# SHERMAN ON SILVER.

Protection and Sound Currency Must Stand or Fall Together in Ohio.

### DEMOCRATS CAN'T ESCAPE.

The Free Coinage Plank of Their Platform Forced the Issne.

#### THE PEOPLE WANT PAPER MONEY.

It Is All Right to Buy Bullion at Market Fates and Issue on It.

#### AN ERA OF GREAT PROSPERITY AHEAD

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELY MANSPIELD, O., Sept. 19 .- Senator John Sherman is in love with his beautiful home on Park avenue west in this thriving little city, though he has for his near neighbors those voca crous advocates of free trade, Congressmen-elect Michael D. Harter and General Brinkerhoff. But they do not disturb his summer's rest, and when your orrespondent found him to-day in his cosy library he was the picture of content. He is resign until next week, when he enters the financial campaign in earnest at the State fair at Columbus, and thence on,

Producing a rare old liquor that visitors at the Sherman mansion have learned to know and a brand of eights against which there could never be a breath of scandal, the Sennior launched gracefully into the Ohio situation, reiterating his remarks which I sent you some time ago on the national importance of the campaign.

'Situated on the border line between what I may call the East and the great West," said the Senator, "it is perhaps the natural year. 'The Ohio idea' set the pace for the ard of the world.' entire greenback craze throughout the United States, and the stroke it received in this State in the campaign of 1875 stunted all over the country. Had it succeeded ere there is no saying where the cruze myself opened that campaign together, which was the beginning of our close acquaintance. \* The Democrats were very ampant upon the greenback subject in those days, and we had a most stirring campaign. That is just what we are going

have this year, with the element of the turiff and State issues added." "Is it possible for your opponents to shirk the financial question? I see that the Democratic papers say: "We are not trying the money question this year and do not in-

tend to be forced to try it."

The Senator smiled and said: "They can not help but try it. The issue was made by lives when they put free coinage in their platform to catch the Farmers' Alli-ance or People's party. They have not obtained very happy results so far, and I have no doubt they would be glad to get rid of it, for their experience in the past upon the fiscal questions in this State has not been very satisfactory.

### TARIFF AND SILVER GO TOGETHER.

now, if they should win the State fight the could not hesitate to proclaim it as a great mancial victory. It would also have that effect upon the country and make free silver a party question in the next campaign, the Democracy having the prestige of having carried Ohio upon that issue, even if they the campaign. That is why our attle this year is such an important one, and it will have to be fought out upon he economic questions which the De ney has accepted and the financial one which they have forced, and which is as imis the plan of campaign now well de-

"It is so far as the Republican party is concerned. We could not dwarf the tariff question if we would. Protection and a me of our Republican semi-free trade newspapers in the East are after us about iff policy; but if they will stop a mohat in a campaign of this character the one issue cannot be dropped for the other to est in Ohio affects all sections alike, and ve must win or lose upon what has been niready laid down as he financial centers of the East should look with much care upon this situation and if the decree goes forth this fall that the people are in favor of an adulterated cur-

#### MARKET FOR GOLD AND SILVER. "Could the Government maintain the sil-

Certainly not. The only way that silver can be kept on a par with gold is to treat it regulated by the markets of the world. so under any law or custom, because no single nation can regu-late the price of any other coin than the our which has a stable value at all times and nder all conditions. This Government, if became the purchaser of all the silver milion in this country, could not maintain that coin on a par with gold or prevent a silver follar from depreciating in value. Examples are thenty which illustrate this fact wond the question of doubt. There is a difference between the market value of silver and gold, and they are separate from each other. Gold being held as the standard, silver must necessarily rise or fall according to the demands of the great marts or what is mined or manufactured. It cannot regulate the value of silver bullion in Exercise any more than it can regulate the price of any commodity we produce in those Hence it is that an attempt by this Government, powerful as it is, to fix an architectry value for silver upon a legal tender basis, without considering standard, would be ineffective and bring an ern of suspicion and distrust that would be full of peril to our business interests."

THE PEOPLE PREFER PAPER MONEY. What would likely be the coinage of

silver per annum under such an act as is now proposed?" That is very difficult to say. Silver would and could be bought in any or all of would be piled away in the Government taults no man can tell. Our people are not fond of coin as money, and it would be difficult to even get them to use gold to any and extent as they do in the old countries Our people are used to and are fond of a pav. Although we have over 300,-sliver dollars coined not more han in 900,000 in round numbers have been or can be kept in circulation. When I was Secretary of the Treasury I tried by every so wilde device to get the silver coin in the de, and it cost the Govsieni of money to make the We sent it out to postmasters adopted other means of getting it in circulation; but, try our best, we could get the people to handle but a small percentage , and they would have been and would ad to handle even less than they do now. ary Department as the basis upon which to issue paper money, but to undertake to crowd upon the country more silver dollars, the bullion for which the Governmost must purchase at a premium over the normet value designated by the demands of trade in the great centers of civilization, would be disastrous in its consequences and disarrange our whole financial system." EFFECT UPON LABORING MEN.

"How would this affect the wage earner ore than the capitalist?"
"That question is easily answered, and the explanation is so plain that it can readily be understood by the humblest as well as the shrewdest. Business men, financiers and speculators constantly make a study of the financial conditions which surround us. the financial conditions which surround us. It would be very easy for them to increase the price of every commodity of life just in the ratio, and perhaps in a greater one, that the purchasing power of the silver dollar become less in the markets of the world. The farmer who gets a few more cents a bushel for his wheat with a debased cur-rency will not quickly realize that the in-creased price for the fruits of his toll is more than eaten up by the decrease in the purchasing power of a silver dollar. The wage earner will be still a greater sufferer, because he is the last element of our active life the compensation of whom responds to an increase in the cost of living. In fact, he is the last one considered when an inflated currency marks up the price of goods in the store or products in the market. If there is any human being who has a deep interest in preserving the standard of our values it is the farmer and the laboring man

to whom this appeal for more money has a very seductive sound." "What is likely to be done with our large surplus of silver WOULD ISSUE PAPER ON BULLION. "As I said before, I think that our people

are in favor of an increase in the volume of our paper currency, but not in the free coinage of the silver dollar. This increase can be very readily accomplished by the deposit of gold or silver bullion in the Treasury of the United States, and the issuance of treasury notes direct from that department upon the market value of the bullion. In fact I think paper to be the coming currency of the land, and I believe it to be the best for practical purposes when based upon a gold standard. Government bonds held the national banks as a guarantee for the redemption of their circulation will soon be all withdrawn and treasury notes will take their place. In other words, the Govern ment will issue the currency and the banks and bankers distribute it to the people on some such plan as is pursued by the Bank of England. Not upon the basis of a fluctuating currency, but upon the deposit of gold or silver bullion at its market value instead of a fictitious value, as proposed by the free coinage act. Let that measure pass and we would soon have saddled upon us the silver from Latin American countries at \$1 29 an ounce, instead of a little less than

#### THE EXPORT OF GOLD COIN.

"We have exported since January 1 about \$75,900,000 in gold. Under such heavy ex-ports do you think the silver dollar would here there is no saying where the cruze have depreciated to its bullion value if free might have gone. Ex-President Hayes and unlimited coinage of silver had been in operation?

"I do not see how it could have been otherwise. The immediate effect of the passage of that law would have been to largely increase the exportation of gold. While I have no doubt that the hoarding of gold has been going on for some time, if free coinage should pass I think any business man will agree with me that gold would leave our shores more and more until alarm and uneasiness would bring about most serious results. It would also have the effect of increasing the importation of silver, and we would get from every civil-ized country where silver is the dominating currency, millions of dollars of that coin or bullion. That is a perfectly self-ewident fact that has been proven in the past. We exported silver up to something like a year ago, but by the act of the last session the law was so changed that we imported more than we exported, and to add to that free coinage would be to turn the tide to our

"Why does Europe always draw gold

WHY EUROPE TAKES GOLD.

"For the simple reason that gold has a commerce. It regulates the price of every-thing, and it is quite natural that those countries where the bulk of the business of only recognized standard of value, instead of a metal which must be subsidiary to the she is forced to undertake the enterprise at of a metal which must be subsidiary to the stable coin, that is, if it has any fixed value utside of its own locality.

silver to gold in common with England. France, Germany, or Italy, would not the langer from and the demand for free coinage

"Most assuredly. Gold and silver will no doubt remain the money metals of our country, and there is no difficulty in maintain ing them in perfect union so long as the two metals are kept congenial with the market value of the world. It is not difficult to change the ratio when it is discovered that one metal is going down. The relative measure of gold and silver varies in many countries, and we have plenty of precedent for using the simple, plain remedy when an emergency arises, and the two coins part company in their market

"What do you think of the Treasury sur

#### THE MONEY SENATOR FOSTER HAS "I think that Secretary Foster has plent

of means to retire the maturing bonds and take care of the business interests of the country without difficulty. I see no reason to fear a stringency in business circles, for, as our bountiful crops begin to move, money will begin to circulate and everything will assume a most prosperous hue. With the retirement of the bonds the necessity of a sinking fund ceases, for the Government has already over paid that fund \$300,000,000. So far as the surplus affects immediate conditions I can see no reasons whatever, for finding any concern in relation to it. So long as it is ample for current purposes we may be assured that it will be strengthened considerably within the next two months as exports increase and internal

revenue taxes come flowing into the treas-Why is it so difficult for the United States to get foreign nations to pay their debts to us in gold?"
"There is no difficulty when the balance

of trade is in our favor, and no fear exists that we will resort to the silver standard alone. When the balance is against us we cannot prevent gold being sent abroad, and when it is in our favor it will as readily come to us. Any fear of the adoption of the single standard of silver will cause our securities to be returned to us for sale instead of gold, and this fear is a more im-

#### portant factor than the balance of trade. SATURDAY'S SAD FEATURES.

Five Serious Accidents Reported in the Two

Cities Yesterday. There were but five accidents yesterday, but all of them were of a serious nature. The iron mills furnished three of them and

a mad bull dog one. Here is the list: Onsyone-George Orsford, while climbing over the embankment thrown up at Woods Run by the Onio Connecting Company, yes terday, lost his balance and fell. He was cut everal times on the head and had a shoulder dislocated. Dr. Langfitt attended him. WATKINS-George Watkins, an employe at the Braddock Wire Mill, had his right hand

crushed yesterday by an ingot.

Jovesky-Mitchel Jovesky, an employe at
Carbestes Twenty-uinth street mill, had his
skull crushed yesterday by a crane striking
him. He was removed to the West Penn
Hospital.

Hospital.

Volnski—John Vollski, an employe at the Black Diamond steel works, had both hands crushed in a cogwheel yesterday afternoon. An amputation of both hands will probably be necessary. Vollski lives on smallman street near Thirtieth street.

FERGUSON—John Ferguson, a laborer at Williams' brickyard, in Frankstown, while at his work yesterday afternoon, was athicked by a strong bull dog. Ferguson, in trying to escape, fell over an embankment in his rear. His leg was broken and his head badly cut by the fall. He was sent to his home, near Hazlewood.

Eva Mann in Buriesque, NEW YORK, Sept. 19.-['Special.]-Eva Mann's city debut as a member of a bur-

### A FLANK MOVEMENT

Russia Apparently Trying to Push England From the Driebund.

# EMPEROR WILLIAM IN BATTLE

The Young Ruler Tries His Favorite Troops in a Sham Fight.

EFFICIENCY OF THE VARIOUS ARMIES

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PRESS. BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- The army maneuvers which have been in progress for some days were concluded to-day with an attack by the Fourth and Eleventh army corps, commanded by Emperor William in person, upon the enemy under General Wittich. The Emperor left Mulhausen yesterday morning and proceeded to Volkmoda, where he assumed command of the Eleventh army corps. The Fourth corps, quitting their bivouses at 4 A. M., joined the Eleventh, and the united force advanced toward Schlotheim. The operations ended with the repulse of General Wittich's command, and

its retreat upon Longensalza. Later the Emperor started for Wilhemshohe. Military experts are reviewing the recent ries of army manenvres by Austrian, Bavarian and Prussian troops and all concur in the opinion that grave defects were ex-hibited by the Austrian troops owing to the absence of generals capable of directing the movements without blundering.

Emperor William is reported as having old Emperor Francis Joseph that his men and officers were fit to meet any enemy that might be brought against them, but that his ierals were wanting in self reliance a stated with a consciousness of their ability to handle their men.

THE EMPEROR GIVES ADVICE The Bayarian and Prussian mancuvers disclosed less serious defects. The generals in these armies displayed great efficiency and a readiness to take the in-itiative, but the colonels commanding the various regiments acted too much like ma-chines in adhering strictly to the letter of

their orders.

Last evening the Emperor grouped the officers of his army in a field near Sclotheim and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he advised that a less rigid course of which he advised that a less rigid system be followed in marching and that freer methods be adopted in drilling, in order to add elasticity to the movements of the troops. At the same time, and in spite

of his criticisms, His Majesty complimented the troops upon their general efficiency. High military authorities are agreed that both the Austrian and German armies are now fully ready to meet the enemy. Emperor Francis Joseph to-night issued an order touching the maneuvres of the Austrian troops in which he commended the discipline and efficiency shown by them, and said that he was certain that the army would fulfil its duties alike in peace and

GENERAL CHANGE IN TACTICS. Finding the English Government is easily disposed to make the position of the disposed to make the position of the Dardauelles matter a weapon of offense, Russia has suddenly changed her diplomatic tactics. M. Nellidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, has informally advised Sir William White, the English Ambassador to Turkey, that the alleged occupation of Sigri, on the Island on Mitylene, by a British force does not in any way concern Russia and Count Von

Berlin, has explained to Chancellor Von Caprivi that Russia disclaims any special privilege in the passage of the Dardanelles.

A remarkable inspired article which appeared in the St. Petersburg Novosti yester-day, and which was telegraphed here through a semi-official agency, offers the hand of friendship to Great Britain.

TRYING A PLANK MOVEMENT. "The Empire of Russia," says the Novosti, extensive for some future date, it could only be as an act hostility shown by Great "If we had a fixed international ratio of lever to gold in common with England, On the other hand, should Great Britain renounce her anti-Russian policy she would have nothing to fear from Russia as regards

The Norosti concludes by urging the Salisbury Government to enter into a definite agreement with Russia at the present moment, when it could be done under more favorable circumstances perhaps than it could at any available later juncture. The article has given rise to the suspicion here that the Czar's Government is apt to at-tempt to effect a compromise with England with a view to detaching her from the Drei-

The Czar will go to Warsaw in October and thence to his chateau at Skierniwice, the scene of the famous meeting of the three Emperors in 1884.

### HE FASTED FIFTY DAYS.

THE LONDON ABSTAINER FROM FOOD

Great Things Claimed for His Mysteriou Herbal Powder-Armies Can Subsist or It For Days-The Starving Man Loses Twenty-Eight Pounds, [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR, 1

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- Alexander Jacques who undertook to fast for 50 days at the Royal Aquarium, completed his task today, although during the past week his condition has caused much uneasiness to Drs. Robin and Whitemarsh, who have watched him throughout. The bulletin issued at noon to-day stated that during the past 24 hours Jacques had lost two pounds, leaving his weight at 114 pounds 4 ounces, his total

As the time approached for the com-pletion of the fast the reception room in which Jacques remained during the whole of the time became crowded with specta-Jacques, who had been smoking cigarettes during the latter part of the after-noon, appeared to be rather excited. The cheering of the audience at 4 o'clock anounced that the fast was over. Mr. Davis, who had been the fasting man's lecturer throughout the whole of the time, said that Jacques had accomplished the most stu-pendous fast ever known, and it had proved the great value of his herbal powder, the

secret of which he alone possessed.

His contention was that for armies campaigning through a hostile country of of men who had suffered shipwreck or met with an accident where food was not procurable, the powder would probably be the means of sustaining life till help came. Jacques had been watched night and day by doctors and by members of the press, and he hoped that he had now proved to the public without doubt that he was in sion of a secret which must prove encheial in all cases of emergency. Jacques then arose and carried Kennedy. the mesmerist, twice across the room, and immediately afterward partook of his first meal, which consisted of chicken broth, fish

African Settlements in Danger.

BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch to the Tage blatt from Bagamovo, Zanzibar, says that the Wadigo tribe, in the Northern Territory, have been repelled and the settlements of Lewa and Magila are in danger. The dispatch says that the Arabs are restless and the general situation is bad. The Catholic ons in the interior are also in danger. Prompt measures will be required to aver-

LONDON, Sept. 19. The Times to-day publishes a dispatch from its Melbourne lesque company is to be made at Miner's correspondent saying that Sir George Grey, Bowery Theater a week from Monday. ex-Premier of New Zealand, has made a proposition which will be submitted to the House of Representatives that a new Upper Chamber be formed in the government of New Zealand; that this new legislative body be composed entirely of women, and that it replace the present Upper Chamber.

Thirty Men Killed. BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.-An explosion this morning at the Farchiesla-Manche colliery, near Charleroi, province of Hainault, resulted in the death of 29 men. Eighteen bodies have already been recovered. Short-ly before noon to-day gas exploded in the St. Michel Brewery. A wealthy merchant passing at the time was killed by a mass of brick falling on him.

Minister Phelps Entertains. BERLIN, Sept. 19. - United States Miniser Phelps to-night gave a dinner in honor of the German Minister to Mexico and his wife, nee Miss Caldwell, who was married while her husband was Secretary of the German Legation at Washington. Baron Von Rottenburg, the Secretary of State, and other officials were present.

### THE CAHENSLY CASE.

THE INTERESTING SUBJECT AT THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

It Is to Be Held at Buffalo This Week-Position of the German Priests-Some Claim the Idea Is Un-American and

Others That It Is Disrupting. BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.-The fifth annual congress of the German speaking Catholies, of "Katholiken tage," meets in this city on Monday and will hold daily sessions until the evening of the 24th. Last year the congress was held in Pittsburg. Special interest attaches to the Buffalo congress because of the recent development of the Cahensly case. A prominent priest made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter. He said:

"There are in the congress two different sections. One is made up of priests and laymen. Its sessions are public. The object is the discussion of religious and politico-religious topics. ligious and politico-religious topics. The other section is the "priester-verein," or the German-American Clerical Union, the sessions of which are held with closed loors, the clergymen only being admitted. This is the real congress. As a matter of fact the "priester-verein" was organized in the spring of 1887 in Chicago, general congress called by the general congress called by the "priester-verein" was held in the fall of the same year. The first call of the verein was signed by a Garman price. signed by a German priest of St. Louis, the same who in 1886 had sent petitions to Rome asking for special recognition of the German priests in America and who have been since the active leaders in every movement calculated to promote the special or-ganization of the German Catholics.

"Many German Catholies look upon this movement as ill-advised—as tending to misunderstandings and divisions. The English speaking Catholics declare that it is un-American. It may be, in view of the re-cent declaration of the Pope that the ap-proaching congress may make a public declaration to disarm this criticism."

In confirmation of this last statement of the priest it may be mentioned that the nager of the Associated Press has received a letter from Mr. Cahensly, saying that his object has been misunderstood and that he would take occasion to more clearly explain it. The Committee on Resolutions will meet at 2:30 P. M. Monday. In the evening there will be a grand torchlight procession. Tuesday morning the Ponti-ficial mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's way concern Russia, and Count Von ouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Cathedral. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Vardetti, of St.

### REV. SIMON HARD PRESSED.

The Conference of M. E. Ministers Clearly Against the Ex-Evangelist.

PARKERSBURG, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-At the conference of the Methodist Episcopal | the district in which Campbell was elected Church to-day the question "who remains on trial?" was asked by the presiding officer. and the name of Rev. Mr. Simons was called. But a short time ago Rev. Mr. Simons was a prominent evangelist of this section, holding nightly meetings, which were attended by thousands, of whom hundreds were conerted. Since then, he has, according to the allegations, been engaged in fraudulent business transactions and immoralities of a baser sort. Rev. S. F. Mallory, a member of the of Rev. Simon be referred back, on the grounds of immorality. Rev. Z. Meek, a friend of the Rev. Simon, objected to the motion, and a lively scene followed. An attempt was made to read a report of the Rev.

Simons' Sunday school work, which is said to have been wonderfully successful. The conference, however, was plainly against Rev. Simon, and sat down upon the reading of the report. A motion was then made that Rev. Simon's character be passed, which was lost in a chorus of nays. Another motion that he be discontinued was Then followed another scene, Friends of the deposed minister rose in his defense and were cried down by the opposition, and during the heat of debate some very strong allegations and charges were made and as promptly met with denial from half a dozen adherents of the minister on trial. His friends fought hard for a full but when order was finally stored the Conference, by a vote of 41 aves to 11 nays, refused to pass his character and

#### referred his case back to the quarterly conference for full investigation. THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE.

Delegates Chosen for the General Meeting to be Held in Pittsburg.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The members of the African Methodist Episcopal conference here were to-day invited to visit the several churches, and some of the delegates filled the pulpits. The conference will hold another meeting to-morrow, after which they will adjourn. Most of the conhave asked that their present gregations ustors be returned.

The following were elected delegates to the general conference which meets in Pitts burg, May, 1892: Rev. G. W. Clinton, Pitts burg; Rev. J. H. Trumble, Rev. J. H. Mc-Mullen, Washington, Pa.; Presiding Elder Rev. John Holliday, Pittsburg; Presiding Elder Rev. W. H. Snowden, Franklin, Pa.; Rev. N. J. Watson, Sewickley; Rev. G. W. Lewis, Uniontown; Rev. R. E. Wilson, Johnstown; Rev. P. R. Anderson, Alle-gheny, and Rev. P. L. Cuyler, Bedford, the five last named being alternates

### UNPRECEDENTED HOT WEATHER.

Great Loss by Forest Fires Reported Fro

All Over the West. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 19,-From all over the State come reports of unusual heat for this season of the year, in some instances the mercury exceeding 100°. Near the north State line many prairies fires are re-ported, but details as to losses are not known. A prairie fire ravaged the country between White Lake and Plankinton yes-terday, causing destruction of from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

A report from Jamestown, S. D., say that prairie fires are heard from hourly Near St. Paul there is fear that wheat wil be burned in the stack. In Iowa the average heat was 90 above normal. In Wisconsin the weather was warmer than for 30 West.

### THE FIRE RECORD.

As alarm from box 12 in Allegheny at 9:30 last night was caused by a slight blaze at the Superior Blast Furnace. No. 8 ENGINE COMPANY answered a still

alarm vesterday for a slight fire in the house of William Sherdion on Broad street. THE sla:m.from station 37, at 3:30 yester day afternoon, was caused by a fire in a shed on the corner of Third avenue and Try streets. There was but little damage done

The President Finally Makes Up His Mind to Bounce Lyman.

GEN, GROSVENOR'S BROTHER DAN

Runs Af ul of the Commission in Levying Campaign Tribute.

HE ROASTS THE OHIO CLERICAL FORCE

[FROM A STAPP CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- After months of hesitation the President has finally deeided to remove Charles Lyman, the President of the Civil Service Commission, and the announcement that he has "resigned" will be made as soon as his successor has been selected. It is reported here that ex-Representative McComas is to try his skill at interpreting and enforcing the civil service Chinese rules, but this rumor is unounded. If Mr. McComas is to be believed, he stated a day or two ago, after calling on the President in the interest of ex-Representative Clements, of Georgia, for Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, that he wanted no office for himself and would not accept one.

They all say that, however, and perhaps Mr. McComas, like the other, spoke only in a Pickwickian sense in denying that he had office-holding aspirations. Should he be chosen as Mr. Lyman's successor, he would indoubtedly make a good Commissioner. He possesses none of the Pecksniffian qualties of the man about to be removed, but is like Commissioner Roosevelt, a fair, open-handed fighter. Indeed, Roosevelt and Mccomas are much alike in many ways. They are manly, aggressive and intelligent.

BROTHER-IN-LAW CAMPBELL, Lyman was appointed as a supposed Re-publican, and perhaps the tact that he has since claimed to be without politics is in a measure, at least, responsible for his dis-charge, although the President has probably not forgotten that Lyman convicted a Civil Service Commission clerk named Campbell—his own brother-in-law—of purloining and selling examination papers and then promoting him. McComas prides himself on being a radical Southern Re-publican. It it understood that the President offered the Commissionership to Representative Owen, of Indiana, now Commi sioner of Immigration, and that he declined

There is a good prospect of trouble over the collection of money for the Ohio cam-paign, although Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt is said to be almost willing to wink at infractions of the law, in the interest of the success of McKinley this fall, though Roosevelt is the one member of the on who seems at all times to be disposed to make trouble.

GROSVENOR'S BROTHER DAN.

The truth in regard to the meeting of the Ohio Republican Association has not yet been told, but enough has leaked out to Roosevelt to put him on the watch and on his mettle. It seems that Dan Grosvenor, a brother of General and ex-Congressman Grosvenor, made a speech, in which he berated the Ohio clerks unmercifully for their parsimony, and threatened that if they did not come down with the campaign dust he would see that the stingy ones were proper-ly criticised. He quoted the fact that last year when the Republicans suffered such a Waterloo the 500 Government clerks and officials in Washington sent to Ohio only the pitiable sum of \$1,100 for the campaign.

Another suggestive fact was quoted by him, that when Campbell got his promience was when he was elected to Congres by a small majority in a Republican dis-trict—a majority of only two in fact—and that at the time this happened only three of the fourteen Republicans in office here from

went home to vote. DAN IS QUITE SLICK.

Dan Grosvener, who is chief of a division in the office of the First Comptroller, is quite as vigorous in his utterances as his brother, the General. Only a year ago Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt had him before the higher authorities for violation of the civil service law, but Dan is a good lawyer himself and managed to show that he kept within the law in urging contributions. Now, with Secretary Foster at he was last year, and, therefore, his talks to publican Association have been less guarded than last year.

He contributed \$25 himself and declared that every member of the association should give a like proportion of his salary. This would swell the campaign fund to the extent of about \$10,000, and with the expenses of going home to vote would be about all that could be expected of the Ohioans in Washington, even by those who care least for the

### HE MAY BE ARRESTED

The pressure is so strong and the reference to some of the recalcitrant members so direct that Grosvenor, and perhaps other can hardly avoid being involved with the Civil Service Commission. The suspect are willing to run the risk, however, and a breeze in regard to their possible arrest is looked on by them as one of the surest means of exciting enthusiasm among the Repub licans at home.

In this connection it may be stated that some anxiety is felt among Ohio Repub licans in regard to the reappearance or scene of General Grosvenor, who lost his osition on the Imm'gration Commiss certain remarks about immigrants and was transformed very promptly from an immi-grant investigator to visit foreign lands into World's Fair Commissioner. If the General does not keep out of the campaign it is breatened that much capital against the Republicans will be made out of his specially anti-German remarks, and so the strings are being pulled all around to keep the fiery ex-Congressman away until the campaign is over.

### BONDING THE ITATA

o That the Vessel Can Be Released Until

the Case Is Called. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-The appointment of appraisers at San Diego, Cal., to appraise the Chilean steamer Itata was made so as to allow the owners or other persons interested in her to furnish bond for her appearance when the case against her may be called for trial. The assent to this course was given by Attorney General Miller. The vessel being bonded, her bondsmen will be responsible in the amount given if the vessel should fail to turn up when the trial begins, and the vessel in the meanwhile can be used for some purpose instead of being compelled to stay at her wharf

This is the rule followed by the courts in admiralty cases, except when a vessel is seized for a violation of the neutrality laws, when, if released, she could resume the very work she was seized for attempting to do. All these conditions having been passed in the case of the Itata, owing to the victory of the insurgent party in Chile, there would not be any objections to a re-lease of the vessel on bond. The bonding of the vessel as contemplated has no other significance than that above indicated

### THE 4 1-2 PER CENT BONDS

A Total of \$24,855,400 Has Thus Far Been Continued at Two Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-The 41/2 per cent bonds received at the Trersury Department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent amounts to \$32,500, making the total thus far continued \$24,855,400. The 41/2 per cent bonds received at the Treasury to-day for redemption apgregated \$181,850, and the redemptions at the Sub-Treasury at New York | vices at St. Paul's Cathedral at 9 o'clock. 8

vesterday were \$85,750, making the total re-lemptions to date \$14,952,150. The total issue of this class of bonds out-tanding on July 1 last was \$50,859,200, and

of this amount all but \$11,061,650 have been either continued or redeemed.

#### FOSTER STRIKES HARD.

BIG FARMING-OUT SCHEME IN THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

lerks Who Have Been Making a Fat Thing Out of Their Position tutes Perform the Work at Half Price A Reform Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. - [Special.] - Secetary Foster is striking terror to the hearts of the army of clerks in his department who have for years been farming out their positions in official life. Shortly after Secretary Foster became the head of the Treasury Department he asked the various chiefs of divisions to supply him with a list of their employes. When he had these he asked that check marks be made indicating

those on duty and the absent ones.

He was surprised to find that some of the clerks had remained away for months over time on one excuse and another. He found that a few had for years been at their desks only periodically, filling their positions with substitutes, whom they paid salaries ranging from a half to two-thirds of the gross salary paid to the position. He found a gigantic "farming out" custom confront-ing him, and he immediately issued orders to the chiefs to summon every man and woman to his or her post under pain or immediate dismissal.

Among those who appeared to-day was
W. D. Blackburn, a clerk in the Sixth
Auditor's office. Blackburn has been up

in Pennsylvania for many months, running a newspaper. His absence was obtained by leaves from time to time, vertigo being al-leged. He has made a good profit by the farming out of his clerkship. He has been given till December 1, the limit of his last Leave, to get over his vertigo

A woman was found in the office of the
Comptroller of the Currency who has tor
years spent much of her time in California,
filling her place in the department a part of

the time with a substitute, and the of the time leaving it unoccupied, but always drawing the salary. Efforts were made to discharge her, but an old and prom-inent Democratic Senator from a Western State entered such a protest that she has

#### AFTER THE LAND SHARES. The Speculators Will Not Have Their Own

Way In Qklahoma Next Tuesday. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-Information has reached the Interior Department from various sources, that speculators are preparing to use powers of attorney, obtained from a very large number of ex-soldiers, to file declaratory statements under sections 2304, of the revised statues on Oklahoma lands, to be opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of yesterday without any bona fide intention on the par of the soldiers to become permanent set

Acting upon this information Commissioner Carter, in his letter of instructions to the registers and receivers of the land offices to which this new country is at-tached, declares that "Any such proceed-ings would be fraudulent and you will en-deavor to defeat them, if attempted, by any means properly in your power. You will advise bona fide settlers not to purchase elinquishments of such filings when it pears that they were made with the in ention not to follow them up by settleme n good faith under the law."

### CARRIED OUT HIS THREAT.

The Awful Murder of a Woman by a De perado of Dayton.

DAYTON, Sept. 19 .- [ Special. ]-Jake Har vey to-day shot and killed Mrs. Alice Lehman in a low saloon. Harvey had threatened to kill the woman, whom he had disstation house. While in the station house he picked the lock and escaped and had not been heard of until to-day. Mrs. Lehman was divorced from her husband and lived with her children and supported them. Harvey lived with her for a year, and then he wanted to get rid of the children. He suggested the Reform farm and the Children's Home but could not get them placed.
Mrs. Lehman alleged that he undertook to poison the children with a bottle of lini-ment. She refused to let them take the A quarrel and a fight resulted which

caused Harvey's arrest. Then he made his On going into the saloon to-day Harvey waited in a convenient spot until Mrs. Lehman, who was handsome and attractive. ame down stairs. He seized her by th arm, and, drawing her up to him, shot her behind the right ear. She cried out, "Save me," but Harvey dragged her out on the sidewalk, and as she fell, fired another bul-let into her forehead, saying: "Now, take that." The woman died instantly. Harvey was arrested, and being interviewed in prison, said: "Yes, I killed her, and I told her I'd do it. I am only sorry I didn't kill

#### the bartender." A lynching was narrowly averted.

A FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Father, Mother and Four Children Suffo cated in a Chicago Fire. CHICAGO, Sept. 19 .- A disastrous tenement house fire here this morning resulted in the death of every member of a family of six. They were John Schalk, a mechanic, aged 45 years, his wife, aged 42 years, and their four children as follows: Annie, aged 15 years; John, aged 12; James, aged 8, and Cynthia, aged 17. None of the people were urned, death having been caused by suffo-

cation in every case. Mrs. Schalk and Cynthia were taken from the building alive. The mother died before the arrival of the ambulance to take her to the hospital, but the daughter lived several hours and died at the hospital. It was at first believed that Robert Burns and an unknown woman were dead, but this proved incorrect. All the members of the Burns received some injuries, but are ex-

### pected to recover.

ST. LOUIS TO MAKE GLASS. A Company Organized in the West to Com

pete With Pittsburg. A telegram from East St. Louis tells of the incorporation of a glassworks there with \$50,000 capital under the management of A. G. Allison, who for years was identified with the leading glass concerns of Pitts-burg. It is said that the plant will start out in 30 days, employing 125 men, and will increase to 300 very soon. The President of the concern is W. F. Obear, President of the W. F. Obear Grocery Company. The Pittsburg directories of the past two years contain no such name as A. G. Al-

Wouldn't Care for His Family. Scio, Sept. 19 .- [Special.]-John Amos, living near Scio, committed suicide to-day by blowing out his brains with a rifle. His wife and children had been sick and he had been drinking.

DIED.

ENGLISH—On September 19, 1891, in New York, Osho G., wife of H. D. W. English, of Shady avenue, East End. Funeral services at Church of Sacred Heart, Center avenue, East End, on MONDAY, at 10:30 A. M. Friends are invited to attend Remains will be at Samson's undertaking rooms, Sixth avenue, at 8 o'clock A. M. In erment private.

HOUSTON-At 6:40 o'clock r. M., Saturday, September 19, 1891, Edward Houston, in the 79th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 201 Second avenue, Pitteburg, on Tursday Mozning, September 22, at 8:30 o'clock. SerTHE TUNNEL OPENED.

TWO MILES OF RAILROAD UNDER WAT-ER AT PORT HURON.

Triumph of Modern Engineering Unites Two Great Trunk Lines in Canada and the United States-Grand Ceremonies and a Big Feast.

PORT HURON, MICH., Sept. 19.-The inaugural trip through the greatest sub-marine tunnel on the continent was made to-day. The tunnel was formally opened with great pomp and ceremony. Distinguished men of America and Canada were present, and at the banquet, which was one of the elaborate features, made eloquent addresses, complimenting the originator

and engineer of the tunnel. A special train with four ordinary day coaches was drawn up on the front of the station. At 12:30, Sir Henry Tyler waved his hand and the inaugural train started. It pulled directly to the Sarnia depot where a number of invited guests and citizens of an old freight shed. The exterior deceived his hand and the inaugural train started. It pulled directly to the Sarnia depot where Sarnia were taken aboard. Then the train the eye by being almost covered with flags teamed out to the edge of the town to reach the approach to the tunnel. Here, near the unfinished depot a triumphal arch had been erected. Here Mayor Watson and officials On the east side were three long tables, the of the town of Saruia met the President of | guests facing the river,

the Grand Trunk Railway and the Mayor ead an address. President Tyler made a brief speech of acceptance. The company with the Sernia officials boarded the train and proceeded to the tunnel. When they arrived on the other side, they passed through another triumphal arch. Mayor McIlwain and the Port Huron officials were waiting on the platform to receive them. A

arge assemblage of citizens was also present. As soon as the railway officials stepped om the cars Port Huron's Mayor came to he front and read an address. At the nclusion the Mayor presented Sir Henry Tyler, with an engrossed copy of the ad-dress, and Sir Henry responded with a neat speech of thanks. The people cheered and waved their handkerchiefs and the train pulled out to the Chicago and Grand Trunk passenger station, where all got off and embarked on the steamer Omar D. Conger for Sarnia.

The stops had been short at each place and the guests arrived at the freight sheds, which had been improvised into a banquet and bunting until the bare rafters and ugly walls were not to be seen. The floor was covered with cloth and the snowy tables, with glistening silver and rich floral pieces.

On Wednesday,

Thursday

and Friday,

23, 24 and 25,

September

## THE LARGEST AND LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNA

OUR GRAND FALL

**OPENING** 

MILLINERY

TAKES PLACE

To Make 50c, and in Many Cases 25c.

DO THE WORK OF A DOLLAR BILL, By All Means Attend This Wonderful Leviathan

# MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE!

A few days ago we were telegramed by one of the biggest Muslin Underwear manufacturers in America. He hadn't too many goods, but, in a sudden emergency, needed \$7,000 more ready cash than his bank book called for. His goods he could easily sell in the usual way-30, 60 and 90 days' time-but money he must have within 48 hours. Well, to cut a long story short, he's got the \$7,000. We've got one of the finest, freshest, choicest, nicest stocks of Ladies' Muslin Underwear that ever came to Pittsburg, and will sell them at prices calculated to make the hearts of the most veteran shoppers leap for joy.

To start with, there's an even Thousand 30c Corset Waists, All to go at 14c each. 50c Fine Cambric Corset Covers, square neck and embroidery trimmed

Now for 24c each. 50c Fine Cambric Corset Covers, V-shaped, nicely trimmed, fine embroidery edge, Now for 24c each. \$1 Perfect Fitting, very fine Cambric Corset Covers, square neck front,

For this sale only 49c each. There's 1,100 Good Muslin 40c Chemises in this Big Purchase. We'll sell them at 17c each. 50c Chemises, fine embroidery insertion, lace trimmed round neck and

high back and beautifully fine embroidery voke.

At this sale for 24c each. \$1 Chemises, yoke, 3 rows of fine embroidery insertion, 5 tucks, with fine embroidered edge round neck and sleeves. During this great sale they'll go for 49c each.

\$1 25 Chemises, yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with very pretty, fine Now for 59c each. \$1 50 best Muslin Night Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, yoke of 48 fine tucks, fine embroidery around neck and sleeves, pleated back, will sell

\$1 50 Mother Hubbard style Gowns, yoke of fine embroidery insertion and 24 tucks between, front neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery,

\$2 Mother Hubbard style Gowns, high shoulder, Watteau pleated back and beautifully trimmed with fine embroidery, Now only 99c each.

50c Muslin Drawers, deep hem and cluster of fine tucks, for this great Only 24c a pair. \$1 Drawers are of the best muslin, have ruffle of fine Torchon Lace and fine cluster of tucks above; some of this lot are also trimmed with embroidery ruffles, and all Will sell at 49c a pair.

edging and tucks above. They'll now sell at 59c a pair. The \$1 50 Drawers are trimmed with lovely embroidery, also, fine cluster of tucks and beading above ruffle. For this sale

Then the \$1 25 Drawers are trimmed with embroidery insertion and

They'll be 69c a pair. \*The 6oc Drawers are of good Muslin, with fine tucks and lace edge. They'll now be 29c a pair.

and finished with fine deep lace, and they'll now sell For 99c each. Another \$2 Skirt has a deep ruffle of finest Cambric, deep hem, 12 fine tucks in ruffle, also 20 tucks above. At this grand sale

Then the \$2 50 Skirts are beautifully made from best Muslin, have a

The \$2 Best Muslin Skirts have a fine Cambric Ruffle, five tucks above

very deep embroidered ruffle and 15 tucks above. We'll sell them now For \$1 24 each. Now, the above is simply a Bird's-Eye Peep. We've got from 5 to 20 different styles at each price of garment repre-

sented above. So come early and see for yourselves. You'll be well repaid. REMEMBER our Grand Fall Millinery Opening Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 23, 24 and 25. And it'll be the event of

the season.

They'll be 99c each.