STILL THEY GROW.
Small Ads for Two Weeks Ending
Sept. 13, 1890.....1,917
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FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

A PECULIAR PICNIC.

That Mitylene Incident More Serious Than the Diplomats Admit.

DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

The Sultan Talks Bold to the British Envoy, and Seems To

SIDE WITH RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Salisbury Inspires an Utterance Which Breathes Defiance.

THE PLANS OF THE LIBERAL LEADERS

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LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Sultan has deemed the moment opportune to emphasize the entente between the Porte and the Franco-Russian alliance by conferring upon M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Osmanie, and upon Mme. Ribot the decoration of Nichani-Chefakat, an order for ladies founded by the Sultan himself.

The bestowal of these distinctions were announced to the diplomatic circles in Constantinople to-night. Associated with this news the British forces have received advices from Sir William White, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to the effect that Said Pasha has sent him a report from the Governor of Smyrna on the Mitylene incident, with a note repeating in urgent terms the Porte's request for an explanation.

NOT ALTOGETHER A PICNIC.

Sir William White does not mention the receipt of any information concerning Sigri from Admiral Lord Kerr, on which the response ought to be based. The delaying of the reply tends to the belief that Admiral Kerr acted under orders, and that it was not chance that caused the maneuvers. Sigri, it is believed, was selected as an unobtrusive place to effect a suggestive demonstration.

Sir William White certainly is not hampered in making an explanation by an absence of communication from the Levant squadron. The Admiralty is known to have received a report from Admiral Kerr, telegraphed through Constantinople, presumably through the medium of the British Embassy.

If Admiral Kerr acted under instructions Lord Salisbury's explanations may rest upon the fact that the Porte had long accorded the privilege of maneuvering and drilling upon the Islands of the Archipelago. Whatever the nature of the response it will not be apologetic.

BRITAIN'S BOLD STAND.

The *Standard* in an article directly inspired, if not written, by Lord Salisbury's private secretary puts the position explicitly. It says:

It is advisable that the whole world should know what the English Government will do. Russia will lull itself into a most dangerous delusion to imagine that Great Britain will, under any circumstances, suffer Russia to obtain command of the Dardanelles. As long as Turkey effectually guards the Straits, England will not interfere, but immediately the Government of the Sultan, in a fit of timidity, perversity or bewilderment shows itself incapable of performing that imperative duty, England will assuredly not shrink from having recourse to expedients for meeting the difficulty.

The Liberal chiefs meet the great party federation at Newcastle with the question of the party leadership determined. Mr. Gladstone will accept the Premiership, if victorious in the general elections, having Sir William Vernon Harcourt as Deputy, with a full share of the responsibilities of the lead. In view of the limited physical resources of Mr. Gladstone, when the home rule bill is carried Mr. Gladstone will retire and Sir William Vernon Harcourt will succeed as Premier. Lord Spencer will head the Liberal lords and the Earl of Roseberry will become Foreign Secretary.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

The Federation meeting, as it is the last that will be held before the country is plunged into the general election, is of exceptional importance. Over 2,000,000 delegates, representing 6,000 different associations, will determine the final platform. Apart from the programme already recognized, the eight-hour question will be the sole prominent point discussed.

The Federation Committee, feeling the necessity of conciliating the trades, is maneuvering for the Federation's acceptance of the eight-hour principle in the form of local option. Several liberal associations have already been influenced to vote for a restriction of the hours of labor wherever a decisive majority of the workers desire a restriction.

CHINA TO OFFER REPARATION.

Emperor William has offered a German squadron, with or without the aid of British or French vessels, to enforce a diplomatic representation on the Chinese Government. The French Foreign Minister proposes a demonstration at Tientsin. The Chinese Embassy here has received absolute assurance from Pekin that the Chinese Government is able to repress the anti-foreign upheaval, and is ready to offer reparation.

The statement in the veterinary department's annual report that three cattle cargoes from New York and Baltimore landed contained ten head of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia, and that three cargoes from New York and Boston contained four head similarly affected, meets with an explicit denial from the United States Consulate. Deputy Consul Moffatt states that the charges have been disapproved, and that all cargoes landed have been shown to be free from contagious disease.

AMERICAN CATTLE ALL RIGHT.

Under Mr. Chaplin's regime the measures for repressing the foreign cattle trade are rigidly enforced but the long continued freedom of American cargoes from disease enabled Mr. Lincoln, the American Minister, to demand the removal of the quarantine regulation, requiring that cattle be killed within ten days after landing. Although live stock dealers and the conservative press approve the repression of the import trade, popular feeling supports the American request for freedom of imports.

Mr. Chaplin, under pressure from shippers, has already so modified the regulations concerning the storage of cattle as to lead to the abandonment of the steamship company's opposition. Probably before the regulations come into force on January 1 next, Mr. Lincoln will have succeeded in removing the obnoxious slaughter law, and freed from restrictions trade will then boom.

The theosophic fad is vanishing as quickly as it rose. The pseudo "Colonel Desmond," who accepted a challenge of $1,000 to demonstrate the existence of mahatmas and produce supernatural phenomena, can't be traced. The ashes of Mme. Blavatsky have been divided into three portions, one portion being kept here, another being sent to Madras and the third being placed in an urn in New York.

A DIFFICULT DIPLOMATIC TASK.

The New Commercial Alliance Endeavoring to Save Italy's Interests.

ROME, Sept. 18.—It is announced that the Italian delegates to Munich have been unable to agree with those from Austria-Hungary regarding the details of the commercial alliance, but the semi-official press declares that the negotiations are progressing rapidly. It also claims that special concessions should be made to Italy in consideration of her financial situation, in order that she may be strengthened in the political interests of the Triple Alliance.

While Italy hopes to obtain by means of the alliance an amelioration of her political and commercial situation, the other powers have the same end in view. The latter are great manufacturing nations seeking for further outlets for their manufactures. Italy is an agricultural nation, producing for export chiefly silk, wine, oil and fruits. But the countries on which she at present relies as a market for these staple products are chiefly those against which the Triple Commercial Alliance is aimed, and against which it is openly averred every discrimination will be made that can be without violating the terms of the treaty of Frankfort. The difficult question, therefore, to be solved at Munich for Italy, is how to obtain the required concessions from the other powers without sacrificing her best customers. The prolongation of the negotiations gives color to the report that Italian delegates cannot agree to the requirements of Germany and Austria.

ITALY WILL NEED GRAIN.

France Now Depleting the Wheat Stores of That Unfortunate Country.

ROME, Sept. 18.—Large purchases of wheat and grain have been lately made by numerous French agents directly of farmers in the Provinces of Rome and the Puglie at whatever prices the farmers have demanded, with the result of rapidly increasing prices. It is thought that the purchases were on account of the French Government.

As the grain crop of Italy is no more than sufficient for home consumption, exporting grain now implies the necessity of future imports at higher prices.

Dubious Chinese Negotiations.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18.—The Chinese Government, it is announced, is not aware of any threatened naval demonstration upon the part of the combined fleets of the powers. It is also stated that there is no truth in the statement that the Chinese Government has sent a note to the powers in regard to the outrages complained of by the foreign ministers.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

THREE INDIANS MURDERED BY MICHIGAN WHITE MEN.

One of Them Dies Outside of a Saloon With His Skull Crushed In—The Other Two Found Dead at Their Homes—A Fatal Brawl.

SAGINAW, MICH., Sept. 18. — Word reached here this morning of a terrible triple murder at Bay Port, in which three Indians, John, Dan and Bill Squanos, were killed last night.

The men were all in Taack's saloon, when they got into a quarrel with a man named Charles Atherton, a young fellow who arrived there two months ago from Oscoda, and is employed by Colonel A. T. Bliss, loading logs. A man named Bradshaw was also mixed up in the affair. The latter struck John Squanos on the head, crushing his skull. He laid down outside unconscious, afterward disappearing in the woods where it is supposed he now lies dead.

The other Indians, in company with Atherton, started for their cabins, a mile distant. This morning their bodies were found in their homes. Atherton has been arrested by the Sheriff of Huron county and was bailed at Bad Axe, but Bradshaw is still at large.

SAVAGES—Frank G. Carpenter finds that the whites are the ruination of the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. See his illustrated letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

A SUICIDAL AUSTRIAN.

The Poisoned Cup Struck From His Lips by His Wife After a Struggle.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—Max Falk, a young Austrian, this morning took paris green with suicidal intent at his home. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said he would recover. Falk is 25 and has a wife and two children. Several years ago he was in business for himself as a cloakmaker. Five years ago his place was burned down, and, having no insurance, he lost everything. Since then he has been working at his trade with but scant success. Falk has been very despondent of late in consequence of his failure to procure employment. He got up about 7 o'clock this morning, mixed a quantity of paris green with water and began to drink it.

His wife discovered him and dashed the cup from his hand, and then forced her fingers down his throat until he threw off a great part of the poison. In the struggle he bit her severely on the fingers. She called for help, and someone sent for a doctor who administered an emetic. The police were then notified, and the would-be suicide was placed under arrest and removed to the hospital. When asked why he wanted to take his life, Falk told the doctors that he had no means of support and didn't want to see his family without food.

SUED BY A FELLOW ELDER.

A Prohibitionist Preacher in Kansas Prosecuted for Slander.

WICHITA, KAN., Sept. 18.—Suit was filed against Rev. J. D. Botkin this afternoon by Police Commissioner C. E. Jones, who accuses Rev. Mr. Botkin of slander, and places his damages at $5,000. In a prohibition speech last night Botkin referred to Jones as a perjurer and a scoundrel.

Rev. Mr. Botkin is Presiding Elder of the Southwest Methodist Conference, and was Prohibition candidate for Governor last fall. He and Jones are fellow-elders in the same church here.

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LOST IN THE CLOUDS,

But Finally Discovered Safe and Sound in a Wild Ravine.

THE ADVENTURE OF A RAIN-MAKER.

He Goes Up in a Balloon to Observe the Results of the Tests.

SELLING POOLS ON THE EXPERIMENTS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EL PASO, Sept. 18.—There was tremendous excitement in El Paso this afternoon and evening, and for awhile everybody here thought that Mr. John T. Ellis, the chief rain-maker of the Government expedition during General Dyrenforth's absence, was lost. Mr. Ellis made a balloon ascension at 4:30 o'clock from the waterworks on the edge of the town. He went up 8,200 feet to ascertain the meteorological conditions of the upper air current preparatory to trying to make them send down rain to-day.

He took observations every 500 feet, and remained up for about an hour. His balloon meantime had drifted across a mountain ridge, and it came down in a rocky ravine in which cactus and Spanish dagger grew in a thicket. A party of about 20 horsemen started out to find the balloon and Mr. Ellis, but after a search of three hours they were unsuccessful.

A RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Meantime the news that he was lost had reached the city, and a relief party was also made up. A detail of soldiers from Ft. Bliss started out, with Major Henton, the commander of the port, and Dr. Appel, the fort surgeon. They were mounted and took an ambulance with them. Fifty citizens also joined in the search.

THE DISPATCH correspondent was on a rescuing expedition on his own account and about 8 o'clock he found Mr. Ellis at the entrance to a very rugged ravine about eight miles from the town. The lost traveler was clambering over the rocks and whistling a merry air. He said that his ascension had been very successful, but he would have preferred coming down in a pleasanter spot.

He had left his balloon in the ravine and it will be brought to town later. Mr. Ellis and the reporter met a big rescuing party about three miles from town and received a hearty welcome. The most important observation which Mr. Ellis made during his ascent was in regard to the effect produced by rackrack powder and dynamite ground explosions upon the upper air currents.

FELT FOR A LONG DISTANCE.

Several sticks of powder and dynamite in two-pound charges were exploded when Mr. Ellis was 5,000 feet high and three miles away. He felt the concussions from the explosions, and they made the big balloon vibrate for 10 or 12 seconds. He also felt the vibrations from the clouds above him after the concussions had reached them. The highest humidity was at about 500 feet, and was 60 per cent.

The Governor of Chihuahua and many prominent men from Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and all over Texas came here to see the experiments. This was a general holiday, and excursions trains have been run to the city. Mr. Ellis says that this is not Uncle Jerry's greatest rain shower on earth, but simply a scientific experiment. The people, however, say it beats a circus all out.

The active work of sky bombardment was begun by Mr. Ellis and his associates shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Jennings was first on the scene, and his explosives were soon popping on the top of Mt. Franklin. Then the mortars were trained, and the 21-pound bombs were sent whizzing heavenward to explode 500 feet above. As soon as the hydrogen apparatus could be got ready the filling of one of the stock balloons was begun, in readiness for an ascension before 1 o'clock.

ANY QUANTITY OF NOISE.

The mountains have been giving back roars as the thunder of the explosions beat against their rugged sides, and old soldiers said that it reminded them of a siege. From two to 50 pounds of dynamite were sent off at a time and a dozen of the oxygen balloons were exploded at altitudes ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet. A hundred 21-pound bomb shells were fired to break the monotony and from 2 to 20 pounds of rickarack bombs at a time.

Twenty pounds of rickarack exploded makes a noise that can be heard 20 miles. Plaster was knocked down in houses a mile and a half away from the scene of the explosions, but no accident of any kind happened. Twenty infantrymen and three sergeants were detailed from Ft. Bliss to assist the rain-makers. They rendered exceedingly valuable aid. A nine pounder from the fort was also brought into requisition, and did what it could to help the racket.

The sky was beautiful and clear from early morning until 5 P. M., when only a few fleecy white clouds floated lazily over the mountains. The sun was terribly hot and the thermometer on the top of Mt. Franklin, where many of the explosions were made, registered 128°. At one time a light wind was blowing from the Northwest.

SELLING POOLS ON THE TESTS.

At about 5 o'clock the sky along the eastern horizon began to pile high with clouds. By 6 o'clock lightning was playing all around the horizon, and far away rain could be seen coming down in several places, but not a drop has fallen here. At this time, 9 P. M., however, everybody says it looks like rain before morning, and the barometer, which early this morning registered exceedingly high even for this country, is slowly but surely falling.

If rain comes by to-morrow the experiment will be a success. The Governor of Chihuahua watched the bombardment of the sky with great interest, and wants the rain-makers to go to his State and break the terrible drought there. Gamblers were selling pools on whether it would rain within 24 hours, and any number of bets at even money were made.

FEARS OF AN INVASION.

The Governors of Tennessee and Kentucky Exchange Notes About It.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Governor Buchanan, of Tennessee, to-day wired Governor Brown, of Kentucky, that he had reliable information that Kentucky miners were preparing to release the convicts in the mines at Briceville. He says the same men have before invaded Tennessee and released convicts. He asks Governor Brown to repress this lawlessness.

Governor Brown replied that he would do all in his power to prevent the trouble anticipated, but called Governor Buchanan's attention to the fact that Kentuckians doing unlawful acts in Tennessee are liable to punishment under the laws of that State.

FOREIGN ENVOYS IN CHICAGO.

They Will Investigate in Detail the Progress of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—After traveling 40,000 miles Chicago's European Commission of World's officials arrived in the city this afternoon, accompanied by Sir Henry T. Wood, Secretary of the Royal English Commission; Herr Weymuth, German's Commissioner, and James Dredge, of the British Commission. A Commisson committee went out on a special and met the party at Miller's Junction. The travelers were driven to the Auditorium Hotel. This evening Director Fred W. Peck entertained them at dinner.

The foreigners express themselves as well satisfied with the reception extended to them in this country. The object of their visit is to inform themselves on all the details of the Exposition of interest to exhibitors, and to report back what they find. They will hold conferences every day with the Exposition officials, visit Jackson Park and receive a theoretical and practical knowledge of all that has occurred or is to occur in building the Exposition. They will be joined in their conferences by the French Consul, who will conduct the French interests until the regular commissioner is appointed. The Russian Commissioner is already appointed and expected to sail with the rest of the party, but could not complete his arrangements. He will come to Chicago in January with the Austro-Hungarian representative.

A PAYING RAILROAD.

THE YEAR'S SURPLUS OF THE B. & O. WILL BE PHENOMENAL.

A Scrip Dividend Sure, and It Will Probably Be Accompanied by a Cash One Also—The Opinion of a Leading Banking House.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The weekly letter of the banking house of Hambleton & Co. says of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company: "It is to be expected that its earnings for the coming year will be almost phenomenal. The surplus for 1890 over all fixed charges was about $1,380,000, and it is probable that the surplus of the present year, ending September 30, will not vary materially from these figures.

"It is generally believed that at the time the syndicate was formed to purchase Baltimore city and the Hopkins University Baltimore and Ohio stock, a policy was agreed upon for the future management of the company and that included in its policy was the issue of stock dividend. It is generally believed that a scrip dividend will shortly be declared in pursuance of the understanding existing when the purchasing syndicate was formed. It is the opinion that the Baltimore and Ohio will declare a scrip dividend, perhaps at the next monthly meeting, the third Wednesday in October.

"The amount is estimated anywhere from 10 to 20 per cent. One might reasonably surmise, but we can scarcely believe, that a scrip dividend will be declared unless accompanied by a cash dividend, or the announcement that a cash dividend will be made at a fixed and early date."

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

He Pinches, Chokes and Beats His Sick Wife to Hasten Her Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept., 18.—[*Special.*]—Joseph Biberich was arrested last night for disturbing the peace. Biberich has been married only six months, and his wife lies on her deathbed, cared for by a nurse and attended by kind-hearted neighbors. Last night Biberich got drunk and came into the room where his wife lay, and kicked up a rumpus. He used vile language and tried to drive the nurse from the bedside by main force. Then the police interfered. Shortly after his arrest Nurse Mrs. Wilson came to the station and asked that Biberich be held over night until she could swear out a warrant against him.

The nurse tells an awful tale of brutality. Biberich, she says, wanted his wife to die, and had done everything in his power to shorten her days. He has openly threatened to poison her and has pinched and beaten her while she has laid powerless in bed, until now her body is black and blue. He has strangled her, and the nurse says that marks of the brute's fingers are still on the dying woman's throat. But this is not all. Wednesday morning he called in an undertaker and had his wife measured for her coffin. Then he purchased a burial lot and made arrangements for the funeral, which will in all probability soon take place. The wife has some property, which the nurse says he wants to get hold of.

CONKLING—Another letter on Roscoe Conkling from the pen of the gifted John Russell Young in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

THE SLAYER OF TWO WIVES

Meets His Fate on the Gallows in a Georgia Town.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 18.—Albert Morea, alias Grant Kitchen, the negro wife murderer, was hanged in the county jail at 10:42 this morning. The hanging was private and was witnessed by less than a dozen people, officers of the jail, physicians and newspaper men. Kitchen kept his nerve to the last. Before entering the death cell he handed to the reporters a full confession of his crimes. He chose the hour for his hanging and walked into the cell with the black cap over his head with firmness and stoicism.

Kitchen murdered both his wives. He cut his first wife's throat from ear to ear, nearly severing the head. His second wife he killed in a similar way, holding her under his knees in a doorstep while he drew the razor across her throat. Both murders were committed through jealousy.

THE QUESTION WITH THE FARMERS.

Not How Long to Hold Grain, but When the Railroads Can Move It.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A Burlington official who has just returned from a Western trip, said to-day: "People have no idea of the amount of grain farmers in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming have raised. It seems incredible, but on our line between Holdridge and Holyoke, in Western Nebraska, a distance of 180 miles, there will, at the lowest estimate, be 6,000 carloads of corn, wheat and oats for shipment to market.

"This is a fair calculation of the crops all over Nebraska, consequently we will be kept very busy transporting the surplus to market. It is not so much a question with the farmers out there how long they shall hold their grain, as when they can get cars to move it."

A KANSAS BANK GONE.

Depositors Will Get Their Money, but Eastern Stockholders Stand the Loss.

TOPEKA, KAN., Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—The United States Savings Bank, of this city, was thrown into the hands of a receiver this morning. The bank had a capital stock of $261,000, mostly owned in New England and New York City. It is claimed that the depositors will be paid, but the Eastern stockholders will be the losers. The bank failed last March, but the Eastern stockholders put more money in it in order to save their stock, and it reopened for business last June.

William C. Knox, Jr., of this city, was President of the concern. The people did not have confidence in the bank, and the petition asking for a receiver declares that it is in no condition to stand the examinations required under the banking law enacted last winter.

The First Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The President called the first Cabinet meeting since his return to-day. All of the members of the Cabinet except Secretaries Blaine and Proctor were in attendance.

BAD FAITH CHARGED

By the British Government in Regard to the Seal Agreement.

AMERICANS CATCHING TOO MANY.

The State Department Claims the Dispute Is a Technical One.

STAND OF THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The complaints by the British Minister to the State Department that the Alaska Commercial Company has exceeded the catch of seals allowed by the modus vivendi that went into operation last June were made two or three weeks ago, and the Treasury Department has prepared an explanation which they think will prevent a serious misunderstanding between England and the United States on the subject of seal fisheries. The complaint of Sir Julian Pauncefote was made when it was learned that the Commercial Company's steamer had recently brought to San Francisco 13,000 seals instead of 7,500 stipulated as the limit of the catch by the modus vivendi.

The explanation of the company is that the larger portion of the 5,500 seals taken in excess of the limit were caught last fall for the purposes of food and that the remainder were taken early in the summer before the modus vivendi went into effect. It became operative on the 15th of June and extends to May, 1892.

FEATURES OF THE AGREEMENT.

Under its terms England agrees not to poach in the open waters and the United States agrees to refrain from taking seals from the rookeries except to the number of 7,500. The vessels of the Commercial Company sailed for the fishing grounds before the agreement was made and assumed the right to take all the seals they could before being ordered by the Treasury Department to cease catching.

Their operations were carried on under the authority of the Treasury agent, Mr. Williams, who undoubtedly agreed with them that they were at liberty to take seals freely until the modus vivendi should take effect. The report of Mr. Williams was sent to the State Department to-day, and will form the basis for the official reply to the complaints of the British Minister. Neither the State or the Treasury Department officials regard the matter as of sufficient importance to be characterized as a violation of the terms of the modus vivendi, though the British Minister will undoubtedly use the complaints as argument for his side of the fisheries controversy with Secretary Blaine.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

The Commercial Company feel that they are entirely justified in their action, and moreover, they are entirely responsible to the Treasury Department alone. Agent Williams did not protest against their course in taking seals while negotiations looking to the adoption of a modus vivendi were in progress. The friends of the Commercial Company are rather pleased that the complaint of Sir Julian Pauncefote has been made, as they feel that it may be used as an excuse for breaking down the modus vivendi, and this is just what they would like to see done.

They have always protested that the American side of the controversy was the correct one, and that President Harrison took the negotiations out of the hands of Secretary Blaine against that statesman's advice, yielded to the demands of England, and, in return for her agreement not to steal fish, promised to keep American sealers out of their own waters. The report of Agent Williams will also deal with the contention of England that the practice of American sealers in taking the animals from rookeries tended to their extermination.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The counter claim of the American fishermen is that the English poachers take seal in the open waters, which is more destructive to their life and increase than any other mode of catching. Agent Williams evidently takes the American view of the case, for he reports that he found on the rocks hundreds of thousands of dead seal pups that were starved because their mothers were killed by the English poachers in the water where they went for food.

The Americans claim that the method of killing which they follow does not lead to extermination of the species, as they are careful to kill only males. Whatever reply may be made by the State Department to the complaint of Sir Julian, it will serve that diplomat as a means of keeping open a controversy which the English Government is not at all anxious to have closed. As Sir Julian and all the attaches of the legation are at Newport and Secretary Blaine is at Bar Harbor, no definite negotiations are apt to be concluded at present.

TO PLACATE BELDEN.

Harrison Urged to Appoint the New Yorker Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—The *Star* this evening prints the following piece of hot weather political information. A rather extraordinary turn has been given to Cabinet gossip. It is stated on excellent authority that Mr. Platt and Senator Hiscock are pressing the President to appoint Representative Belden, of New York, Secretary of War, and they expect that the appointment will be made. Mr. Belden was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Fassett for Governor of New York and also to the appointment of Senator Hendricks as Collector of the Port of New York, but Messrs. Platt and Hiscock managed to get the best of him in both matters. Now it is felt to be necessary to place him in order to prevent any opposition on his part to the plan for securing a Harrison delegation to the National Convention.

Moreover, Mr. Belden is suspected of having a design for the defeat of Mr. Hiscock's ambition to be returned to the Senate. Messrs. Platt and Hiscock believe that by having Mr. Belden put into the Cabinet they will entirely placate his anger and make complete the harmony in the party in New York. They think it important to the party and to the prospects of Mr. Harrison himself that this should be done. The fact that New York already has one Cabinet position is held to present no obstacle.

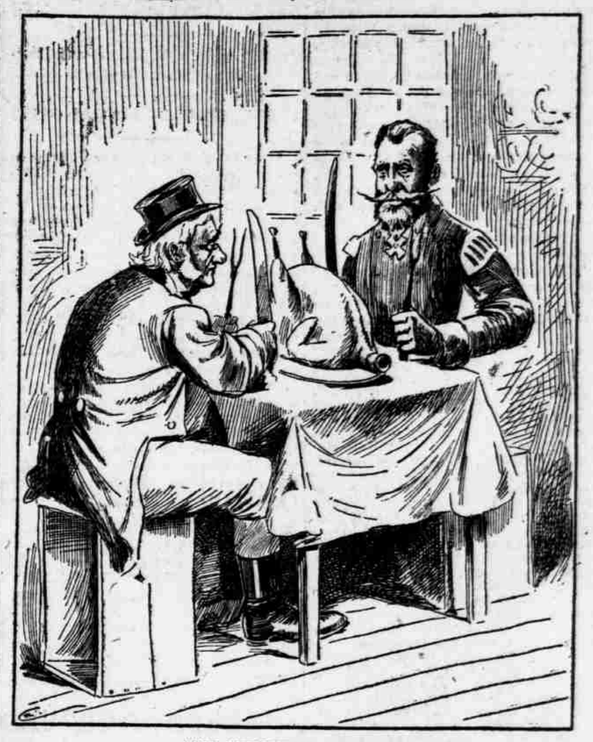
A DEFENSE OF EGAN.

Admiral McCann Says the Chilean Minister Is Not Deserving of Censure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Admiral McCann, who commanded the United States squadron in Chilean waters during the late war, comes to the defense of Minister Egan in the following statement:

In a recently published article it was intimated that our Minister, Patrick Eagan, was willing to stand passively by and see the Balmaceda Government slaughter certain members of the Congressional party who had been imprisoned by Balmaceda.

Mr. Egan, so far from sympathizing with this view, as is asserted, concurrently with the French and Brazilian Ministers addressed a positive letter to Balmaceda opposing such action toward the captives, and telling him plainly that their respective governments would be called on to interfere if there was any attempt at carrying out the Minister's threats. Balmaceda got scared at Mr. Egan's note, and in an interview assured the latter that protection would be extended the revolutionists.



THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Greedy John Bull and the Hungry Russian Czar Each Ready to Carve Off a Nice Slice of Turkey.

KNIGHTS IN POLITICS.

Lively Opposition to the Constitutional Convention Deal.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING TO-DAY.

McKinley Will Formally Reply to Campbell's Address at Once.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROW IN NEW YORK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—There is every reason to believe that the compact entered into between Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, and Quay and the other Republican leaders will not be ratified. Enough independent men have been found among the 33 delegates, who are expected to meet in this city to-morrow morning, to prevent the adoption of the majority report of the Legislative Committee of the order and to dissolve completely the idea that the Knights as a body can be whipped into line at the order of a few leaders, even if those leaders have been nominated as delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

To-morrow's convention was called for the ostensible purpose of considering the majority report of the legislative committee, which has been issued in pamphlet form as a campaign document, and incidentally to formulate plans for missionary work.

CONFERRING WITH WATRES.

Powderly is expected to be present. James A. Wright, M. H. Butler and several other leaders were in the city to-night, and Butler was in conference for an hour with State Chairman Watres at the Republican headquarters. The report has already created considerable opposition in the organization, and vigorous protest has been made against the proposition to make the Knights of Labor an adjunct to the Constitutional Convention, or, in fact, to pledging the order to support any political movement.

This opposition is expected to take definite shape, and the convention will no doubt be an exceedingly lively affair. Any attempt to expel or even censure P. M. Caffrey, who signed the minority report of the Legislature Committee, will meet with vigorous opposition.

FOR AN OPEN SESSION.

Caffrey has many friends among the delegates, and they will insist upon his receiving fair treatment at the hands of his political adversaries. 'Squire H. D. McGarvey, of Beaver Meadow, who is friendly to Caffrey, will make a strong fight for an open session of the convention, but it is not thought likely that he will succeed in gaining his point.

W. H. Weihe, of Pittsburg, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, was in the city to-night, but would not say anything about the attitude of the Knights of Labor in the coming campaign.

STATE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Scranton Getting Ready to Receive the Delegates.

SCRANTON, Sept. 18.—[*Special.*] — The Central Republican Club members are making arrangements on a grand scale for the reception of the delegates to the State League Convention, which meets in this city on Wednesday next. This evening the General Committee held a meeting and the Escort Committee met at the same time. Final arrangements were completed and everything is in readiness for the convention. The headquarters for the candidates will be at the Wyoming House, and the delegates, 1,200 in number, will be distributed among the different hotels, and arrangements are being made with private families to board the delegates whom the hotels cannot accommodate.

The city will be overwhelmed by the Republican invasion. At Monday noon most of the delegates are expected to arrive, and in the evening the escort and battalion of sixty will parade the streets.

RIVAL CHAIRMEN MEET.

Watres and Kerr Talk Over Certain Routine Matters Touching the Campaign.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 18.—[*Special.*]—The rival State Chairmen met this morning at the Penn Square rooms. Chairman Watres felt that he wanted to talk over certain routine matters with Chairman Kerr at as early a date as possible, and Chairman Kerr was not at all averse to a discussion of subjects in which both committees must have an agreement for mutual gain, and in which the advantage is equal in profit to either side.

Their conference was, however, a merely preliminary practice, touching the style of printing the State tickets and other matters on which a practical decision will be arrived at later. The little transaction was characterized by a friendliness highly satisfactory to both.

Three Delegates for Robinson.

NEW WILMINGTON, Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—A quiet meeting was held here this evening by a few [illegible] They organized a Republican c[illegible] three delegates to the Scranton [illegible] instructed for Robinson.

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JONES DECLARES

HE WILL DO HIS MIGHTIEST TO DEFEAT CANDIDATE FLOWER.

Councils Being Held With Many Political Emissaries—Republicans Joyful Over the Democratic Dissensions—They Think This the Year for Capturing New York.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—The dissensions in the Democratic party are having an effect upon the Republicans, encouraging them to effort, and a correspondingly discouraging influence upon Democrats. The Republicans carried this State in 1880 and again in 1888, against the best efforts of the Democrats, and when at the last Presidental election they had more money than they could use. Republicans say now they can carry the State whenever their party is united and can be made to believe it worth while to do so. The dissension of the Democrats now, they claim, furnish them the opportunity.

The attitude of Lieutenant Governor Jones unquestionably gives them the most comfort. They feel that their voters are taking on new confidence. This city has been visited by several participants in former political movements in this State in the past and by several politicians from New York to-day and the past week. It is certain Mr. Jones will take the most effective efforts to defeat Mr. Flower, whether it be by his own candidacy or other means.

At no time in recent years has political excitement or anxiety been so great. Everybody seems to be expecting something startling to happen every moment. Mr. Jones spends all of his time in his private office with his secretaries, giving audience only to those callers who have a political mission. He is chary of talking to reporters, but his purposes are not long hid, as they filter quickly through his friends to outsiders.

However, it can be said that Mr. Jones does not care to conceal anything. He has enlisted for the war and to defeat Mr. Flower he will not hesitate at any honorable means. Mr. Jones left hurriedly for Albany to-night.

M'KINLEY AT GREENVILLE.

He Will Make a Formal Answer to Campbell's Speech To-Night at Cincinnati.

GREENVILLE, O., Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—Major McKinley addressed a crowd of about 3,000 people at Morning Star Park this afternoon, on the issues of the campaign. It was an enthusiastic meeting. Delegations were here from different towns, and all those in attendance numbered about 3,000. Greenville did herself proud and extended to the Republican leader a most flattering reception. Excursions came in from all sections. The Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw road brought them from even Indiana, and the rural population was well represented.

Major McKinley came over from Piqua, arriving at 12:30, and was met at the depot by prominent Republicans of the county, a large number of citizens on foot, a mounted escort and a couple of bands. He was accompanied by General Harris, and was cheered all along the route, to the hotel. A reception was held in the parlors of the hotel, for half an hour, during which hundreds called to extend greeting, and at 2 o'clock he went to the Morning Star Park, where he addressed the vast multitude. Major McKinley will make a formal answer to the speech of Governor Campbell at Cincinnati to-morrow night.

IN A REPUBLICAN STRONGHOLD.

Congressman Springer Speaks to an Enthusiastic Iowa Audience.

SPENCER, IA., Sept. 18.—The largest Democratic demonstration in the history of Northwestern Iowa was presented in the meeting here this afternoon that was addressed by Congressman William Springer, of Illinois. The counties of this region, 13 in number, composing the Eleventh Congressional district, have, with two or three exceptions, heretofore given heavy Republican majorities, constituting the Republican stronghold of Iowa. Spencer is in the heart of this region, and until the visit of Mr. Springer no Democratic orator of national prominence had addressed the people of this stronghold.

The heat was intense, but despite the discomfort Mr. Springer held the attention of the audience for a hour and a half while he discussed the issues of national politics.

Mills Arrives in Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Sept. 18.—[*Special.*]—Roger Q. Mills arrived in the city to-night, and is the guest of Congressman Harter. He will speak here to-morrow afternoon, and a large crowd is expected.

Congressman Bullock Dangerously Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 18.—Congressman Robert Bullock, of the Second Florida district, is dangerously ill at White Sulphur Springs, whither he had gone for medical treatment, and the members of his family have been summoned to his bedside.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

And Serving a Life Sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary When

THE SUPPOSED VICTIM TURNS UP.

Charred Remains in a Tramp's Campfire Taken for a Boy's Body.

A SENSATION IN A BUCKEYE TOWN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. MARY'S, O., Sept. 18.—One of the greatest sensations ever created in this section of the State came to light this afternoon. A few years ago Albert Vanriper, a lad aged 16, and living with his parents near Kenton, O., suddenly disappeared and, as was afterwards learned, had started out to take in the country with a tramp named Tougass. The two had been traveling together but a short time and frequent quarrels occurred between them.

About a year ago they camped near Celina, Mercer county, and about ten miles west of this city. Hunting parties who encountered them a few days after they pitched their tent found Tougass abusing the boy in a shameful manner. The same day the boy very mysteriously disappeared, add all efforts to obtain a clew as to his whereabouts were futile. Tougass also deserted his camp immediately afterward. A week passed and still no trace of the boy could be found.

THOUGHT THEY FOUND HIS BODY.

Ten days after his disappearance one of the farmers of that vicinity, while working around the spot where they had camped, was horrified in finding what was supposed to be the charred remains of the lad in a pile of ashes, from which they had been preparing their meals. He at once gave an alarm, and, after the remains had been gathered together, the general impression prevails that the tramp in a fit of anger had murdered the boy and threw him into the fire.

The excitement was intense and searching parties were organized and a vigorous hunt instituted for the inhuman wretch, but without avail.

After the excitement cooled down somewhat Tougass was captured by officers from Mercer county just as he was getting ready to cross the State line into Indiana and brought to Celina for trial. The feeling of the people in the meantime had become so intense that mob violence was feared, and to prevent an outbreak the jail was guarded by special officers.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The trial was a tedious one, Tougass pleading not guilty, but the jury would not have it that way, and rendered a verdict of guilty, for which he is now serving a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary. This afternoon word was received at Celina from the lad's parents at Kenton, who had mourned their son as dead, that he has turned up safe and sound.

Of course the story was discredited, but later reports confirm the statement. THE DISPATCH correspondent just returned from Celina and in an interview Marshal Woods, who arrested the tramp, stated that he was certain the remains found were none other than those of the boy and would not believe that the boy had been found.

The lad's story is that on the day he was supposed to have been cremated he succeeded in escaping from the tramp Tougess, who had treated him brutally, and being afraid of the fiend he made good his escape, having slept out in the woods all night. Next morning he started West and has spent most of his time among the cowboys, with whom he had lots of fun, as he termed it. Becoming tired of leading such a life he resolved to return home, and his sudden appearance created a furore of excitement, his mother becoming so overcome with nervousness that it is feared she will not survive the shock.

TWO MOBS MAY FIGHT.

Whites Determined on a Lynching and Blacks Bound to Prevent It.

CARROLLTON, MO., Sept. 18.—While May Betzenberger, 15 years old, was returning home from school yesterday, she was accosted by Joseph Oliver, a