however. Their powder was [illegible] known as "Gelbite," invented [illegible] H. Emmons, and made [illegible] Pittsburg. It is, there[illegible] can's invention that the bo[illegible] being the first smokeless powder [illegible] actual warfare.

The official reports of the military and naval officers who witnessed the operations, and especially the battle that lead to the capture of Valparaiso, will be awaited with much interest by every nation of the world, as they will show just how much of their success the insurgents owed to gelbite. The insurgents also used as a high explosive in their artillery projectiles the other compound invented by Dr. Emmons, known as emmensite. This has nearly the explosive force of dynamite, and has the great advantage of having sufficient stability to be fired from a powder gun with safety.

AFTER CHILEAN FUNDS.

Agents of the Junta Secure an Injunction Stopping Payment of a Bill of Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—An injunction, applied for on behalf an agent of the Junta or Provisional Government of Chile, was granted in court to-day, restraining the City Bank from paying or negotiating until the case is decided by trial or until a further order issues, a bill of exchange for $75,000 drawn on the National Bank of Chile, made payable to Senor Joaquin Goday, President Balmaceda's chief financial agent in Europe, and accepted by the City Bank, but which had not been discounted.

A BIG OCEAN RAFT

To Be Started From Galveston Across the Water to London.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—[*Special.*]—Charles H. Moore, of this city, who is the proprietor of extensive lumbering interests, has in contemplation a project that is unprecedented. The shipment of a raft of logs from St. John's, N. B., to New York last spring demonstrated the feasibility of shipping log rafts on the ocean. Mr. Moore proposes to discount this feat by undertaking the shipment of a similar raft from Galveston to London as an experiment. He has consulted some of the oldest sea captains in America, men who have crossed the ocean. They unite in the belief that the experiment will prove successful. Mr. Moore believes that there is less risk in shipping a log raft from Galveston to London than from St. John's to New York. A log raft from Galveston to London wouldn't encounter the severe storms and seas incident to the coast from the Bay of Fundy to New York harbor.

Mr. Moore proposes to start from Galveston late in July of next year. About three months will be consumed in making the raft, which will consist of three sections, firmly spiked together, after the fashion of a catamaran. The raft will be constructed in Galveston harbor and propelled across by the steam tug Storm King and an ocean tramp steamer of 3,000 tons, belonging to Leyland & Co., of Liverpool, England. The raft is to consist of Texas yellow pine and is intended for ship