PITTSBURG. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1891.

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

And While '92 Was Not Discussed the Pittsburg Leader Says the

MAINE MAN WON'T REFUSE.

The Secretary Has Not Been Looking So Well for Years, and Can

GO THROUGH A CAMPAIGN EASILY.

He Will Resume Charge of the State Department in the Near Future.

M'KINLEY CHAMPIONS A COLORED MAN

THOM A STATE CORRESPONDENT, 1 NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- Christopher L. Magee, the Republican leader of Western Pennsylvania, who has been at Bar Harbor for the past week, arrived at the Fifth Avepue Hotel to-day. Mr. Magee was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the recent Republican State Convention hold in the Kerstone State, which prepared the resolutions that were ratified by the convention strongly eulogizing Mr. Blaine.

Considerable significance is attached to Mr. Magee's pilgrimage to to Bar Harbor at this time by many politicians. According to one report sent out, Magee's visit had for its object the obtaining of an expression from the Plumed Knight of regarding his candidacy for the Presidency next year, and the attitude he (Blaine) will assume toward President Harrison in that connection. It was further alleged that Mr. Magee was anxious to have a definite understanding on this point, so that he could combine on some other candidate, in the event of Mr. Blaine not being in the run-

THE CALL UPON BLAINE. Mr. Magee smiled quite broadly when

his attention was called to the above report "My going to Bar Harber," he said,

"was simply in the nature of a summer outing. I was accompanied by my wife and a personal friend. Yes, it is true that called upon Mr. Blaine and had a very pleasant interview with him. The visit was purely a social one, however. If Mr. Blaine had bee at all inclined to talk polities, it seems to me that he would have embraced the opportunity in the presence of a Pennsylvanian coming from a convestion that had indorsed him in such high terms. But Mr. Blaine did not mention the subject of the resolutions of the Harrisburg convention and I certainly did not feel at liberty to allude to the matter without first receiving some encouragement from him. I did not call on Mr. Itlaine with the idea of talking politics. It was purely a social call in the nature of paying my respects, and I am sure he regarded it as such. Mr. Blaine talked very entertainingly on many subjects outside of politics, as he always does when he is feel-

CERTAINLY IN SPLENDID HEALTH ow. I saw him when he was in this city in May attending the dedication ceremonies of the Carnegie Music Hall. He looked very badly then. His complexion was almost ghostly in its paleness, and it was evident that he was far from well.

"But I have never seen Mr. Blaine look. ing better in ten years than he is to-day. His pallor is gone and his cheeks are ruddy. He told me that he had not taken a particle of medicine since he came to Bar Harbor. and his looks bore out the statement. No one need have any uneasiness about Mr. Illaine's health. He is a perfectly well man. Mr. Magee was asked about the statement telegraphed from Washington to the effect the Pennsylvania Republican Convention respecting Blaine was brought about by telegraphic orders from Postmaster General Wannumaker, acting at the dictation of Pres-

"As Chairman of the committee that drew up the resolutions," said Mr. Magee, "I would have heard of it if Mr. Wanamaker, or anyone else, had sent instructions regard ing the platform. No orders, or even suggestions, were received from anyone outside of the convention as to the course we should

NO DISPUTE ABOUT BLAINE "The position of Pennsylvania on Blaine

must be pretty well understood throughout the country. We have no factions when his nume is under consideration. We are all for the Plumed Knight. In preparing the resolutions at the Harrisburg convention our desire was to commend the administra tion of President Harrison as faithful and est, but at the same time to emphasize the fact of our preference for Blaine overall other men as our choice for President next year. The best way to do that with the least emberrassment to Mr. Riaine was all that concerned us in framing the resolutions. The charges that were made in the original firaft of the resolutions were made solely with that end in view." "Did you form any impression, Mr. Magee

from your conversation with Mr. Blaine, whether he would be a candidate or would accept the nomination of his party next

"The only impression that I formed, said Mr. Magee, "was that Mr. Blaine is in very good bealth and is not giving a moment's thought to the Presidency. Had be been interested in the subject as a Presi-dental candidate be would have made some allusion to the matter to a caller known to be thoroughly friendly to him as I am.

HE WILL NOT BEFUSE. 'My opinion is that Mr. Blaine is not a can didate in any sense of the word, but that, i the popular demand for him continues to be mext year as it is to-day, that he will not refuse to heed the call ot his party, provided his health holds good, and there i how he can avoid accepting the nomination

order those circumstances. Frankly, I do not believe that be will refuse." Mr. Magee disclaimed any inspiration for the statement. He simply expressed his opinion of the matter. Mr. Magee added but Mr. Blaine said he expected to return to shington and resume his duties at the end of the State Department early next Asked if he did not think Mr dine's continuance in the State Depart. ment would be a source of embarrassment is friends in their efforts to make him the Republican standard bearer next year 7. Magee said not. Mr. Risine was not s candidate and therefore he could not be held down to any imaginary allegiance to the President. The Republican party speaking through its mouthpiece, the Nationalconvention, would be supreme. The party could take the responsibility of calling upon any one of its adherents to lead in the next given structure for political suprements and tent struggle for political supremacy, and would be the plain duty of gentlemen so detected to accept the call without reference to the claims and assirations of other

Colored Republicans Compliment Harrison,

colored Republican voters of this city was held to night at the Opera House, when res-clutions were adopted recommending to President Harrison Rev. R. s. Smith, of New York, for appointment as Minister Resident to Liberia. The administration was indorsed and the President thanked for the appointment of Mr. Durham as Minister to Haiti. MAGEE SAW BLAINE,

> VOTES FOR M'KINLEY MADE BY THE DRAWING OF THE COLOR LINE IN CINCINNATL

> Legislator Green, the Colored Author of

Ohio's Labor Day Law, Refused Admittance to a Hotel-Mckinley Cancels His Order for Rooms There.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—Hon. John P. Green, colored, of Cleveland, came to Cincinnati to participate in the Labor Day celebration, on special invitation of the Amalgamated Council of Trades, to author of the bill making Labor Day a legal holiday. He has represented Cuyahoga county in the State Legislature two terms, and is a candidate for the nomination of State Senator on the Republican ticket

Mr. Green arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday morning and registered at the Gibson House. He was assigned a room, and when the dinner hour arrived he entered the dining room and took his meal. In the evening he went to supper, but was told he would have to take his meal in the ordinary. Mr. Green objected and reported at the office. Manager Dunbar was called in and the case was laid before him. He said and the case was inid before him. He said that he wished to treat the man as a gentle-man, but he could positively not eat in the public dining room. Mr. Green thereupon paid his bill and went to the Burnett House, where he secured lodgings. The insult soon became noised about, and the Labor Com-mittee reported the matter to a number of Republicans.

epublicaus. When the committee in charge first heard When the committee in charge first heard of the affair they were furious, and at once went to the Gibson House, where, after expressing their opinion of the matter, cancelled the order for the parlors engaged for Major McKinley, who was one of the speakers, and took him to the Burnett House also. The various organizations as they took their places in line this morning eagerly discussed the affair, and later, when the procession was moving, the officers refused to follow the police and patrol escort past the Gibson House and marched another way. McKinley and Green appeared together and were loudly cheered. All along the line of march they were applicated.

loudy cheered. All along the line of murch they were appliauded.

The incident served a bug political turn, though it was wholly a non-partisan affair. There has been an influential and somewhat numerous boit in the colored ranks, but McKinley's conduct has set the colored population wid; his name is heard on all sides, and casual groups of colored men on the streets cheer it at every opportunity.

Mr. Green, in speaking of the affair, said: "You cannot imagine how the disgrace of such treatment affects a man. If my heart could be taken out it would be found, I almost think, to be covered with scars. Such treatment comes with the force of a blow, and my heart is kept bleeding all the time. If I am poor I may by individual effort mass wealth and so better my condition."

FAVOR STATE ISSUES ONLY.

The New York Farmers' League Take Steps Toward Political Action. ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- The convention of the State Farmers' League was held here this afternoon to outline a plan of action on political questions affecting the interests of agriculture. About 50 leagues were repre-sented. A committee was appointed to con-fer with representatives from like organizations to secure a combination of counsels and forces. The committee which had been appointed to report to the convention a plat-form of principles reported that the action taken last year is having an effect on the politics of the State in a hapeful degree, and that the campaign should be fought out on State issues. The following is the closing plant:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all kinds of class legislation, and we are like wise against the consolidation, combination or manipulation of powers by individuals or corporations as inimical to a free and inde-pendent exercise of personal liberty and the protection of both public and private

GOVERNOR HILL AT BUFFALO.

He Reviews the Labor Parade and Is Cheered by the Organizations in Line. BUFFALO, Sept. 7 .- Governor Hill arrived n the city early this morning accompanied by General McEwen and Colonel Ruppert He was met at the depot by the Citizens Reception Committee, which included Mayor Bishop, Congressman Lockwood and others, and escorted to the Iroquois Club for others, and escorted to the frequency Cinb for breakfust. At 10.30 the Governor reviewed the Labor Day parade from the balcony of the hotel and was cheered by the organizations as they passed. From 11:30 to 1 o'clock the Governor held a

citizen's reception at the Mayor's office, and shock hands with a goodly number of peo-ple, including many prominent citizens of both political parties. o'clock Governor Hill and party At 1 octook Governor Hill and party started in carriages for the Country Club for luncheon. A salute of 17 guns was fired in his honor. After lunch the party started for Germania Park, where the Governor was to deliver an address at the Labor Day picnic.

MAHONE HEARD FROM AGAIN.

His Republican State Committee Advis

Republicans to Bide Their Time. RICHMOND, Sept. 7 .- The State Republican Committee, General William Mahone, Chairman, has just issued another address to the Republicans of Virginia, headed: "We Will Bide Our Time," which is about evenly divided between a denunciation of the Demo-erats and a glorification of the Readjusters and Republicans. The address concludes as follows:
"Let the imposters who are masquerading

"Let the imposters who are masquerading in our clothes as Readjusters, as the friends of free education and free suffrage, as the conservators of our institutions and civilization, play their dreary farce alone. Waste no effort or energy, no time and means, in a direction now perfectly useless. Husband your strength and resources for the time which shall surely come when a fair field and an honest election shall be possible in and an honest election shall be posible in Virginia."

NEW YORK'S COMING CONVENTION.

Thomas C. Platt Reviews the Situation on

the Eve of the Battle. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 7 .- Very few delegates to the Republican State Convention that will meet here on Wednesday have yet arrived. Another 24 hours political excitement will be at its height. Thomas C. Platt arrived this morning, and in an interview

"Andrew D. White is in the field to stay and has strong support. Van Cott has many friends among the New York delegates, but it doesn't seem politic to ask him to leave his present position. Captains Becker and Wadsworth are still in the field and will be strongly supported in their respective positions. There is nothing in the Tracy movement. It is not wise to run an administration candidate."

RECOGNIZED BY EGAN.

The Minister Opens Communication With

the New Chilean Government. WASHINGTON, Sept 7 .- The Department of State telegraphed to Minister Egan on Sep-tember 4 that if a government had been formed by the Congressional party, which was acceptable to the people, that he should recognize it and open communication with

To-day the department received a telegram from Mr. Egan, in answer to the above, stating that a provisional government had been established on the 4th fast., with Jorge Montt as President, and was universally ac septed by the people, and that he (Mr. Egan) was in very cordial communication with it

An African Explorer Killed. ZANZIBAR, Sept. 7.—It is reported here that natives recently killed the explorer Stuhl-New York, Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of the | man in a skirmish on Lake Tanganyika.

THE TARIFF'S WORK.

Its Effect Upon the Tin and Iron Industries of Great Britain.

AMERICA MAKING ITS OWN GOODS.

The Law Bears Most Heavily on the Fabrics Worn by the Rich.

NO GREAT DECREASE IN COMMERCE

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- Continuing efforts made in Germany last month to ascertain the feeling of foreign manufacturers in regard to the McKinley bill, investigations of a similar character have been made make an address. He is a lawyer, and the throughout Great Britain. While the exports to America from certain places show a marked falling off, yet the totals for January, February and March this year (the last three months for which figures are obtainable) show an increase over the figures of the same months last year. These months may be regarded as the best ones for

comparison since the bill went into effect. In 1890 during those months the rush to get goods into America before the bill became a law had not yet begun, and this year the same months form a period when the rush, with the exception of tin plate, was over, and when business may be supposed to have been in a more normal condition than at any time since the passage of

THE TOTAL FIGURES.

The total value of declared exports for the first quarter of 1891 from the Consular District of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to over \$46,000,000, against \$45,-878,724 during the same quarter of last year. Interviews with several leading manufacturers and exporters show that the metal trade is the one principally affected in the Liverpool district, and the tin plate trade particularly. There is complete stagnation

particularly. There is complete stagnation in this industry at present. American buyers, to anticipate the working of the new tariff as far as practicable, imported during the six months prior to July I, when the new rate went into effect, more than enough tin plate to supply a year's demand. The big manufacturers here are all hopeful that there will be a change in the law after the next Presidental election.

One of the leading tin plate men said we were making tin plate in fact, but questioned our being acide to make it profitably. One of the largest Liverpool exporters, who has recently been in America to judge for himself, expresses his opinion in this wise: "The increased duty has caused stagnation in the tin plate trade; but, as we had sufficient foresight to get 12 months' stock landed before July 1, we can afford to wait this year and do little or nothing else."

LOOKING TO THE COMING ELECTION.

LOOKING TO THE COMING ELECTION. "Trade is now at a standstil with the South Wales workers," he continued, "and Liverpool exporters are doing nothing, except in the tin plate for oll cans, etc. The duty does not affect this branch of the trade ex-cept on the right side. If the McKinley bill is sustained after the coming election, the English trade must be much impaired, but English trade must be much impaired, but for the present the safe and only policy to be pursued by both masters and men is to keep the prices as low as possible in order to discourage manufacturers in America. As to the cost, I can't say, although we are very sunxious to know what they find the cost of production to be." The representatives of other large exporting firms expressed similar views.

Welsh makers interviewed at Cardiff admit that the time must come whon Ameri-

mit that the time must come when Americans will make their own plates, but they deciare they fear no immediate attempt. Prices at Cardiff bave greatly decreased and are now barely remunerative, but mand is the same as ever, all the works being again in full operation. It is also claimed that the demand from America is ciaimed that the demand from America is just as constant as before the introduction of the tariff. Therefore, the Welshmen say, that so far the McKinley act has not affected the tin plate trade, though its indirect effect has been to cause prices to decrease. Prices are not much lower than those prevailing before the tariff was heard of, and the Welshmen think that should the time come when Americans make their own tin plates, the Welsh manufacturers are confident of their ability to hold their own against them, no matter how high a protective tariff they may impose.

THE EFFECT ON IRON.

Among the iron manufacturers at Glas gow, William Jacks & Co. and H. L Seligmann were interviewed. They said the iro unufacturers of Scotland are at present disturbed by a London syndicate and can't export much iron, but the principal cause of the limited exportation lies in the very large increase in the manufacture of pig

large increase in the manufacture of pig iron in America—a manufacture which last year surpassed the production of Great Britain. A great deal of steel scrap for remelting went to America, but they say the McKinley tariff has killed this trade. No other kind of steel has been exported from Glasgow to the States for years.

Among the textile manufacturers there was a unanimity of opinion that it is too soon yet to conclude what will be the full effect of the tariff upon woolen goods. So iar as the trade has gone, they say the tariff looks as if it were quite prohibitive.

There are great carpet manufacturers in Glasgow but they are not much affected by the tariff. It is frankly admitted that the Americans can make carpets as well as the

Americans can make carpets as well as the Scotch, only the latter believe that they will still be able to get a market in the United States for choice designs and superior workmanship.
In Sheffield there are, roughly speaking-

In Shemeia there are, roughly speaking-between 3,000 and 4,000 men engaged in sup, plying the American market. For the first few months after the tariff came into opera-tion these found great difficulty in obtaining employment, but recently there has been a perceptible improvement in their condition, so far as the more valuable goods are con-cerned. The lower-priced articles are af-fected very greatly. cted very greatly. HOPES OF FUTURE LEGISLATION.

The heads of the firm of Joseph Rogers & Sons claim that they have not be so much by the operations of the new tariff as by the uncertainty which exists with regards to future legislation. People will not buy when high duties are in operation which stand a chance of being lowered. He remarked that when the McKinley tariff first came into operation trade was pulled down a great deal, as the firm expected would be the case. Instead of trade becoming worse, however, it had gradually

pected would be the case. Instead of trade becoming worse, however, it had gradually improved of late, and he was of the opinion that they would be able to see the tariff safely through.

The Sheffield manufacturers claim that the best cutlery hitherto manufactured in the United States is not equal to that imported from Sheffield. It is supposed that the excellence of Sheffield cutlery is due to some peculiar property in the water, but there is no doubt that the real cause of the superiority of the steel goods made in that town is the superiority of the handicraftsman.

town is the superiority of the handicraftsman.

Mr. Rogers states that high class goods always find a ready market in the United States or elseweere, and he believes that the American tariff has had a more disastrous effect upon German wares than upon the cutlery which Sheffield is exporting to America. Upon the lower priced goods, Sheffield as well as German, the tariff has operated prejudicially, the specific duty of so much ad valorem hitting manufactures of these classes of wares very hard.

SCOTTISH CAPITAL IS TIMED. To erect works in America is, in the opinion of Dundee linen manufacturers, a great peril. Capital, they say, is shy of risking to build upon a foundation so unstable. A popular vote, they argue, may change all the aditions on which such a trade is built up. In the meantime the very large American wheat crop, with the deficient crop in Europe, requires the movement of much

Europe, requires the movement of much grain from the United States to Europe, and therefore the demand for British-made burlaps is very great.

The most interesting and important statement as to America in connection with his investigation were obtained from the Hon. John C. New, Cousul General of the United States at I ondon, who was asked by the correspondent what were the effects of the artiff act on the export trade in London and Great Britain. General New said:

"I can only give you the facts that have

come under my observation in my office and those that have been reported to me by the consuls under my jurisdiction. For the six months ending June 20 of this year there was a falling off of about 19 per cent in the number of invoices at my Consulate General and a decrease of from 10 to 15 per cent in the value of the exports as compared with the corresponding months of 1890. During the same period the reports from all consulates in Great Britain show a marked decrease in exports of such articles as silks, fine worsted dress goods fine unions which are cotton and linen mixed goods, wool, camel and goost hair goods, and manufactures of iron and steel, amounting approximately to 50 per cent, while the decrease in the value of cutlery exported amounts to about 60 per cent.

SOME INSTANCES OF INCREASES. "Have there been any articles the expor-ation of which has increased?" "Yes; tin plate, for instance, has doubled, and manufactured wools, with an increased

duty, have largely increased. Hemp and flax, with an increased duty, have doubled, and drugs also, with a decreased duty, have nearly doubled. These articles reduce the nearly doubled. These articles reduce the average of decrease in the whole volume of exports from Great Britain very materially, and, taken in connection with the articles which have been added to the free list under the tariff act, the exportation of which has largely increased, it would appear that there is no paralysis of trade between our country and this." "Do you think the trade will continue to

decrease?"
"I take it that the trade of this country with the United States will increase in proportion as our population increases, and that Great Britain need have no fear of the healthy competition of American manufac-turers, who are protected by the tariff only against the lower wages on this side of the "It is noticeable that the exports of mate

"It is noticeable that the exports of materials for manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods which are used by the workingmen have not decreased, but have increased, while the exports of such goods as silks, fine worsteds, dress goods, unions and fine woollens, camel and goat hair goods have fallen off, which goes to show the effect of the tariff bill has been a benefit rather than a hardship to the laborers in the United States. England may have suffered somewhat, but America has certainly gained by the result."

TEMPERANCE FOR GERMANY. SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE

PROPOSED NEW LAW. Licenses to Be Granted Only Where Needed

-No Sales of Liquor to Drunkards or Minors-Drunkards to Be Treated as Minors, With Guardians. BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The proposed new law against the abuse of spirituous liquors was

published in the Reichsanzeiger to-day. While paragraph 33 of the law formerly left it to the different Federal Government o grant licenses, the law is now so changed is to allow of the granting of license only n cases where there appears to be a need for a retail liquor shop or for a saloon.

A license will be refused to any one of im-

moral character of to people who may be suspected of using the liquor business as a cloak for debauchery, gambling, etc. In cities of over 5,000 inhabitants the retail cicies of over 5,000 inhabitants the retail trade in liquors must not be connected with any other kind of trade. Excepted from this are only the drugstores, which may sell liquors in scaled and labeled botties.

All inn and salcon keepers must supply their guests with non-spirituous liquors if required, and also with catables as far as possible. They must keep strict order in their places and prevent anything which may lead to the abuse of alcoholics drinks. The police can forbid the sale of liquors before 8 A. M. The sale of drinks to minors below the age of 16 is forbidden, except in cases where they are accompanied by grown persons or while traveling.

Inn and salconkeepers, as well as retail dealers, are forbidden to furnish liquor to people who have been convicted of common drunkenness of intoxicated persons. Inn and salcon keepers are not allowed to furnish liquor on credit, except in cases where the guest is taking them with his meals. Common drunkards can be placed under legal guardianship. Such a person is legally equal to a minor.

RUSSIANS HELPING ONE ANOTHER.

ares for Tiding Over the Threat Famine in the Provinces. St. Permissure, Sept. 7.—The prospects for a good harvest in the Caucasus are splendid. The Government has reduced by 50 per cent the rates hitherto levied upon cereals transported on the Caucasian railroads. In add tion, the navigation companies on the Cas plan sea and on the river Volga have deter

mined that they will also lessen their tariffs arge reserves of rve stored in the granarie of the Baltie province of Livonia, and the Governor of that province has offered to lend 1,000,000 poods to the provinces which find themselves deficient in their supply of rye, owing to bad crops or other reasons. This loan is to be repaid when the next baryest is gethered. harvest is gathered.

The peasants of Courland, another of the

The peasants of Courinnd, another of the Baltie provinces, have made a similar offer. They announce their willingness to lend 1,000,000 poods of rye to less fortunate provinces on the sole condition that the Imperial Government will see that the grain lent is restituted in the course of time.

Russian Royalty to Visit France.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Recent correspondence between the Czar and Baron De Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador at Paris makes it appear quite certain that immediately after he Copenhagen visit is copeluded, the mposing Russian squadron, will proceed in imposing Russian squadron, will proceed in the imperial yacht to Cherbourg. It is set-tled that the President of the Republic, at-tended by members of the Ministry and the high officers of the army, will receive the illustrious visitors at Cherbourg and act as their escort to Paris. The imperial progress from Cherbourg to the capital, and their re-ception at the latter place will present a scene of imposing grandeur such as has not been witnessed in France since the days of the first Napoleon.

A Russian Spy in Afghanistan. CALCUTTA, Sept. 7 .- General Alikhanoff, th well-known Russian commander and Oriental diplomat, has been arrested at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan. He is charged Government. General Alikhanoff was cap tured while disguised as a Moslem devotee It is claimed on his behalf that he is no It is claimed on his behalf that he is no longer in the employ of the Russian Government. It is probable that stern measures will be taken by the Ameer of Afghanistan in the case of this important prisoner, who is considered by the British anthorities to be one of the most daring, astute and dangerous men in the Russian service.

Two French Railroad Wrecks Paris, Sept. 7 .- Through the neglect of a switchman, a train at the Mareuil Railway station was telescoped to-day by running into terminus buffers, and 14 persons were injured. The Nice express, on entering Marseilles, also met with an accident and had a narrow escape. The train was run into by a freight train. The rear car of the express was a baggage car, and owing to this fact the passengers escaped with their lives.

England Acts on the Dardanelles Qu Paris, Sept. 7 .- A dispatch from London is to the effect the British Government has opened negotiations with Germany, Austria and Italy for convening an international conference for the revision of the treaties of Berlin and Paris, especially with the view of deciding the important questions that have lately arisen regarding the Balkans and the free passage of the Dardanelles.

The Czar Desires Union With France Paris, Sept. 7 .- At a banquet given in his honor at Lourdes to-day, Baron Von Mohr enheim, the Russian Ambassador to France, in an address, said that he was only pron-ing the Czar's wishes in desiring an intim-union between Russia and France.

Half a Million Troops Confronting German St. Peressure, Sept. 7.—Troops to the number of 150,000 have been ordered to Warsaw. This will bring the number of the Russian forces on the Polish frontier up to Thirteen Drowned in a Shipwreck.

London, Sept. 7 .- The British bark Fiji,

been wrecked on the rocks off Wamambool, Australia, and 13 of the crew were drowned.

Hamburg to Melbourne, has

Quaker City Mercantile Appraisers

Suspended and Will Be

SOON ARRESTED AND PROSECUTED.

District Attorney Graham Surprised By the Evidence Produced.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 .- City Treasure Wright secred a signal victory to-day. With the evidence in his possession against the mercantile appraisers, he forced District Attorney Graham to admit the force of his charges and to agree to the institution of criminal prosecutions against the members of the board. He also forced Auditor General McCamant to join him in suspending the appraisers, although this was very much against the wishes of the Auditor General. By his work of to-day the City Treasurer has succeeded in suspending Messrs. Patton, Crawford, Houseman, Hunter and Bell from their duties as mercantile appraisers, and warrants for their arrest will be issued in a few days. On Saturday Treasurer Wright wrote to District Attor-Treasurer Wright wrote to District Attor-ney Graham asking him to come to Phila-delphia on Monday morning and go over the evidence against the appraisers, as the matter could no longer be delayed. At 10 o'clock this morning the District Attorney called at the City Treasurer's office.

The DISTRIOT ATTORNEY SURPHISED.

The gentlemen were closeted together for over an hour, during which all the evidence that has been secured against the Appraisers was submitted to District Attorney. The latter expressed mimself as greatly surprised at what he saw, and said that he had no idea that such a state of affairs, as shown by the City Treasurer's information, could exist. He sgreed with City Treasurer Wright that the men should be arrested and prosecuted without delay. After leaving Mr. Wright's office the District Attorney repaired to his own office, where he wrote a letter to Mr. Wright indorsing the City Treasurer's action and advising him as to how he should proceed.

Shortly after the District Attorney's departure, Auditor General McCamant called at the City Treasurer's office, and he and Mr. Wright had a long conference on the subject of the dismissal of the mercantile appraisers. The City Treasurer was anxious that the men should be dismissed at once, but to this the Auditor General said be would not listen until he had had an opportunity of making a careful examination of the evidence in the City Treasurer's possession.

Mr. Wright told Mr. McCamant that he THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SURPRISED.

of the evidence in the City Treasurer's possession.

Mr. Wright told Mr. McCamant that he would be only too happy to permit him to examine the evidence then and there. The Auditor General, however, declined, saying that the Auditor General's office was at Harrisburg, and if Mr. Wright would send his evidence to him, he would examine it, and act without delay. Mr. Wright said that he would not permit the evidence to go out of his possession. He said that District Attorney Graham had been there just previously and had gone over the matter and had not asked to take the papers away, and was satisfied that the charges were well founded.

WILLING TO ASSIST. Mr. Wright said that the Auditor General could take the papers and examine them in the City Treasurer's office and that he would remain to assist him. He would stay and assist the Auditor General until he had made an examination that was entirely satisfacan examination that was entirely satisfac-tory, if it took all night. Even this did not satisfy the Auditor General, and he de-clined to examine the evidence.

Mr. Wright, however, insisted that the Appraisers should be removed from office without delay, and after a good deal of argument succeeded in convincing the Au-ditor General that the Appraisers would have to go. Mr. McCamant finally yielded so far as to agree to suspend the Appraisers

neve to go. Mr. McCamant finally yielded so far as to agree to suspend the Appraisers pending an examination of the charges. Mr. Wright then said he would submit to a suspension, but insisted that in the notice suspending the Appraisers that he be allowed to say that in his opinion the order should be one of dismissal and not of suspension.

pension.

The Auditor General wrote and signed the order of suspension, to which was attached the concurrence of City Treasurer Wright.

LIVSEY YET IN MILWAUKEE.

SON-IN-LAW JONES NOW ADMITS HE WAS THERE FRIDAY.

rom Other Sources It Is Learned He Has Not Left the City-An Evident Desire to Avoid Answering Any Embarrassing

Questions. MILWAUREE, Sept. 7 .- [Special.]-William Livsey, the Pennsylvania State official who is alleged to have left the State to avoid being compelled to testify in the Treasury investigation, is still in Milwan, kee, apparently at the house of Euguene Jones, a painter living at 593 National avenue. When a reporter called at the Jones residence to-day, Mr. Jones came to the door and, in response to a question whether Mr. Livsey was in, replied rather curtly: "No, sir; Mr. Livsey is not in."

"Well, when did he leave?" the reporte. asked.

"Oh, some time last week." "Was he here Friday night?"

"Yes, sir."
"And when did he leave?" "That I can't tell you." . There was nothing more to be learned from Jones, who quite evidently did not like the cross-examination, but a little ama teur detective work by the reporter resulted in the discovery of an old lady, who lives in the neighborhood, and who knows pretty well what is going on within a few blocks like most old ladies with keen perception and a relish for news. This lady in formed the reporter that a strange gentleman just answering Mr. Lavsey's description weeks, that she knew he was there yester day, and that she had not heard of his leaving since. From this information, together with the partial admissions of Mr. Jones, it

seems certain that the Pennsylvania officia COMPROMISING LETTERS.

The Reason Given for the Continued A

sence of Cashler Livsey. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 .- The Press to-day contains the following: The non-appearance of Cashier William Livsey, of the State Treasury, before the Legislature's Investigating Committee, it was hinted yesterday, is due not merely to the memoranda in John Bardsley's memorandum book. It was stated last night from a well-informed source that the experts going over the ex-City Treasurer's books and papers have in their possession a parcel of correspondence between Mr. Livsey and Bardsley, which, it is intimated, contain matter of a nature likely to be regarded as compromising Mr. Livsey.

It is stated positively that there is nothing in these letters which reflects in any way upon State Treasurer Boyer or upon the conduct of the office during his incumbency. is due not merely to the memorands

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 .- The expected ar rest of another of the clerks of the looted Keystone Bank on the charge of making false entries in his ledger took place this false entries in his ledger took place this morning. The arrested clerk is J. Frank Lawrence, formerly an individual ledger clerk at the bank and a brother of Charles Lawrence, the assistant cashier of the bank, who is now serving a seven years' sentence in the penitentiary. Frank Lawrence was brought before United States Commissioner Craig and held in \$10,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow. E. L. Maguire and Charles Ege, the two other clerks who were arrested Saturday night, will also be given a hearing to-morrow.



CASHIER LIVSEY YET IN MILWAUKEE



JERRY RUSK'S SCHEME IN OPERATION AT LAST.

A DEATHBED WEDDING

The Main Factor in a Big Pension

Conspiracy at Baltimore. SHARP TRICK OF AN ATTORNEY.

Marrying a Pretty Mulfato Girl to a Dying

Colored Veteran. SEVEN PEOPLE IN THE LAW'S CLUTCHES

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 .- Charles E. Garritee, a well-known pension attorney, together with ex-United States Commissioner George Philpot, the Rev. Noah Jackson, a colored preacher; Dr. George G. Brewer, Mrs. E. Miller, and Mamie Cole, alias Williams, were arrested to-day and brought before Commissioner Rogers to answer the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Government. The case is a rather unusual one, and

brings out in a new light Garrittee, who is now under indictment in nine cases for violating the pension laws. The conspiracy charged arises from the marriage of Mamie Cole, a rather good looking mulatto about 22 years of age, to John Lewis Cole, a colored veteran, while the latter was on his death bed. his death bed.

The marriage, which took place on the 21st of July last just before the old man's death, was managed by Garritee, the purpose being to secure to Mamie the old man's pension of \$15 a month and an arrearage, together with an increase of pension, which will some fell due amounting to \$1,000. will soon fall due, amounting to \$1,000. At the time of the marriage the old man was

unconssious and apparently entirely oblivous of his wedding ceremony. The religious service was performed by the Rev. Noah Jackson, the venerable col-ored pastor of Shiloh Church, who admits ored pastor of Shiloh Church, who admits that he thought the marriage rather queer, but supposed that brother Cole, who had been living with Mamie, wanted to make an honest woman of her before he died. "When I read the service," said he, "the old man seemed to be nearly dead. He could not sit up in bed, and Mr. Garritee put his hand under his head, while the bride stood alongside the bed and held on to the hand of the dying man. The doctor was there, too, and also a couple of white ladies. I don't know who they were.

"Well, when I read the service and asked "Well, when I read the service and asked the man if he would take the woman as his wife, he gurgled and could hardly speak, but at last he managed to stammer out "yes." Mr. Garritee put his head back on the pillow, and the next day I heard that the old soldier was dead." He says that if he had known it was a scheme to defraud the Government he would nave refused to perform the cere-

he would have refused to perform the ceremony.

It appears that Mamie had been living with Cole for the past six years. She was known as his daughter, but formerly lived with him as his wife. Their home on Vine street was comfortably furnished, and the couple lived well lately on the pension of \$15 a month, which Lawyer Garritee secured for the old man. Recently Garritee entered a claim for an increase and arrears.

This is not Garritee's first experience with the pension laws. Six indictments for violating them were recently found against him, and two trials resulted in jury disagreements. They will be retried at the present term, together with three new cases which have been filed against him. Dr. Brewer was released on his own recognizance, and the rest were released on \$1,500 for a hearing on the 12th.

LOTTERY AGENTS ACTIVE. Thousands of Tickets Still Sold in the De

partments at Washington, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7-[Special.]-The Post-office Department officials have been congratulating themselves somewhat exuber-antly lately on the immense damage done to the Louisiana and Mexico lotteries by the anti-lottery law. They have caused to be published long stories of the arrest of the President of each of these concerns for using the mails contrary to the law, and telling how the business of the concerns has been decreased one-half because the amount of the capital prizes of each company has been reduced apparently about one-half. Possibly this may be true, but so far as this city is concerned the sales can hardly be less than they formerly were, and Washing-ton was one of the stronghoids of the lot-

The Louisiana man has gone out of business The Louisiana man has gone out of business on account of his frequent arrests, but a new and unknown agent now receives the tickets by express and sub-agents peddle them about hotels, saloons and the departments as boldly as they ever did. Every month at stated times an agent visits each of the departments, and thousands of tickets are disposed of in this way. In some instances well-known clerks assist the agents by taking a number of tickets and serving them out to others. All of these persons are as legally liable to arrest as though they had used the mails. Consul Vindicated From Ugly Charge

Sr. Paul, Sept. 7.—The Pioneer Press has a letter from United States Consul General J. Leonard, of Shanghai, regarding a Sar Francisco dispatch in which Collecto Francisco dispatch in which Collector Phelps, of that city, was quoted as charging the Consul at Shanghai with collusion in a scheme of issuing fraudulent certificates, or passports, to Chinamen leaving that pert for the United States. It appeared that no charges were entered at Washington against the Consul General, and it was subsequently developed in San Francisco that the fraudulent certificates, or passports, in question bore a forged imitation of the consular stamp, or seal.

A War Vessel for Honolulu. WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary Tracy this afternoon issued orders for the Pensacola, now at San Francisco, to proceed at once to

Honolulu. The state of affairs at the Hawaiian Islands, resulting from the death of the Prince Consort, is such that the presence there of an American man-of-war is regarded as necessary to gy rd American interests.

A COMPROMISE I IS TO THE Tennessee Coal and not sold the sold the sold that the submittee of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and it will probably be submitted when the two Houses meet to-morrow, As far as can be learned, the proposition is about as follows: The contract providing for the payment by the lessees of \$100,000 a year

about as follows: The contract providing for the payment by the lessees of \$100,000 a year to the State is to be cancelled. The lessees are to build a new prison at the bead of the Sequatchi valley, to cost several hundred thousand dollars, under the direction of an architect to be appointed by the State. In this prison are to be kept the prisoners not able to work in the mines.

Stockades shall be built for the convicts in Marion, Bledsoe and Sequatchi counties, and the able-bodied convicts are to be worked in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Rallroad Company's mines in those counties, but nowhere else. The lessees are to pay the State \$250,000 for the labor of the convicts during a lease running from 25 to 30 years. The State is to pay for clothing, feeding, transportation and guard for the convicts. The lessees are to be given the site on which the present main prison stands in this city. They will give the State 500 acres of land where the new prison is to be built, on which the partially disabled convicts can raise products for their own consumption. Lagislators are of the opinion that it will pass the General Assembly, with some modifications.

Nutmeg State Convicts Enter Into a Conspiracy Not to Eat Them. HARTFORD, Sept. 7 .- [Special.] - Forty-seven last Saturday formed a conspiracy to eat no more beans. The immediate result was the confinement of nine of them in their cells and the summoning by telegraph of Warden Chamberlain, who was in Massachusetts.

On Tuesday and Saturday the men have beans for dinner. Last Tuesday the beans were old and hard, and were not fit to eat. A few of the men managed to communi-A few of the men managed to communicate with other convicts in the same shop, and all the workmen in that shop, about 40 in number, agreed that when beans were served again they would refuse them.

In the meantime the poor beans had been condemned and a new supply of good ones bought. On Saturday, as the men filed by the tables where they received the pans containing their disner, all the men in the shop where the discontent was manifest refused to take their beans. Deputy Warden Baisden promptly sent the nine active men in the lot to their cells. General Chamberlain, who arrived on Saturday night, approved of Warden Baisden's action.

GENERAL HAWLEY'S DENTAL He Says the President Has Not Tendered

Him the War Office. New Haven, Sept. 7.—[Special.]—General Hawley, who is at Woodmont enjoying the shore life at the Hotel Pembroke, was asked to-day whether it was true that President Harrison had offered the War Office to him. He replied:

"The entire story is an invention. There s not a word of truth in it. The Secretaryship has not been offered to me by the Presi-dent or anybody else. I have had no con-sultations with anybody, and my friends have never advised me about the matter."
"Will you also deny that you are Cape May conferring with the President?" asked the

"You may see for yourself," said the General, laughingly. The papers say that I am there, but so far as I know the statement is not true."

THE WAR ON THE DALTONS.

One of the Officers Sent in Pursuit is Held Up by the Gang. GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 7.—A Wells-Fargo courier from the Sac and Fox Agency, 69 miles east of here, arrived at this place this evening. He brings a report from Special Agent Dodge, who was sent out by the express company to locate the noted Dalton press company to locate the noted Dalton gang who robbed the express car on the Santa Fe Railroad some time ago.

Dodge reports that he was held up last night by the gang, but escaped after his horse had been shot from under him and after he himself had been slightly wounded. His report closed: "I have organized a posse, and will follow the gang immediately." Dodge is known to be a brave officer, and a lively skirmish will occur when he and his posse close upon the Daltons.

Porrsville, Sept. 7 .- William Weihe, President of the Amalgamated Association, ar-rived here this afternoon and listened to the argument in the petition of the Pottsville argument the period of an injunction to keep the striking mill hands from interfering with the non-union men now at work under the protection of Pinkerton detectives. The Judge withheld his decision.

Sweeping the Reservation Clean. SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., Sept. 7 .- Troops Band G, Fifth Cavalry, began moving intruders from the Sac and Fox Boomers are flying in every direction at the word of command. The cowboys and rent-ers move slowly, but everything goes before the sweep of the soldiers. No resistance is being offered.

A Train Falls From a Trestle LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 7.—An eastbound freight train from this city on the Kentucky Union Railroad was wrecked at Clay City to-day by failing off the trestle at the east end of the bridge over Red river, 40 feet high. The engine and seven cars went down. Thompson Hall, fireman, was killed, and Engineer Hanna was badly scalded.

From Officials Both in Allegheny City and Sharpsburg Borough.

CLERK HASTINGS IS SHORT.

The Market House Books Show a Deficiency of Over \$30,000.

HE BOLDLY DENIES CROOKEDNESS.

Treasurer Kraft Bet on Delamater's Election With Borough Funds.

BONDSMEN WILL MAKE GOOD THE LOSS

The accounts of Market Clerk David Hastings, of Allegheny, have been found to be short \$32,647 65. The shortage covers a period of 18 years, and beyond that there is no record. No system of books was kept. There were receipt stubs, but a part of them have been burned. Such was the report made by the auditors to the Allegheny Auditing Committee last evening by Expert Bigger. As the reading progressed the various members asked questions most of which were answered further on in the report. asked by Mr. Lewis was whether David Hastings, a relative of the clerk, had ever paid any rent. The reply was that so far as could be learned \$87 50 and been paid during this year. There was no record of his ever having paid anything before that. Expert Bigger further stated that it was only once in a long while that the stubs and the Treasurer's accounts balaneed, but for the last three months they had come out to the cent The report fol-

HOW THE MONEY DISAPPEARED. B. H. Gillford, Chairman of Auditing Com-

-Your auditors would respectfully subhe accompanying exhibits as to the result of our examination of the accounts of the Clerk of Markets:

Exhibit "M" shows arrearages in rent by occupants of butchers' stalls of \$23,271 83, beginning with January 1, 1879, and ending July 1, 1891. In arriving at this indebtedness we have prepared an improvised ledger and credited up each occupant with the various amounts that appeared on butcher stall receipt stub, and have charred them with the time of their occupancy. The Clerk of Markets failed utterly to keep any books that would enable him or anyone else to determine the condition of affairs between the city and the lessees of stands, except by referring back over the receipt stubs, and, in view of what our exhibit shows, the Market Clerk did not reter very frequently to those stubs. In investigating the rentals accruing from garden stands, we were only furnished with the stubs of the garden stand receipt book, beginning with January 8, 1889, the clerk informing us that the receipt stubs previous to that date were destroyed in the garden furnace.

Exhibit "N" shows arrearages by occupants of garden stands to the extent of \$5,721.30. The amount stated in exhibit was determined by charging up the rental of the various stands from dates found in the receipt stub, beginning January 8, 1889, partially verified by the official chart of Market stands herewith submitted, marked "Special Exhibit N."

From the above amount is to be deducted the receipt since July 1 of present year. Exhibit "M" shows arrearages in rent by

From the above amount is to be deducted the receipts since July 1 of present year. This amount does not include exhibit show-THE RETURNS DO NOT TALLY. Exhibit "O" shows a discrepancy between the receipts as shown by receipt stub and the sworn returns to the City Controller, of

We have prepared this exhibit with a we have prepared this exhibit with a view to making at self-explanatory, and therefore deem it unnecessary to enlarge Exhibit "P," which is an account showing the daily collections from transient vendors. We have endeavored to show the condition of the account called "daily collections," but the chain of record in the daily collections receipt stubs we found so disconnected but the chain of record in the daily collections receipt stubs we found so disconnected that our exhibit is a very small return for the time and labor expended in straightening out. This exhibit shows a discrepancy between the receipt stubs and Clerk of Markets' returns to the City Controller of \$56 68. We also find a discrepancy between the receipts on account of rent of storerooms and the return to City Controller, of \$433 50.

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. Bioges,

John McKindy,

Auditors.

The summary of the report was read next. t was as follows: BIG BOODLE FOR THE BUTCHERS. Butcher stalls arrearages from January, 1878, and rentals due to June 30, 1891, \$23,271 81. Garden stands arrearages January, 1889, and rentals due to June 3, 1891, 5,721 30. Garden Garden stands arrearages January, 1883, and rentals due to June 3, 1894, 5,21 30. Garden stands, discrepancies between the receipts as shown by the garden stand receipt stub from January 8, 1889, to June 30, 1894, and Clerk of Market report to City Comptroller for the same period, \$2,914 34. Daily collections, discrepancies between daily receipts from transient vendors as shown by receipt stubs from November, 1892 to July 30, 1891, and Clerk of Markets' reports to City Comptroller for same period, \$856 88. Store room discrepancies, \$485 50. Total, \$23,647 65.

When the report and summary had been read, a motion was made to refer the report of the auditors to the sub-auditing committee to prepare a report for Councils.

Mr. Neeb suggested that they incorporate in the motion that Mr. Hastings be requested to appear before the committee and make such explanation as he may desire. It was remarked that Mr. Hastings was present and could be heard then.

Mr. Henricks thought he might not be prepared to make a statement then.

The motion, however, to hear Mr. Hastings was adopted. The clerk looked about, but Mr. Hastings, who had been in the hallway but a few minutes before, had gone.

Henricks then stated that as to the Mayor's office business they lad expected to take it up, but found that they could not examine into the Mayor's office method the mayor's office report until the next meeting.

Hastings Called On To Explain.

On motion the committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair, the Chairman also to notify Market Clerk Hastings to be present.

The exhibits accompanying the report were too lengthy to be read before the committee, exhibit "No. I" showing arrearages of butchers' stells from January 1, 1879, to July 1, 1891, amounting to 833,271.83, was an individual account giving the names of the occupants of the stells. It detailed for each wan what amount he was credited with occupants of the stalls. It detailed for each man what amount he was credited with having paid as shown by the receipt stubs, and the amount he should have paid for the period he occupied the stall. Mr. McKirdy explained that the auditors would find a receipt stub showing that one man had paid rent for the year 1883. Then there were no stubs to show any rent paid for 1884 and 1835 and then stubs would appear for rent paid for 1886.

HASTINGS CALLED ON TO EXPLAIN.

It was either known or presumed that the It was either known or presumed that the tenant had occupied the stall all the time, and the market clerk was charged with the arrearage by the auditors. They, of course, could not tell whether the tenant had not paid, or whether the market clerk had failed to give him credit. The amounts many individuals were thus credited with owing, or were unaccounted for, ranged from \$17.50 up to \$1,005.50. Those over \$500 were: James Reed, \$025.24; R. Daurer, \$722.50; J. Sanderson, \$867.50; George Belistein, \$755. James Sanderson, \$555; Charles Wehner and Lewis Middleton, \$912; J. Gallagher, \$555. George Peters, \$175. George Belistein, \$555. George Gelatz, \$1,005.50; A. W. Gevach, \$722.60; J. F. Belistein, \$525.

RENTALS OF THE GARDEN STANDS. Exhibit "N," reterring to the garden stands, was arranged in the same way. The arrearages amounted to \$5,721 20, ranging in sums from \$5 to \$218. Exhibit "O" also related to garde n stands