FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

Platt Will Nominate Fassett. His Favorite Lieutenant, and Make

TO CARRY NEW YOR

A FIGHT FOR THE STATE

The New Collector of the Port to Reach for Higher Honors.

WHITE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

Lieutenant Governor Jones Sends a Note of Warning to Cleveland.

REPUBLICANS MAKING VOTES IN OHIO

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ROCHESTER, Sept. 8 .- Collector Passett when he arrived here this morning found his boom rushing ahead at full speed. The young Collector had scarcely scoured the railroad grime from him before he learned that Andrew D. White had sent a letter to the Republican managers declining to become a caudidate for Governor at this con-

Mr. White realized that his boom was dead and beyond all hopes of resuscitation. In a word, he would have been a candidate who would have been constantly put upon the defensive. This is not in second with the all-pervading spirit noticed in all circles here to-day. Platt is ready for a fight. He believes that with Fassett at the head of the Republican State ticket and with sound running mates there is more than an equal chance for victory this fall. It is very apparent that he has received assurances from some sources that the friends of Warner Miller in the upper counties and along the Mohawk Valley will treat the young man from Chemung very decently.

ONLY SLIGHT OBSTACLES. Of course, the friends of ex-Congressman James W. Wadsworth in the Southern tier may feel aggrieved, but no open rupture is anticipated, and otherwise the Southern tier delegates are solid for Fassett. Of course, the Floods, Fassett's opponents in Chemung, may act badly and stupidly, but even the young aspirant himself does not fear sad resu ts in that quarter. So that in the main the universal sentiment all day long pointed directly at the young collector of the port of New York as the man to head the Republican State ticket.

The second place on the ticket was to-day offered Mr. Wadsworth unanimously, and he as decidedly declined. It is a toss up now as to who will get it. Ex-Mayor

Becker, of Buffalo, has been mentioned and so has ex-Congressman Edward Einstein, of New York City, but nothing has been settled.

Many conferences have been held all day long in Mr. Platt's parlors over the rest of the ticket, and while there will doubtless be changes in the slate to-morrow, the man most talked of now for State Treasurer is Ira M. Hedges, of Rockland, while William A. Sutherland, a lawyer of this town, is mentioned for Attorney General.

Ex.Mayor Becker, of Buffalo, has been mentioned and nearly double that number would have been required to seat the big gathering.

Elynchburg is the citadel of Highland Democracy. Scores of them were captivated by Major McKinley's masterly arguments. A few miles south of Lynchburg is the headquarters of the People's party. They, too, came, and many openly declared after the mesting for McKinley and protection. Their leaders, becoming alarmed, arranged for Seitz to speak at Lynchburg next Thursday.

When Major McKinley arose to speak he was greeted with loud cheering. In this campaign, he said, there are two great business questions. They are the currency and the tariff. The Democratic platform de-

YOUNG AND BEILLIANT.

The marvelous career of Fassett, not that he is conceded by all hands to be the first racer for the Gubernatorial nomination ennant should be touched upon. He will he 38 years old if he lives until November 13. He was born in Elmira and spent his boyhood days there. He entered Rochester University at a time when his folks were of Fassett's university life the situation at home changed and he worked his way through college, graduating in 1875. He was enough then, and for some time he hight school in Grand Rapids. He returned to Elmira and studied law in the office of Smith, Robertson & Fassett, the young man's father being the junior partner. Robertson was District Attorney of Ei-

mira, and on his death Governor Robinson appointed young Fassett to serve out the unexpired term, Soon after that Fasset arried Miss Jennie Crocker, daughter of Judge E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento. He wa elected to the Senate in 1884, and served four terms. He is a trustee of the Rochester University, and of the Cook Academy at Havana, Governor David B. Hill's home. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Improved Order of Redmen, and an The greal crowd of Republican statesmen

will be here to-morrow. It is almost as quiet as Sunday to-day. There are no bands, and nothing particular to note the gathering of 777 delegates to nominate a Republican State

Things in the State Democratic camp are not as peaceful as they might be although it still seems certain that Congressman Flower will be named for Governor at next week's convention. Lieutenant Governor Jones, sowever, is disposed to make trouble, and tonight gave out the following open letter: "BINGHANTON, N. Y., Sept. 8. Hon, Graver Cleveland, New York:

"SIE-Excuse my addressing you through the press, but as the subject considered is one in which the public are greatly interested, I deem it proper so to do. It is under-stood that you are a candidate for the Presidental nomination in 1802. This renders it not only proper, but incumbent upon you, to take all proper means to protect your interests and prevent your friends from com-plicating you in alliances which must result in your injury. Your friends are taking an active interest in our State campaign, and are freely using your name in their support of Mr. Flower.

"Your strength as a Presidental candidate lies in your

POPULARITY WITH THE MASSES. the wage earners, the toilers and producers. They are a large majority of the people of this country, and they are not in sympathy with the class of people whom Mr. Flower represents. The movement along the line. manifesting itself in alliances, leagues, various combinations and organizations, as well as the free expression of the people in daily talk, is a protest against the aggressive power of wealth now accomplishing its pur-pose by its free use in debauching the politieni morals of the people. Yours truly,

EDWARD F. JONES." The State campaign in New York this year promises to be more than ordinarily excitug and doubtful, and its development willi awaited with interest. The Republican really seem to have a better chance of elect ing a Governor than for many years.

CASH IS BADLY NEEDED

There Is a Dispiriting Stringency in the Ex

chequer of the Republicans. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8 .- [Special.] -- For the the coming campaign, General David McM. Greeg and Captain J. W. Morrison called at the Republican State bendquarters in the Continental Hotel and were together clos eted for quite a while with State Chairman Watres. The chairman stated after the conference that no political significance tached to the meeting.

While none could assert positively the object of the meeting, all seemed to be fully impressed with the idea that ways and means for raising the sinews of war formed one mighty interesting subject of conversation. It is an open secret that cash is somewhat scarce just now, and that the stringency in the money market is bearing heavily upon the State Campaign committee.

DICK INDORSES MAGEE.

HE BELIEVES THE PITTSBURG MAN KNOWS WHAT HE IS SAYING.

Blaine Is the Choice of Pennsylvania—The State Will Send a Solid Delegation for Him Should He Come Out for the Presi

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick, of Pennsylvania, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today and exhibited deep interest in the interview of Christopher L. Magee. The latter had visited Bar Harbor, seen Mr. Blaine and said he thought the Maine statesman would not refuse the nomination for the Presidency in 1892. A reporter asked Mr. Mr. Dick if he thought Mr. Magee's utterances inspired. He said: "I certainly think they are significant. If Mr. Magee said that Mr. Blaine, in his opinion, would not refuse the nomination, why I am sure there is something in it.

"This 'inspiration' business, though, has no place in the question. As I understand it, Mr. Mugee saw Mr. Blaine, and afterward gave it as his opinion that the Secretary of State would accept the nomination if it is tendered to him. Mr. Magee is a man who would not make a reckless statement. I think that he knows whereof he speaks." "If Mr. Blaine should be a candidate would the Keystone State send a solid dele gation for him?

"Nothing in the world could keep the State from sending a solid delegation to the Republican National convention for Mr. ine if he consents to run. There will be no divided delegation, as there was in 1888 at Chicago. Since that time Mr. Blaine's prestige has become more brilliant, and as cretary of State he has proved himself a safe and great statesman. "In 1884 Pennsylvania gave him over

80,000 majority. If he runs in 1892 his majority will be greater. Each hamlet and town will work for him with a will born of enthusi-

FLOCKING TO M'KINLEY.

BIG GATHERING TO HEAR HIM IN THE CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY.

The Tariff and Silver Question Again Exunded-Why Hides Were Put on the Free List-Governor Campbell Enlightened on the Wool Business,

LYNCHBURG, O., Sept. 8.—[Special.]— Major McKinley's meeting at Lynchburg to-day was a magnificent success in numbers, enthusiasm and results. Highland, Clinton and Brown sent their hosts of Resublicans, Democrats, Allianceites and Prohibitionists until the town was filled to overflowing. Seats had been provided for 5,000 people, but they were not sufficient. and nearly double that number would have

campaign, he said, there are two great business questions. They are the currency and the tariff. The Democratic platform declares in favor of the full and free colnage of silver. There were many veterans in the audience, and McKinley's remarks about paying pensions in a depreciated currency aroused the highest enthusiasm among them. The tariff question is a business question, too. It is whether we will do our business

too. It is whether we will do our business at home or abroad. A protective tariff is for the United States against all mankind.

A note was handed Major McKinley asking why he put bides on the free list, to which he promptly replied that they found hides on the free list and they had been on the free list for 20 years. Governor Campbell compiains of the low price of wool, ciaiming it is worth only 20 cents. Major McKinley said he was afraid the Governor was not familiar with the wool business and did not familiar with the wool business and did not know the difference between washed and unwashed wool, for at the time the Gov-ernor made this statement wool was selling for 27 cents a pound. The tin plate business was treated at length by Major McKinley,

CONFIDENT MR. MAISH.

evidently to the great satisfaction of hi

He Has Abiding Faith of a Dem Victory in the State This Fall,

New York, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Hon. Levi Maish, of York, Pa., is one of the old guard of Democrats that never surrenders. He has abiding faith in a Democratic victory in his State this tall. "I think we are going to carry the State of Pennsylvania this year," he said to-day. "The Republicans are in very bad shape on account of the dishonesty of their officials which has been developed. of their officials which has been developed. The situation in Philadelphia does not improve any for them. The mercantile appraisers have been agrested and are to be prosecuted. The people are very much discontented with the state of affairs under the old management. I feel very confident that we will carry the city of Philadelphia by a good majority and that Philadelphia by a good majority and that will give us the state. When we have won will give us the State. When we have won before there has been a division in the Republican party, but this time it is a straight fight on State issues, and a victory for us will mean a great deal. I think if we carry the State this fall we will have a good prospect of holding it at the Presidental elec-

tion.

"The Republicans have put up the best candidates they could, because that was the only thing for them to do to get any show for success. There was a strong sentlment in favor of Mr. Cleveland shown at the Harrisburg Convention. He could have been indorsed had his friends desired it, and I am quite sure he will have the Pennsylvania delegation at the National Convention. The fact is that Cleveland is very strong with the great mass of the people North, South, East and West."

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN OPENED.

enator Allison at Cherokee Elicits Great

Enthusiasm for Blaine. CHEROKEE, IA., Sept. 8.—Senator W. B.-Allison opened the Republican campaign in this city this afternoon in a three hours' speech. The tariff, silver coinage, the prohibitory law and Governor Boies' New York and Cherokee corn speech were the subjects treated. The McKinley bill, he said, though not perfect or in all respects as he would have it, was the best tariff law ever enacted by Congress, and was proving to be a most beneficial law for the people. It had not increased the cost of any article in common use, while many staples had actually been reduced in price since the passage of the

bill.

The reciprocity clause had already opened the markets of three countries to us and had effected an entrance into France and Germany for American pork. For this feature of the bill we were entitled to that wise statesman, James G. Biaine. The mention of Blaine's name received loud and long continued appliance. ued applause.

He Doesn't Want the Office.

OIL CITY, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Harley W. Fisher, of Oil City, nominated at the Demo cratic County Convention at Franklin last month for District Attorney, has written as letter to County Chairman Ray, declining to be a candidate, and a meeting of the County Committee at Franklin will probably be called to name his successor on the ticket.

Arizona Preparing for Statehood. PHERNIX, ARIZ., Sept. 8.-The Constitu tional Convention met Monday and formed a temporary organization. To-day a per-manent organization was effected. NO SOCIALISM THERE. placed upon the importation of American pork into Denmark and enforced since March, 1888. The suthorities state that only inspected American pork will henceforth be admitted into Denmark.

England's Trades Union Congress Made of Conservative Stuff.

BURT'S CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS.

Opposition to Toasting All the Members of the Royal Family.

PLEA IN BEHALF OF WOMEN'S LABOR

NEWCASTLE, ENGLAND, Sept. 8.—The proceedings of the Trades Union Congress, epresenting over 1,500,000 skilled and unskilled workmen of Great Britain, are at tracting a widespread attention. In some quarters the congress is termed "The Workquarters the congress is termed "The Workmen's Parliament." During the course of the session "Ben" Tillett, the labor leader, will bring forward a resolution favoring the formation of a State board of arbitration.

In all directions a keen canvass for votes is

The Emperor in thanking the municipal anthorities for their welcoming address. In all directions a keen canvass for votes is being made on the question of an eight-hour work day.

The Committee of Arrangements had a serious dispute, and a warm exchange of views, over the toasts which are to be proosed at the banquet which will close the longress. Some of the most loyal of the labor delegates on the committee mentioned roposed that the time-honored toast, "The ueen and the Royal Family," should be drank. Some of the committeemen were were not in favor of drinking to the royal family, though they raised no objection to the Queen. Matters waxed so interesting that for a time it looked as if both "the Queen" and the "Royal family" would be dropped. Upon calmer reflection, however, the committee agreed that "The Queen and the Country" should be the loyal toast.

A PLEA FOR WOMEN. Though the Congress really opened yesterday, the real business of the meeting did not begin until to-day. The President, Thomas Burt, this morning, in his opening Anomas Surt, this morning, in his opening address, congratulated the Congress upon being the largest body of representatives of trades unions to meet in any part of the world. Mr. Burt also said that he was glad to see that women's unions were so largely

to see that women's unions were so largely represented at the congress, as the women needed more organizing than the men. The President expressed the opinion that wherever women did the same work in quantity and quality as men, they ought to ask the same pay as men, and the latter ought to support them in their demands. [Loud applause.]

Continuing, Mr. Burt predicted that as the trades unions grew stronger strikes would diminish in number and importance. A strike, he said, was always an ugly weapon with which to enforce claims. A strike, in the speaker's opinion, was "like a boomerang, which, if not skilfully thrown, comes back and wounds the thrower." Still, Mr. Burt admitted strikes were necessary "when the blindness and deafness of mammon obliged workmen to stop the wheels."

ARBITRATION AND LEGISLATION. ARBITRATION AND LEGISLATION.

Referring to arbitration as a means of settling disputes between employer and em-ploye, Mr. Burt said: "Where arbitration affords a chance of arriving at a settlement it is criminal to strike." [Applause.]
Touching upon State legislation in regard to workmen, their manner of employment and their hours of labor, Mr. Burt declared and their hours of abor, Ar. Burt declared that this was a subject on which a great dividing line was drawn by workmen, some advocating that the functions of the State ought to be limited to enforcing existing laws, and others desiring such action upon the part of the State as would lead to a fundamental change in the entire industrial system.

damental change in the entire industrial system.

Mr. Burt believed that self-help was the best solution for existing social problems, and declared that in his opinion advocacy of the suggestion that the State should be the producer and employer of labor, would lead to disaster if applied. In conclusion Mr. Burt reminded the delegates that an important problem for workwas was to discover some means which would bring about a better distribution of wealth, and so raise themselves in the scale of humanity, in greater material well-being and in nobility of character. [Long and enthusiastic apof character. [Long and enthusiastic ar

of characteristics of to-day's session, after considerable discussion and much opposition to the measure, the Congress, by a large majority, approved a resolution favoring an international eight-hour law.

INVITED TO THE WORLD'S PAIR.

Mr. Mills, of Chicago, who was allowed to address the Congress, invited the delegate A heated discussion arose on the voting procedure, and much time was wasted. In consequence of the uproar the Chairman

consequence of the uproar the Chairman was provided with a larger bell in order to command attention.

The resolution in favor of an international eight-hour law was carried by a vote of 232 to 163, amid great cheering. The resolution declares that the British Government should endeavor to bring about such a law in conjunction with all foreign Governments, and demands that an international conference be convoked for the purpose. An amendment against the eight-hour resolution was rejected—302 to 136.

A DISTINGUISHED GENERAL.

Career of the Man Arrested in Asia as Russian Spy.

London, Sept. 8.-A Calcutta dispatch that General Alikhanoff, a distinguished Russian commander and diplomat, has been arrested at Cabul, the capital of Afghanistan, charged with being a spy in the Russian service. General Alikhanoff, or General Alikhanoff Avarsky, was captured while disguised as a Mosiem devotee. It is asserted on his behalf that he is no longer in the employ of the Russian Government, as he was recently dismissed from the military post which he held in the service of Russia.

It is probable that It is probable that stern measures will be taken by the Ameer of Afghanistan in the

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 authorities to be one of the most daring, astute and dangerous men in the service of the Czar.

General Alikhanoff was at one time Major of a Cossack regiment; but he served in the ranks of the expedition of 1879 against the Tekke-Turcomans, and so distinguished himself by personal bravery that he was soon afterward in imperial favor. Early in 1882 Alikhanoff entered Merv, in Southwest Turkestan, disguised as a Russian merchant, accompanying the Konschin caravan. Merv is a point of great military importance, which for years has been looked upon with longing by those who wish for the forward movement of Russian troops in the direction of British India. Russia, largely through the efforts of General Alikhanoff, annexed Merv in 1883, upon the pretext that the Turkomans themselves asked for a Russian protectorate in order to free themselves from internal dissensions. In 1885 General Alikhanoff, acting as a colonel under the command of General Komaroff, led the assault on Penjdeh (or Punj Deen), in Afghanistan.

Ocean Passage Records Broken Again. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The steamship City o New York, from New York, September 2, for Liverpool, passed Browhead to-day. Her time to Fasnet was 5 days, 22 hours and 30 min time to raisine was any, it incurs and somin-utes, equaling the best previous east-bound record. The Japan mulls per steamship Em-press of Japan to Vancouver, and Canadian Pacific Bailway to New York, were aboard the City of New York, and will reach Lon-don in 20 days from Yokobama, beating all previous mail records.

Hungary Checking Emigration. BUDA PESTA, Sept. 8.—The Government has issued a circular to the effect that the Posta Sureau will in the future refuse to deliver prospectuses or other documents sent out by the emigration agencies. The Govern-ment will also take other measuregto repress these agencies. The Government's action in this particular forms part of a general scheme to arrest emigration.

Denmark Admits American Pork. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The United States Minister, Hon. Clark E. Carr, has received notice of the removal of the prohibit

A ROYAL KISSING BEE.

EMPEROR WILLIAM THUS SALUTES THE BAVARIAN PRINCE.

rected by the City Authorities and the Populace, Too, With the Utmost En--The Kaiser Makes Suitable

Replies to His Hearty Welcome MUNICH, BAVARIA, Sept. 8.—Tremendous enthusiasm greeted Emperor William upon his arrival here last night. The Kaiser alighted from the train and warmly embraced and kissed Prince Luitpold, the

Regent of Bavaria, who, accompanied by a numerous suite, including the Ministers of State, was in waiting to receive the imperial

The Emperor, in thanking the municipal authorities for their welcoming address, said that he desired to assure them that he would leave Munich with pleasant memories of his sojourn among the citizens. The Emperor also remarked that whatever might be said of his activity, it was due to a sense of his proper duty and obligation to the Empire. Referring to the peace of Europe, Emperor William said that he would be grateful to his high allies if he was supported in his efforts to preserve peace.

The streets leading up to the castle were arched and festooned with flowers, hung with flags and banners, and most brilliantly illuminated. Every window along the route was filled with enthusiastic Bavarmans, who heartly cheered the young Kaiser, who came in such a triendly, diplomatic manner as "Their guest, and not as Emperor of Germany," to witness the maneuvers of the Bavarian army. To such an extent did the people of Munich carry their welcome that after the Emperor had retired to his apartments in the castle their renewed demonstrations caused him to gratify them by appearing several times upon the balcony of his reception room and bowing and smilling to the cheering crowds below.

At the Town Hall to-day the Emperor, replying to the address of welcome tendered him on behalf of the citizens of Munich, and distinct from the official welcome extended by the Burgomaster and other municipal officers last night, said: "I shall give your city a warm place in my heart, if only on account of the many tokens of kindness manifested by the citizens of Munich toward my grandfather and toward my father, which are guarantees of your loyalty." The Emperor concluded by calling for cheers for Munich, which were readily and most enthusiastically given.

A BATTLE IN AFRICA.

Slave Traders Said to Have Crippled Emir Pasha's Forces.

London, Sept. 8.-A serious disaster is reported to the German expedition in East Africa, where the Arab slave traders have been carrying on a savage fight with the Germans, the latter commanded by Emin Pasha, supported by Lieutenant Stuhlman and Langheld. At the latest previous accounts Emin was on his way to Lake Tan-ganylka, en route for Ujiji, and the slave traders were attacking him and his forces at

every opportunity.

The Vali of Karagwe tried twice to send goods after the Germans, but the bearers had to return, some of them wounded.

Now comes a dispatch from Zanzibar, stating that in a skirmish at Lake Tanganyika the natives, probably slave-traders, have killed Lieutenant Stuhlmann in a skirmish. Further services as to the safety. mish. Further particulars as to the safet of the German forces are anxiously awaited

MR. PROCTOR ACCEPTS.

THE TEXT OF HIS LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

A fligh Enlogy of His Predecessor in the of His State. BOSTON, Sept. 8 .- Hon. Redfield Proctor

as sent the following letter to Governo Page, of Vermont, accepting the appointment to a seat in the Senate, made vacant Senator Edmunds' resignation: WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3. His Excellency Carroll S. Page, Governo.

DEAR SIR-I take this, my first opportunity, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, in which you state your purpose to appoint me as the successor of the Hon. George F. Edmunds in the United States Senate upon his retirement upon the

States Senate upon his retirement upon the lat of November next.

In informing you of my intention to accept the same, I desire to express my high appreciation of the great honor which you do me by the tender of this, the most important appointment which the Chief Executive of a State can be called on to make. It is all the more gratifying to be assured by you that, besides the sanction of your own judgment, you believe this selection meets the wishes of a large majority of the people of Vermont. The confidence which they have heretofore shown in me has encouraged me in every position in the public service to which I have been called. Without their confidence I should not care to be even a Senator from Vermont in the Senate of the United States—a position which has been unique by reason of the ability and influence of the representatives of our State in that body. Among them there have been none more distinguished than he who, after a service of a quarter of a century, has felt himself obliged, in justice to himself and to his family, to relinquish his great trust.

To succeed him is a responsibility which I shall assume with due modesty. But the people of Vermont are always reasonable in their expectations. They have a right to expect, however, that to the nest of my ability I will faithfully and earnestly perform every duty which may become incumbent upon me, and this I promise to do.

I thank you for the cordial and friendly expressions of your letter, and am, with much respect,

uch respect, Yours very truly, REDFIELD PROCTOR.

TO STOP SUNDAY CARS.

Petition for the Use of the State's Name in a Suit at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Adjutant General Hensel to-day heard arguments upon the application of certain n and church officers, for a writ of quo warranto, granting the petitioners the right to use the name of the Commonwealth in a suit against the East Harrisburg Passenger Railway Company, for running on Sunday, in violation of the act of 1794. Counsel for allowed to use the name of the Commonwealth, and the court could say what the result would be; that they represented a large body of the people, and that the time was coming when the voice of the people would force the Commonwealth to take steps looking to the tetal abolishment of secular work on the Sabbath day by corporations.

Counsel for the road said he did not pro-Counsel for the road said he did not propose to enter into a discussion as to wnether the almost obsolete law of 1734 was based on sound principles or not, as he was there under the act of 1889. He said the Supreme Court had decided there was no distinction between street and other railroads. He cited several opinions in support of his claims, and said that Judge Reed, who had made more history upon the Sunday question than any other jurist, most emphatically and distinctly declared Sunday running was a work of necessity. The Attorney General reserved his decision.

Only Slight Damage by Frost. CHICAGO, Sept. 8 .- The Farmer's Rev says: A report from our correspondents in 13 states show that the frosts have do little damage in any of the States, with the exception of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, and that the damage in these States is confined to certain localities, the extent of which will not greatly influence the total crop.

A Western Postmaster Very Short. Grand Junction, Sept. 8.—John W. Bridges, postmaster and Western Unior manager of this piace, has been missing for over two weeks. It is stated that his necount with the Government is over \$3,000

THE OPENING BRUSH In the Great Fight for the Millions. of Mrs. Hopkins-Searles.

SEPTEMBER

LEGAL PRELIMINARIES AT SALEM.

The Contest Over Probating the Will Is Deferred Until September 22.

AN IMPOSING GATHERING OF COUNSEL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] SALEM, MASS., Sept. 8.—An insignifi-ant looking legal document, which disposed property valued at about \$50,000,000, served to attract a distinguished array of legal talent to the plain, little old-fashioned court room of the Essex Probate Court this morning. Many of the lawyers were retained in one way or another in the Hopkins-Searle will contest, which took definite form to-day, when the will of the late Mary F. S. Hopkins-Searle was presented for

The chief interest of the spectators was entered in the chief contestant, Timothy Hopkins, the adopted son of the late millionairess, who has been cut off without even the customory shilling, but Mr. Hop-kins was not present. Neither was the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, his principal counsel, and the Essex legal lights were greatly disappointed thereat.

The court was formally opened at 90'clock, and there was a craning of necks when Frederick Dodge, Esq., of Boston, presented the will for probate. Colonel Solomon Lincoln, Jr., was his associate, while the Hon. Eldridge T. Burley, of Lawrence, appeared for Mr. Hopkins. The oceedings were very brief. PETITION FOR PROBATE.

The petition for the probate of the will was in the customary form, stating that Edward F. Searle, of Methuen; Thomas E. Stillman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Thomas H. Hubbard, of New York City, represented that Mary E. S. Searles, wife of the said Edward F. Searles, of Methuen, died July 24, 1891, leaving as her only heir-at-law and next of kin Timothy Hopkins, of Menlo Fark, Cal., who has his usual place of business in the city of San Francisco, an adopted son of the said testatrix.

The petition requested in the usual printed form that the accompanying will might be admitted to probate as and for the last will and testament of the said Mary F. S. Searles, and that letters testamentary might be issued to the executors therein named. The petition was signed by Edward F. Searles, by his attorney, Thomas F. Stillman, and by Thomas H. Hubbard. Hon. Eldridge T. Burley, of Lawrence, as one of the Massachusetts counsel for the contestant asked for delay, that he might consult with his associates, who had not arrived. The request was granted.

ARRIVAL OF NOTABLES. It was given out that Timothy Hopkins himself had arrived in the city, and was even then at Hon. William C. Endicott's mansion, waiting for the arrival of the Judge from Danvers. The counsel then present shared in this belief, and there was a little quiver of expectation when it was stated that Judge Endlcott had arrived. The latter reached the Court House at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Judge Boalt, of San Francisco, Mr. Russell Wilson, of the same State, representing Mrs. Searle's two nieces, and Mr. Frank S. Rogers, of Bridgeport, Coun., who represents the interests of some 10 or 12 consins.

Neither the nieces nor the cousins are named, however, among the next of kin, although the nieces, one of whom married Mr. Hopkins, the contestant, would be relied upon to hold his claim to kinship if the validity of his adoption was questioned. Mr. Burley said that he know of no 20 or 21 contestants in the case. There was but one help and that the adopted son, Mr. Hopkins, of the validity of whose adoption there has been no question.

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION. There are two nieces, one of whom mar-ried Mr. Hopkins, who are the nearest of kin. Counsel knew of no other contestan than Mr. Hopkins, and denied the statemen in the New York dispatches. Timothy Hop-kins' baptismal register down in Maine, where he was born, has been looked where he was born, has been looked up to ascertain if he was within the age for legal adoption under the laws of California, and it is now understood that there will be no dispute of his adoption.

Mr. Burley was immediately closeted with his brother counsel, who were soon in conference with Messrs. Lincoln and Dodge. A fortnight's adjournment was soon agreed.

fortnight's adjournment was soon agreed upon, and Judge Harmon fixed the date, as desired, on September 22. There was some little objection this morning by the contestant's counsel to the re-quirement that the appearance of each at-torney be entered, but the lawyers finally yielded. Judge Endicott, who appeared as senfor counsel this morning, refused to be interviewed, and declined to state upon what grounds the contestant based his con-test of the will. He said: "The case is in such condition now that counsel must keep silent." Judge Boalt was equally as un-communicative. ing by the contestant's counsel to the re

HE SHOULD BE HEIR. It was agreed by others, however, that there could be no question of the legal adoption of Timothy Hopkins by Mrs. Hopkins-Searles. It was learned that Mr. Hop kins' mother, who was living in St. Louis, and is said to be still living, was very loth to give him up. And that it was distinctly understood that Timothy should be Mrs. Hopkins' heir.
."I think that there will be a compromise ."I think that there will be a compromise reached," said one of the counsel, "before the date for a hearing." A well-known gentleman, conversant with the case, said that Timothy had \$1,000,000 when he was married, and was offered \$2,225,000 to withdraw from this contest, but refused to take it. He stated that there had not yet been an offer of \$5,000,000 to Timothy to compromise his claim. Mrs. Searie's will was filed July 30. Her property was then estimated at \$30,000,000 and perhaps double that. Since then it has been set at \$43,000,000.

THE GROUNDS OF CONTEST. It was said this afterneon that Dr. Searles who was her architect, guarded her very jealously, and that she was prevented from free intercourse with others, and that this would be relied upon as one of the grounds for setting aside the will. Judge Endicott said that he had not seen Mr. Hopkins, and that he did not believe that he was in Massa-

chusetts.

This case excites great interest in Essex county. Mr. Hopkins has very able counsel in Mr. Choate, of New York; Judge Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, and formerly of the Massachusetts Supreme Bench; Hon. Eldridge T. Burley, of Lawrence, now recognized as one of the leading counsel of the Essex bar; Mr. Russell Wilson, of San Francisco, who comes to Massachusetts with Essex bar, Mr. Russell Wilson, of San Francisco, who comes to Massachusetts with the reputation of being a hustler; the learned Judge Boalt, who bears the stamp of conservatism in the lines of his face, and Mr. Rogers, also a young, aggressive attorney.

The counsel opposed are as able, Col. Lincoin being one of the acknowledged leading barristers of the Commonwealth; Mr. Frederick Dodge, another Boston lawyer of ability, and Butler, Stillman and Hubbard, prominent at the New York bar.

WINCHESTERS PROTECTING A PRIEST.

He Is Suspended by His Bishop and Ex pelled, but Holds the Fort. SHENANDOAR, PA., Sept. 8 .- The clashing factions of the Greek Catholic Church of this place have consolidated and have now resolved to oust the priest in charge, Rev. Mr. Andrukoviczo. The priest is enlisting a corps of special police with Winchesters, and says he will hold the church at any The priest has been suspended by the Archbishop of Lemberg, Galicia, but declares he will hold the fort until \$1,990 he invested in the church property is refunded. The congregation has elected a new Board of Trustees and demands an accounting.

Pay For the Second Brigade.

HARRISEURO, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The sond Brigade payrolls were received at Auditor's General's office to-day, and Farrants will be issued this week.



The Absent Cashier Now at His Old Home in Rural Wisconsin.

FRIENDS REFUSE TO EXPLAIN, But Say That He Will Return to Pittsburg

Before Many Weeks. HINTS OF A MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAM

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) MILWAUREE, Sept. 8 .- Livsey, the mysterious, is still occupying the attention of the newspaper men of this vicinity. Livsey is somewhat like the handkerchief used by a sleight-of-hand performet-now you see him and now you don't. Reporters who called to-day at the Jones residence, 593 National avenue, where the missing cashier is supposed to be hiding, could learn nothing

The neighbor could not remember his name. nor is that material, as his being the father of Mrs. Jones is sufficient identification. He is represented as a gentleman showing evidence of the possession of ample means.

STARTED, BUT RETURNED. He was last seen in the neighborhood of the Jones residence Sunday evening, and it is very likely he has gone to Watertown to visit his son-in-law and grandchildren. The telegram sent by him to THE DISPATCH last Friday night is evidence that he had made the discovery that his whereabouts were known, and that may have been another incentive to him to change his place

of residence. Another one of the neighbors, who is well posted, told the correspondent to-night that about a week ago Livsey left here in the morning for Pittsburg. The neighbors were surprised to see the gentlemen return to the Jones residence that same evening. This caused some talk, and later on it was given out that the gentleman had received a telegram at Chicago, while on his way to Pitts-burg, which caused him to suddenly change his plans and return to Milwaukee. This was all that could be learned about the matter. The contents of this mysterious telegram would probably greatly interest the people of Pennsylvania, and throw some light on Livsey's action in keeping literally and figuratively out of sight.

HIS PRESENT WHEREABOUTS. Livsey lived at Watertown, Wis., 44 miles vest of here, about 20 years ago. A dispatch from there says: It is the general impression that Livsey is in the city, but no definite trace of him is to be found. He has been here at times for the past three or four weeks visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. Jones, and is believed to be keeping himself secreted at the Jones residence or in the immediate neighborhood. The family refused to give any intelligence as to his whereabouts, and they live in a part of the city most favorable to continued existence without publicity or

It is stated, however, that the missing eashier will return to Pittsburg before many

CHASING A MAIL THIEF. A Drug Clerk's Slick Manner of Getting

Money From Registered Letters.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—During the past four days Postal Inspector Griggs and United States Marshal Leeds' deput have been searching diligently for John F. robbing the mails. Stebbins, until August St, was in the employ of Augustus P. Blomer, a druggist, Druggist Blomer's store is located near receiving station No. 1, of the postoffice. It was at this place where the postofilee. It was at this place where the Government officials traced several lost registered letters, and Stebbins is accused of stealing their contents. The manner in which Stebbins abstracted money from the letters, as alleged, was a systematic one.

He is thought to have steamed the envelopes and taken the money out, then scaled them and forwarded them to their destination. Two of the registered letters stolen have been heard from, the parties to whom they were addressed complaining to the authorities that they received the mail, but no money. A third registered letter has never been heard from. It is said to have contained a large sum of money.

A New Bishop Consecrated. NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 8.—The consecration of Very Rev. Father Merschirt as Bishop of the Indian Territory took place to-day at St. Mary's Cathedral. Archdishop Janns-senn, of New Orleans, was the consecrator and celebrant of the pontifical high mass.

Hon. W. L. Scott Convalescent. Exiz, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—Latest advices rom the bedside of Hon. W. L. Scott are of an encouraging nature. A distinct improvement has taken place during the week ince he was taken to Newport. Dr. Pepper | partment is required.



40 Prevent the Smoke Buil. has telegraph to the effect that the digest has been restored, partially, at that food assimilation was now to the first time in two weeks. The avening special advices bring news of continued improvement.

ALLEGHENY IN LUCK.

REVENUES A HUNDRED THOUSAND ABOVE ESTIMATES.

Joy in the Finance Committee Meeting When the Discovery Is Announced-Chief Ehlers Granted Additional Approlations as a Result of It. Allegheny City is \$100,000 richer than the thought she was. The discovery was

made by Mr. Wertheimer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who apprised the members of that committee of the fact at the meeting last night. When the tax levy was made the estimates of revenue were be low the actual sum taken in by Controller Brown. After the taxes have been collected for the year, they will exceed \$100,000 over what they were expected to be. The members of the committee were therefore disposed to be liberal last night, and when

sis,000 for general expenses. The amounts were embodied in a resolution to be presented to Councils, asking for a transfer. The Chief said he had already expended all but \$44,000 of his appropriation of \$160,000, and nearly that amount had been spent before he took office. The cost of the sewer in the eastern end of town, \$6,000, was also ordered to be paid out of the swollen contingent fund. The ordinance relating to the increase in salary of the Controller's chief clerk was approved, and that relating to the salaries of the clerks in the Departments of Public Safety and Charity were referred to a sub-committee and the City Solicitor to consider and report equitably.

An abatement of an assessment of \$1,800 for street improvement on the property of Mrs. Leggate, on Irwin avenue, was approved, and also on the assessment of a number of residents on East Ohio street whose property abutted on a retaining wall on the West Penn Railroad, and who were taxed for the building, If the assessments were collected in most cases the property would be confiscated. Anabatement of one-half was allowed. The City Solicitor was instructed to proceed to collect the assessments for the California avenue improvement, and to accept the proposition of the owners of weigh scales, who are willing to pay\$4,000 on their back taxes.

The matter of the ordinance granting the Allegheny General Hospital \$10,000 was finally approved and the resolution ordered to be printed for Councils. Delinquent taxes of eight years standing that had been given the City Solicitor by the old Council were ordered turned over to Collector Grier. It is all on certain properties. The ordinance providing for the establishment of a new engine house and apparatus in the Tenth ward, to cost entire \$16,000, was negatived.

Mr. Dahlinger asked the appointment of

Tenth ward, to cost entire \$16,000, was negatived.

Mr. Dahlinger asked the appointment of a committee to act with the Controller and City Treasurer to learn where the \$160,000 came from Mr. Wertheimer spoke of, but the Chairman refused his request, and said it was all right, and he would guarantee the city to be that much richer. Mr. Lewis desired the committee to recommend the suspension of Market Clerk Hastings until his case could be investigated, but no action was taken. Mr. Henderson was ready to report the Police Magistrate ordinance, but, as it was 11 o'clock, it was postponed and the members adjourned.

A DINNER PARTY POISONED.

Nine Persons Who Partook of the Repast Will Probably Die. BELLEVUE, KAN., Sept. 8 .- Nine people of this place are at the point of death as the result of having partaken of poison in the

result of having partaken of poison in the food served at dinner at the house of George Gregg. Mr. Gregg returned from Iowa last Saturday, where he had gone to bring home his wife and children, who had been visiting there.

Eight persons sat down to the table, including a neighbor, Ira Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, their four children and a visiting relative, name unknown. Soon after dinner they all became violently ill. Shortly afterward the servant, who had in the meantime eaten dinner, also became ill, showing the same symptoms. Since then all have grown steadily worse, and the recovery of none of the victims is expected. What the nature of the poison was and how it was administered, are questions that remain to be answered. It is probable the poisoning was accidental. There are those, however, who believe it was deliberately planned, but nothing has developed to sustain their suspicions.

against the Heads of the Insune Hospita by the Committee on Lunacy. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The result of the nvestigation of the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charity into charges of gross mismanagement of the State Insane Hospital, at Harrisburg, was made public Hospital, at Harrisburg, was made public to-day. They find that the chargesof mismanagement and crueity are substantially true. Patients were assaulted by attendants, and although the facts were known to the first assistant physician, Dr. Milton U. Gerhard, and the superintendent, Dr. J. C. Gerhard, they failed to dismiss the offending attendants or to notify the Committee on Lunacy.

The committee find that the medical control of the hospital is lax and inefficient; that the regulations imposed by the lunacy law have been repeatedly violated; that barbarous practices upon patients by attendants have gone unreported and unpunished, and that insufficient care has been bestowed in the selection and training of a tendants. It is the opinion of the committee that a radical enange in the medical staff of the male department is required.

SLAVERY AT SAMOA. A Sad Condition of Affairs for Which

Germany Is Blamed,

CANNIBALISM AGAIN PREVALENT,

And a Bloody Revolt Is Now Regarded as a

Certain Outcome. FOREIGN GREED CAUSED THE TROUBLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8 .- A newspaper orrespondent who has just arrived on the steamer from Apia says that the condition of affairs in Samoa is most deplorable. War, in all of its horrible phases of savagery, is imminent. A general massacre of the German population of Apia may be the first stroke by which Mataafa, the revolu-tionary leader, will begin the strife. All present indications point to this issue; but war, frightful as it always is among the savages in the Pacific, is as a trifle compared with the other horrors to the perpetuation of which the United States and England have unwittingly pledged themselves. Our diplomats who were sent to Berlin to frame a treaty that should preserve the autonomy of the Samoan Islands were hoodwinked into pledging Federal support to slavery in these lovely sea islands.

Slavery in a far worse form than was ever known in our own history is cursing these islands as the old South was never cursed. There is more horror, more misery and more shame on the Upolu plantations than any other part of the world has ever known as a coincident effect of slavery.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE. The war that is now threatened may only The war that is now threatened may only be due in a small degree to the existence of slavery, although the emancipation of the 4,000 slaves will be one of its aims. The struggle will be due to the intense hatred of the Samoans for the Germans. It should be understood that the slaves are not Samoans. They are natives of the Solomon and Fiji Islands who have been brought here by the

Germans to work their plantations.

It is estimated that no less than 2,000 of the imported natives have fied to the bush and are now living in a savage condition on the Island of Upolu. The Solomon Island and Fiji Island natives are nearly all canniand Fiji Island natives are nearly all cannibals. The presence of so many of them in Samoa has had a decidedly bad effect on the rest of the population, foreign as well as untive. There is no affiliation between the Samoan natives and the escaped blacks. The Samoans have a feeling of contempt for the blacks because they submit to slavery.

It really does seem strange that the blacks should not derive strength and courage from their numbers. They are certainly strong enough if they only knew it, to annihilate their masters. But, on the other hand, so many of them would be sure to be slaughtered—as they well know—that there is reason for their fears and timidity.

A PERPETUAL MENACE The Europeans, other than the Germans, have regarded the presence of a large but scattered body of cannibals in Samoa as a perpetual menace. Very few men care to go far back into the bush alone or unarmed. There have been mysterious disappearances

during the last two years. Searching parties during the last two years. Searching parties have found traces indicating that those who had disappeared had been killed and eaten. The condition of the slaves is worse to-day than ever. There is no longer any pretense of employing the blacks at even the meager compensation of \$2 a mouth. The support of the existing form of government by England and the United States has made the German firm bolder than ever. Slaves are tortured to death merely as a warning to others and members of the commission of the commission of the disposed to be liberal last night, and when the door was responded to by Mrs. Jones, if Watertown, who is here taking care of her sister, who is still very sick. In reply to all questions Mrs. Jones had but one answer: "I have nothing to say."

From a neighbor it was learned that a rather fine looking man that a rather fine looking man between 50 and 60 years of age first came there about four weeks ago first came there about four weeks ago first came there about four weeks ago in the commission of the commission and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that the \$100,000 be transferred from the general fund, which was done.

Chief Ehlers asked for an additional appropriation of water extension and general expenses. Mr. Nesbit moved that to keep them in subjection. Ships are constantly plying between the Samoun Islands the other South Pacific expenses whole cargos of slaves. They are wild men, which was done at the subjection of the other South Pacific expenses when granted.

He wanted \$20,000 for water extension and \$15,000 for general expenses. The amounts were embodied

when the Mariposa was between New Zealand and Samoa coming north, she spoke the German brig Adeline, of Bremen. In reply to signals the brig announced that she was bound for Samoa with a cargo of blacks. The Adeline is one of four ships used in this traffic. Occasionally the slavers meet with disaster. No less than three of the German trade vessels and crease have never been trade. firm's vessels and crew have never been heard from after starting on a trip. It is heard from after starting on a trip. It is supposed that the crews were murdered and caten and the ships stripped and scuttled. Still the horrible traffic goes on. There are 4,000 blacks on the plantations just now, and the vacancies made by deaths and escapes are being filled by new arrivals at short in-tervals.

WILL PIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE. Matsafa is intelligent enough to undertand the extent of the outrage, and he has made up his mind to redeem Samos or perish in the attempt. A few weeks ago it was decided that Mataafa should be invited to a conference with Malieton, the members of the Council and the Chief Justice. Matania was then, as he is now, encamped at Malie, ten miles from Apia, surrounded by natives, who have refused to agree to the form of government set on foot by the Germans.

Matnafa walked through Apia to the hut of Malietoa, and on the way was respectfully saluted by every native he passed. He is a big man, of commanding figure, and he walked through the town proudly. At the conference he was asked if he would disband his force and acknowledge Malietoa as King. He replied that he was fully aware that Malietoa was the rightful King, but he was sorry to feet that he was King only for the Germans, not for the Samoans.

"I am," said he, "in favor of Samoa being governed for Samoans, not for the Germans. I was made King two years ago at Malie, when you took Malietoa into extile. I was the King of Samoa. If the people of Samoa want me for their King again, I will accept for their sake. I know that Malietoa should be, but he is not their King, for their own good. He is in the hands of the Germans." ten miles from Apia, surrounded by natives,

SAMOANS ARE UNEASY.

American, English and German Warships Ready to Quell an Uprising. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Such official info nation as has reached the Department of State from Samos is indicative of the existence of a feeling of unrest among the na-tives, and it was believed to be politic to send a man-of-war there. This vessel, the Iroquois, arrived at Apia a few days ago. There is at present a German man-of-war there, and an English cruiser is expected to reach Apia in a few days.

With these vessels lending support to the established Government of the Islands it is felt that any resistance to Malietoa, who occupies the throne as a result of the tripartite agreement, will be speedily overcome. end a man-of-war there. This vessel, the

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

Huntingdon Beformatory Employes Make a Demand for an Eight-Hour Day. HARRISBURG, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—A petition from 42 employes of the Huntingdon Reformatory was presented to the Governor to-day, asking that the eight-hour law pussed at the last session of the Legislature be enforced in their case. The employes say they have been compelled to sign a contract to work 12 hours per day, and that they are threatened with suspension if they refuse to violate the law passed by the State and quit when the eight hours are up. Governor Pattison has taken the matter under advise-

A Texas General at a Union Camp Fire. CORRY, Sept. 8.—[Special.]—The members of the Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania of the Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, held their annual reunion here to-day. Many pleasant incidents occarred during the day, but one of the most entertaining was the meeting of General Powell, of Waverly, Tex., and Lieutenant Rogers, of the Eighty-third Regiment, now living in Butler. At the battle of Gettysburg, General Powell commanded the Texas Brigade, and during a sharp engagement, surrendered his revolver to the Lieuteuant of the Eighty-third. To-day this revolver was returned to him smid the cheers of the veterans assembled. Tr-n.g.a. they are fighting their battless over as a campile.