FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER

Magee and Dalzell Make a Strong Struggle Against Heavy Odds.

ROBINSON THE PRESIDENT.

Under Gag Rule the Action of the Committee in Excluding New Clubs Is Sustained.

MANY ENTHUSIASTIC ORATORS.

The Defeated Candidate Delivers a Most Vigorous Republican Address to the Convention.

BLAINE'S NAME IS WILDLY CHEERED.

The Miner League Offices Were Filled With but Little Friction, Randolph Being Chosen as Secretary.

PROPERTY. THE PERSON TO THE DISPATOR 1 SCHANTON, Sept. 23.-John B. Robinson he of the bangs and goatee, is President of the Pennsylvania League of Republican Clubs, Limited. The adherents of the intense. Western candidate, under the vigorous leadership of C. L. Magee, made a lively fight to the finish, but without avail.

The convention was held in a low, stuffy room with long, narrow windows. The heat was soon powerful enough to bake bread, but the enthusiastic delegates and the lew spectators that could be admitted endured the terture with fortitude. The greatest dissatisfaction prevailed over the small room, and the excluded clubmen stood in a big crowd outside the door and kicked their toes against the cold brick

The Executive Committee had no use for them, and they talked of holding a convention of their own. There was no lack of brains or material among the banished, for



Leaunic President John B. Robinson.

they had with them such men as ex-Chief Justice Gordon, ex-Attorney General Palmer, Wilhelm, of York, and many others. Indeed, the substantial and respectable appearance of the excluded representatives of all factions was the common subject of comment.

A Protest That Proved Useless.

Headed by Judge Gordon, a protest nealinst the conduct of the Executive Committee was prepared and freely signed. It was presented to the Committee on Resolutions by Mr. Wilhelm, but in the end it proved useless. The hot-hended Robinson people transpled upon them without giving them an opportunity to explain on the floor of

The Pittsburg contingent sat to the right of President Stuart and close to the stage. Delzell and C. L. Magce occupied adjoining seats, and next to Magee was the stalwart Sounter Neel. Mr. Magee early discovered the temper of the convention and it brought out of him a vigorous protest.

A committee of 15 was appointed on resolutions. C. L. Magee, Senator Neeb, and Harry Hall, of Mercer, were from Western Pennsylvania. It was not to be expected that Dalzell would accept the notion of the Executive Committee without a fight to reverse it. Mages carried the war and he did so well that a compromise motion was passed by which 45 more clubs would have been admitted if the convention had been willing to sustain the com-

Conversion of a Committee

Of the 18 members at the start only three were in favor of a more liberal policy about the admission of clubs. These were Senator Nech, Farmer Taggart, of Montgomery, and C. L. Magee. Scarcely had General Frank Reeder called the committee to order when Mr. Magee moved that the time for enrollment of permanent clubs be extended from July 16 to September 1. The trio used powerful arguments, and a general wrangle was indulged in until 1 o'clock, when they adjourned for lunch.
J. Levering Jones, of Philadelphia,

offered a resolution authorizing the admis ion of all clubs whose delegates would swear that they had been organized in good ith As time dragged along wearily, and coers. Inggart, Magee and Neeb held their bullding tenacity, the other obers limbered up a little and were willfork, and Mr. Zerbe appeared and made a dea for a number of clubs who had made rmal application, paid their dues, were but through blunders were not Judge Gordon intended to be present and assist the gentlemen in their ets to secure recognition, but he was not tooling well and could not be there.

The Plan Proposed by Magee. Then Mr. Masee handed in this: Resolved. By the Convention of the State gue of Republican Clubs, in session at ganized, and in existence previous to the l6th day of July, 1891, who have made proper application for membership in the State League, shall be entered on the official list of clubs and be permitted to a representation in this convention.

It was finally carried by a vote of 10 to 4. Tais was quite a victory as it provided for the admission of 45 clubs, of which number about six would come from Allegheny

about six would come from Allegheny county. Those who opposed the resolution were General Reeder, C. W. Talbot, John C. Meyers and ex-Sheriff W. R. Leeds.

The committee then prepared the usual platform reaffirming the fidelity of the league to the principles of the Republican party. The work of the State Convention was approved. One plank was devoted to praise of Gregg and Morrison. They were assured that the delegates would go home and give efficient service for the success of and give efficient service for the success of

The Harrison and Blaine Plank. The plank indorsing Harrison and Blaine was similar to the one adopted at Harrisburg. It read: "We commend the work of the national administration, and pure, patriotic and able services of President Benjamin Harrison, and the brilliant forcium policy of that great leader the Server eign policy of that great leader, the Secre-tary of State, Hon. James G. Blaine. His

partment have made the uplifted power and the displayed flag of the Republic synonym for strength and stability in all the corners of the world."

It was nearly four o clock when the Committee or Power and the Committee or Power and the head of the Republic synonym for strength and stability in all the corners of the world." mittee on Resolutions made its appearance in the convention. In the meantime the delegates amused themselves by howling for speeches from everybody in sight. There were lusty cries of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," and after that the entire convention varied the proceedings, by whistling "Marching Through Georgia."

When General Reeder read the "inde-pendent resolution," as he called it, about the admission of clubs there was great confusion in the convention. Meade Detweiler, a verdant young man from Harrisburg and a Robinsonite, moved to lay it on DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL GATHERING the table. This was seconded in a jiffy by another Robinson adherent. Then Magee arose and his voice sounded above the dim and racket.

The Crisis of the Contest.

The crisis had come, and the squall that had been brewing all day was ready to break. The bitter feeling at this stage was break. intense. Mr. Magee asked Detweiler to withdraw his motion to give him an opporwithdraw his motion to give him an oppor-tunity to explain the action of the Commit-tee on Resolutions. The auburn hair youth, in a rather flippaut manner, replied that the motion had been made and seconded, and he insisted on an immediate vote. Then Mague, with flashing eyes, shouted: "I call for the roll on that gag motion. I am a free Republican, and want an opportunity to vote on that question."

Republican, and want an opportunity to vote on that question."

The effect of this short, energetic speech was thrilling, and for a moment the Robinson crowd, in their unseemly haste to rush things through, were cheeked. Balzell's adherents cheered to the echo, and the first real lively interest in the proceedings was taken by everybody. President Stuart warned the convention that only delegates were allowed to vote. The tally sheets were carefully scanned as the vote was taken. reactions to vote. The taily sneets were carefully scanned as the vote was taken. It was the first and decisive test of strength, and the fate of the motion settled the election to the Presidency. The Americus Club, heading the Allegheny list, was called. Harry Paul voted against the motion to table. The Dalzell delegates applauded vigorously.

Allegheny Clubs With Robinson. The Don Cameron, Sewickley Republican and Seventeenth Ward Lincoln Republican clubs voted yea. It was the turn for the Robinson people to how! and they did it with a will. The Lackawanna clubs were with Dalzell and solid against the motion. This was the opportunity for the Pittsburg This was the opportunity for the Pittsburg crowd, and they yelled and stamped like Indians. Each side applauded throughout the calling of the roll as interest dictated. The Young Republican and Pennsylvania clubs were among the first organizations to stand by Daizell. The Rebinson people hissed, and a Daizellite shouted "Good boy."

When the Pittsburg Delamater Guards were called, President Stuart said they had not paid their dues, and could not vote. Scott and Foster, the delegates, protested that the money had been sent to Philadelphia. W. W. Colville said this was true, as he had attended to it for them, but if was returned and the application refused as in-regular. Secretary Lindsey got the floor, and he shouted excitedly: "The money was

regular. Secretary Lindsey got the floor, and he shouted excitedly: "The money was not accepted, because the club was against Robinson." "It's a lie," somebody yelled. Hisses, groans and general confusion followed. The Delamater Guards were not allowed to vote, but they gave the other side a great deal of trouble before the convention adjourned. The colored men got in a number of licks that rankled. The Last Effort to Secure Recognition. The motion to table was carried by a vote of 128 to 66. Mr. Magee subsided and no

further efforts were made to secure recog-

nition for excluded clubs. Many of the clubs that voted against the motion did not support Dalzell for the Presidency.

Major Moreland placed the Pittsburg andidate's name before the convention, in opening he said: "We have assembled to elect a President of the Republican League of the State and the said." not, like the statue of Memnon, to murmur at those of others. We are here to emphasize the fact that there is a vast difference between loyalty to the principle of a party and vassalage to men; that independent and manly thought and action repel the idea of servitude. We have learned that letters produce festers and festers produce poison. We shall strike down the fetters, prevent the poison and save the party if we are wise enough to profit by the past, and hold enough to declare our Republicanism. We have grown tired of the oft-repeated sentiment that the party is greater than the man. Let us show this day that sentiment merged in an accomplished fact, and that fact full of the force that comes from the earnest declaration of bold and thoughtful men.

"The past is full of memories of defeats—defeats that are not lessened or lightened in their effects from the consciousness that the size the fact that there is a vast difference their effects from the consciousness that the party did its best and made its wisest choice party did its best and made its wisest choice, but made the heavier to bear because it was in our power to prevent and avoid them. The present is full of hope and promise. No good reason exists why triumph should not be complete; the future summons us to large effort, and is to yield rich returns only as we shall prove worthy of them by cantious, conservative and patriotic action in the present."

Compared With Prince Rupert. Then the orator became even more flowery

and continued: "I present to you a man having the flery zeal and courage of a Prince Rupert, tempered by the sober and intelligent judgment of a Somers; a scholar into the camp of the resolution committee, through taste and education; a boy of the public school and the masses; if not wearing a coronet in the pecrage of poverty, he was not born to the purple of power. A lawyer by choice and profession, he easily was not born to the purple of power. A lawyer by choice and profession, he easily jorged to the very front rank, and in but a few years stood among the first and ablest in the profession. Throughout the State he has established a reputation of which any man might be proud. Ardent, sanguine, courageous, with a capacity of labor simply marvelous, eloquent, concise and masterful in argument, it was not long until his power was felt and recognized not alone in the entire profession, but by men in all walks of life. Entering the arem of politics when his faculties and powers were in their richest bloom, he studied, as he did his profession, the science of higher politics which we call statesmanship.

"Scarcely had he entered the halls of our National Congress until the men of that body recognized that a man of superior power was among them. They realized that the laurels of Militides would not suffer them to sleep, and, if they would win, they, too, must work and wait; that this young man from the western stopes of Pennsylvania had in him the metal of which orators and statesmen and lawyers are made. Attracting immediate attention and command-

and statesmen and lawyers are made. At-smetting immediate attention and commanding the universal attention of his associates, his constituents felt that their large and greatly diversified interests were safe in the

mads of their representative." Tin Shields and Silver Swords.

The address of William J. Shaeffer, of Delaware county, in naming Robinson was qually enthusiastic. In conclusion he said:
'In Ohio the command 'Forward,' ringing from the lips of the Napoleon of the protective tariff system, has set in motion the marching columns, thousands deep, of patriotic Republicans who will carry the day, place their leader in the Governor's chair and their party creeds in the policy of the country for years to come. We of Pennsylvania are drawn up in loyal legions, sabers in hand, waiting for the bugles

Continued on sixth page.

OHIO'S JOINT DEBATE

McKinley and Campbell to Meet in Oratorical Combat October 8.

THE GOVERNOR IN LUCK AGAIN.

He Wins the Toss and Will Both Open and Close the Argument.

REPUBLICANS DECLINE MORE OF THEM

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, Sept. 23.—The final arrangements for a joint debate between Governor Campbell, on behalf of the Democracy, and William McKinley, on behalt of the Republicans, were completed to-day. The agreement is signed by William M. Hahn, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, and James E. Neal, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

It provides that the debate shall take place at Ada, October 8. It is to last three hours, Governor Campbell to open in one hour and five minutes, and Major McKinlev to follow in one hour and a half, Governor Campbell to close in 25 minutes. TWO CHAIRMEN NAMED.

There are to be two Chairmen-J. M. Vanfleet, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Hardin county, to epresent Governor Campbell, and James C. Howe, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, to represent McKinley. Should either one or both of these gentlemen decline, or be absent, then some one else, to be named by the respective parties, shall act. The Chairmen are to preside and give a simple introduction, and call each party to time at the expiration of time. The debate is to begin at 1:30 o'clock,

Ada time. Messrs. Hahn and Neal having been unable to agree as to who of the speakers hould open and close the debate, the matter was decided by lot, Prof. W. S. Lehr tossing the half dollar and winning for Governor Campbell. Chairman Neal, of the Democratic committee, made an effort to arrange tor a series of debates, about eight in number, between Campbell and McKinley, but the Republican Chairman refused to be caught.

THE DEMOCRATIC OBJECT. One of the objects to be gained by the emocrats by this course was to bind Me-Kinley down to a discussion of the tariff with Campbell and force the silver issue into the background, which the Republicans do not care to do at this time. The reason of-fered by Mr. Hahn for not wishing to go into the series beyond the one debate was that the time of Mr. McKinley has been arranged nearly to the close of the campaign, and a change could not be made without disappointing a great number of people in all parts of the State, as there would of necessity be some trouble in agreeing upon the locality for the joint debates, and all the Mc-Kiniey localities could not be covered by any arrangements which might be made. It was an admirable suggestion on the part of Chairman Neal, from a Democratic standoint, as McKinley is having large meetings everywhere he goes, and it would be an ex-cellent idea for the Democrats to be able to reach these crowds with the Governor.

M'KINLEY IN THE CORN STATE.

Ottumwa's Coal Palace Not Large Enough to Hold His Audiences. WA. IA., Sept. 23.-There

greatest outpouring of Republicans to gree McKinley at the Coal Palace to-day since Grant's last visit to the State. Twenty-five crowded excursion trains from all parts of Iowa arrived, supplemented by the regular trains, and all crowded to their utmost Fully 50,000 people were on the streets dur-ing the parade, and the entire marching force numbering thousands, carried corr stalk canes, and wore American tin-plate Ohio badges. McKinley was everywhere wildly cheered, and the Coal Palace, capable

windy cheered, and the Coal Palace, capable of seating 8,000 people, was not large enough to accommodate the crowd.

This morning Major McKinley and his colleagues, Gear, Henderson, Lacey and Senator Allison, visited the Coal Palace and tendered a reception to the Missouri delegation. This afternoon the Major and his companions were driven to the palace, where they were received with enthusiasm. There Major McKinley spoke two hours on the silver and tariff, reiterating much the same argument as in his own campaign. He was continually applauded. The galleries were so crowded that the police had to be stationed to keep out further visitors. After the Coal Palace speech, Major McKinley made a short address in a stand near the park. In the evening a Republican campaire was held in the palace, and a monster reception tendered McKinley. Speeches were made by Allison, Henderson, Gear, Lacey and McKinley. One of the significant inscriptions on the banners in the parade was "Governor McKinley will be President." This afternoon the Major and his co-

MIXING REPUBLICAN MEDICINES.

Party Leaders in Nebraska Preparing for To-Day's State Convention.

LINCOLN, NEB., Sept. 23 .- The Republican State Convention meets in this city to-mor-row to nominate a caudidate for Justice of of the State University and to promulgate a the Supreme Court, two candidates for Regents platform which they hope may so reflect the etter judgement of the Republicans of the nation as to become the basis for the platform of the Presidental convention of 1892.

form of the Presidental convention of 1892. There is a lively contest for the nomination for Associate Justice. The fight to-night appears to be principally between Cobb, the present incumbent, and Reese, a member of the Supreme Court. For Regents of the University a dozen are mentioned, but there is no scramble for the places.

The medicine men of the party are in a pow-wow behind closed doors to-night, and, in the vernacular of a Nebraska politician, they will make medicine before morning. Its salutary ingredients will be an indorsement of the McKinley tariff law and the principles of reciprocity; a demand for liberal pensions for old soldiers; an appropriation for the World's Fair and a demand for the "houest American dollar." Upon the financial question only is there any considerable division of sentiment, but it seems that the position assumed will be merely an that the position assumed will be nierely an indorsement of the silver legislation of the last Republican Congress. As the first Re-publican convention since the admission of American pork into France and Germany his great pork-producing State of the Wes o congratulate the present administra-n, and particularly the State and Agri-tural De, artments, upon this brilliant

THE LATEST BLAINE STORY.

It Does Not Jibe With the Recent Sem Official Statement of Manley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- [Special.]-The story again revived, giving as authority the inevshortly announce that he will under no circumstances permit his name to go before the next Republican Convention, is merely the passing fake of a dull and very warm day. The tale of the inventive, though able an usually reliable, correspondent who sent the story to the New York Mail and Express fixes the date of this interesting event "after the first of the year." Undoubtedly it will happen after that time, possibly in 1896.

Certainly no better authority on this sub-

Certainly no better authority on this subject can be found in the country than the Hon. Joe Manley, the closest friend Blaine has in the world: A few weeks ago TEE DISPATCE correspondent had it direct from Mr. Manley that Mr. Blaine would at no time announce that he would or would not be a candidate, but would let the people decide for themselves. If they desired to nominate him he would consider it his duty to accept, but in the light of seeking

the office, he was not a candidate, for he did not seek it all and would not raise his hand or speak one word to further his nomination. Mr. Manley yet more recently reiterated this view, and thus the matter stands.

MOVEMENTS OF BLAINE.

The Secretary Has no Definite Plans for the Immediate Future, but Is Enjoying Life-Now the Guest of Senator and Mrs. Hale.

HE LEAVES BAR HARBOR IN APPA-

RENTLY GOOD HEALTH.

ELLSWORTH, ME, Sept. 23.-[Special.]-Secretary Blaine left Bar Harbor on the flood tide this evening, and is now the guest of Senator and Mrs. Eugene Hale at their home in this city. There has been much inquiry as to when the Secretary of State would leave his summer home, and whither he would go, but for some days it has been definitely known that he would spend a portion, if not the whole month of October, in Augusta. Day after day was set for his departure but

the weather was superb, and the Secretary enjoyed to the full the glorious September days.

It was said that Secretary Blaine would go to Augusta to-morrow on the morning train, but nevertheless people taking their departure by boat from Bar Harbor this evening had the unexpected pleasure of seeing parture by boat from Bar Harbor this evening had the unexpected pleasure of seeing Mr. Blaine quietly walk aboard and settle himself down for the journey to Augusta, as everyone supposed. Mr. Dent, his private secretary, followed, and then, as the minutes went by, friends among the cottagers came down to wish the distinguished statesman, who has dwelt among them so long, Godspeed. Four months ago the boat brought to Mt. Desert an invalid; to-day she carried away a comparatively well man and one upon whom the eyes of the whole nation are fixed. The Secretary left his seat in the saloon and went out on the bows of the Star to catch the last glimpse of the dark-red turrets of Stanwood, the home he loves so well.

well.

Mr. Blaine drew on his overcaat, for out in the bay the air grew chilly, and then, Stanwood hidden from view, he took his seat in the stern of the steamer and chatted with friends. The Secretary and Mr. Dent were among the first to land, seats were taken in the Pullman car Ellsworth, a ride of only 14 miles was quickly reached, and as the train was drawn up at some little distance from the station to await an incoming Boston express, Mr. Blaine, impatient of the delay, decided to waik to the station, and, accompanied by his Secretary, he tramped over the car tracks to the station, where Senator Hale, with Mrs. Hale, awaited him. Mr. Blaine may leave for Augusta or he may stay here two or three days. He has no definite plans.

BOOMING MILLS FOR SPEAKER.

The Texas Statesman Talks Only of Tariff Before the Buckeyes.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 23 .- A grand ovation was tendered Hon. Roger Q. Mills at the City Hall last night. A large banner was strung across the balcony with the words, "For Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Roger Q. Mills." Mr. Mills almost entirely ignored the free silver question. He, however, gave free silver a blow by saying there is but one issue before the people—"The question of taxation."

He said: "Last year's importations amounted to \$450,000,000, the duty on the same amounting to \$220,000,000, making a total cost to Americans of \$700,000,000, thus showing that the consumer paid the tax." He asserted that high tariff made low wages, and low tariff vice versa; that the tariff throttled agriculture and was sowing the seeds of monarchy." tives, Hon. Roger Q. Mills." Mr. Mills al-

ALLIANCE MEN STILL DEMOCRATS. The Third Party Idea Receives a Set Back

in the Georgia Legislature. ATLANTA, Sept. 23 .- This morning in the Georgia Legislature, the much-mooted Ocala resolutions, as indersed by the Alli-ance and demanded by them of the next ance and demanded by them of the next Congress, were introduced by Mr. Barrett, of Pike county, for the approval and indorse-ment of that body. The resolutions were defeated by a vote of 81 to 63. This is somewhat of a triumph over the third party movement in this State, as it clearly indicates that the Alliance men of

the Legislature, who are in the majority in that body, are not in sympathy with any measure that is directly opposite to their views as Democratic members. TELEPHONING TO EUROPE.

A Line May Possibly Be Run Through the Atlantic From Boston to London.

Boston, Sept. 28 .- [Special.]-A series of necessful experiments with a long-distance telephone in this vicinity within the past lew weeks have demonstrated that in the rom Boston to London. Mr. Gorham Gray he inventor of the wire upon which these experiments have been made, said to-day: "It is not only perfectly practicable to construct a wire as to get more rapid and reiable telegraphy with sounders in place of dials, but it is also practicable to telephone on and through the Atlantic at a cost of cable far less than the present cables, and a enth of the weight and consequent breakage strain. The use of copper, it has been ound, is not necessary, for iron wire, properly shaped, has been proved to be as relia ole a conductor, and its tensile strength is reater. On one wire, 100 miles in length, a portion of which passes through the water, selephone reproduction is always clear, even

In answer to whother there was any pos ibility of a telephone line to Europe, Mr. Gray said: "A plan is under consideration or laying such cables, and the subject is now before that far-seeing and enterprising gentleman, Mr. John W. Mackay,'

LONGING FOR HIS HOME.

The First Chinaman in This Country to Attempt Suicide Cuts His Throat.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23 .- [Special.]-Handcuffed and strapped to a cot in the Hahne-mann Hospital, Wah Lee, the first Chinaman to attempt suicide in this counman to attempt suicide in this country, lies in a very critical condition with a deep gash in his throat, which extends nearly from ear to ear. The gaping wound, which was inflicted by a razor in his own hand, is the result of a determined effort at suicide, and as the windpipe was severed and the jugular vein badly lacerated, the Mongolian will doubtless die. Wah Lee has been in a despondent state for several weeks on account of a deep vearning for his wife, whom he had to leave behind in the Flowery Kingdom, and who, he realized, was far beyond his reach.

A PITTSBURG COUNTERFEITER rrested at a Country Fair for Passing Poo

Specimens of Silver Coin. MEADVILLE, Sept. 23.-[Special.]-A man fiving his name as James McCormick, aged out 50 years, and giving his home as Pittsburg, was arrested this afternoon for pas-ing counterfeit money at the Cambridge fair. He was loaded with a lot of poor imitation silver dollars.

When arrested he threw a fistful of the counterfelt coin in the grass and dropped some in with a lot of prize beets. It was successfully proved that McCormick had both successfully and unsuccessfully tried

to shove the queer on some of the exhibitors. He was sent to jail in default of \$500 bail. S. V. WHITE PREPARING A SCHEDULE. It Is Hinted That Surprises Are in Store

When the Truth Comes Out. New York, Sept. 23 .- Nothing was made public to-day in regard to the liabilities and assets of S. V. White & Co., the suspended brokers. Mr. White was at his office all day and was busy closing out accounts and preparing a schedule. It is hinted that there are surprises in

store when a statement is finally made pub-lic. It is not though that Mr. White had any person with him on his corn deal. The Ship's Name Is Dennis Rio Janeiro, Sept. 23.—The American ship Charles Dennis, Captain Edgett, has been lost. The crew is reported to have landed at Rio Janeiro. The vessel left New York June 6 loaded with coal for San Francisco.

24. 1891.

In the Second Mad Descent of Humanity on Oklahoma Lands.

REPORTS OF BLOODSHED DENIED.

Thousands Waiting for a Rush Upon the

Selected Town Sites. COLORED PEOPLE DRIVEN OFF CLAIMS

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 23 .- The news of he opening of the Indian lands is obtained very slowly, for there are many miles of rough, rocky road intervening between here and the Indian lands. The sun shines hot and people come in slowly. A courier from Tecumseh, the southern county seat, at noon brought a statement from Governor Steel that he would declare the town site open at noon to-morrow. Three thousand people are waiting outside the lines of soldiers. The northern county seat will not be thrown open before Saturday noon.

The 6,000 people awaiting impatiently outside the town have staked off the entire half section adjoining into town lots.

They will be doomed to disappointment, however, for under the present laws the county seat is the only town that can exist in the Iowa and Sac and Fox lands. Thus a stretch of country 50 miles by 36 is left for but one town. No other town can be started until Congress amends the law. Couriers in from Chandler say that there s absolutely no water supply and that peo-ole are suffering greatly. Water sells 25 ple are suffering greatly. Water sells 25 cents a drink. In the Sac and Fox lands the grass was fired last night and settlers were compelled to fight the fire all day. DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Mr. Malone, of Sumner, Kas., had his buggy and harness burned up and his horses got away. A horse ridden by Fred. Bowers, of Arkansas City, ran against a tree, throwing and probably fatally injuring his rider. Miss Eugena J. Jones, of Manhattan, Kas., raced ten miles with six men and rode over a bluff, where they were all afraid to follow and secured the finest claim in the land Many of the crowd are returning disap-pointed in not finding the land a perfect paradise. Rough and broken as it is there is much of it that is unfit for farming. The officials at the land office have made

nore entries than has ever been known on a single day, and to-night hundreds of peopl single day, and to-night hundreds of people are still in line and will remain there all night. Many contests are already filed and endless litigation will result.

Elmer E. McGuire, formerly of Winfield, Kan., now of Chicago, accomplished a wonderful feat at the opening of the Indian lands. He rode from this city and Chandler and back on a bicycle, making the entire distance of 35 miles in eight hours and a quarter. He traveled over rough roads, part of the distance on an old Indian trail, and beat every horse in the country. eat every horse in the country.

REPORTED KILLINGS DENIED. The bloodshed that was looked for in cor ection with the opening of the lands to settlement yesterday did not come. A couple of cowboys told a negro that he had better move on, as they had killed a couple of negroes already. The frightened darkey, fresh from Texas, spread the story, and as it went down the line it was that two men had been killed. A dozen other stories of the same nature occupied the tongues of every-body. Only a few tenderfeet believed them. The rush was not accompanied by a single

The rush was not accompanied by a single killing.

The negro colonists were not very successful in the rush. A few of them got good claims, but in the unajority of cases a white man will contest the claim. There or four negroes would settle on a claim and will prove up 40 acres each, but the white men all want 160.

A courier from Tecumseh, the town site of the lower county seat, states that the site was proclaimed open to settlement at noon to-day by Governor Steele. Two thousand to-day by Governor Steele. Two thousand people rushed in and claimed lots. There had been no disturbance when the courier left. Governor Steele immediately proceeded to Chandler, the county seat of the

ceeded to Chandler, the county seat of the upper county, and arrived there this evening. That town site will be opened to-morrow. Troops are guarding the site to prevent intrusion.

There was some trouble at the Iowa village over a valuable claim known as the Pecan Grove. An old negro ran his team nine miles in 46 minutes and arrived ahead of a man who attempted to drive him of of a man who attempted to drive him off.
The negro showed fight and downed the
man with a hatchet. The man received a
very severe wound on the head, but will recover.

WINDOW GLASS MERTING.

A Discount of Eighty, Ten and Five in th

Scale of Prices Adopted. Columbus, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The West-ern Window Glass Manufacturers' Associa-tion, or trust, the combination having been formed about a year ago, was in session here to-day, with Western New York, Pennsyl-Ohio, Illinois and Michigan represented. The gentlemen representing the 50 or more firms had little to say as to the re-sults accomplished, but the most important matters considered were plans for limiting production and agreeing upon a combina-tion scale for the sale of the product. A tion scale for the sale of the product. A resolution was adopted that no furnace in the trust shall go into blast before October I.

One of the members stated they had been forced to reduce the prices for the year, though the reduction, from what can be learned, is more imaginary than real. Last year's scale was a discount of 80 and 10 per cent from the list price. The scale adopted to-day is a discount of 80, 10 and 5 from the list price. This means a reduction of 5 per cent from the nominal price, according to one of the Ohio furnace men. The whole argument is that there is a forced reduction in the price of glass, and it is attributed to the price of glass, and it is attributed to McKinley bill.

THE REBELLION BROKEN UP.

Garza's Band of Marauders Scattering an Crossing Into Texas.

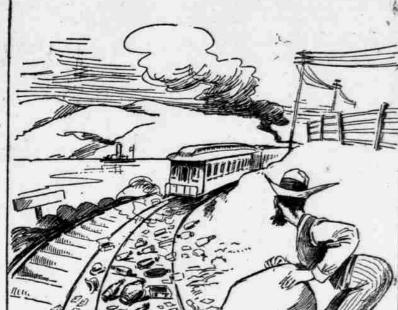
Washington, Sept. 23.-A telegram selved at the Department of State from the United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico. states that Garza, with his party of raiders passed yesterday west of that place, making for the Rio Grande. A telegram from General Stanley, dated at

San Antonio, says that the commandant at Fort Brown reports that last night General Lojero, commanding the Fourth Mexican Zone, informed him that his cavalry had not come in contact with the marauders. He was, therefore, of the opinion that they had scattered and were returning to Texas in small detachments, as the police had not fled him that two such parties had crosses the Rio Grande, 12 miles above Brownsville and several others between that place and Sinta Miria.

An Appeal for Mrs. Maybrick. BAR HARBOR, ME., Sept. 23 .- The case of Mrs. Maybrick, accused of poisoning her usband in England, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, was some time since brought to the attention of Mrs. Blaine, and she, together with Secretary Blaine, has be-come deeply interested in it. About two weeks ago a petition for Mrs. Maybrick's pardon, signed by Mrs. Harrison and the wives of the members of the Cabinet, was sent to Minister Lincoln for presentation to the Oueen.

Abductor Donaldson Out on Bail. Towson, Mp., Sept. 23. - Deputy Sherif Fracey arrived here this afternoon, having n custody A. B. Donaldson, who with Constable McFeely is indicted for kidnap-ing Albert A. Marshall. Donaldson was released on \$2,000 ball and left for Pennsyl-vania. His bondsman is Henry B. Meigs, Manager for the Ætna Life Insurance Com-

Shielding the Postmaster General. OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 28.-There is little of the charges preferred against likelihood of the charges preferred again. Hon. John Haggart, Postmaster General, by Mr. Lister being investigated at this session of Parliament. The Government, it is understood, will oppose the appointment of a seight committee to investigate the affair.



THE RETURN FROM SCRANTON.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT

The European Test of State Insurance Keenly Watched By the

AMERICAN DELEGATES AT BERNE

Accident Congress.

BERNE, Sept. 23 .- At to-day's session of

ing his remarks Dr. Gould said: "We are a practical people. If we see in the experiences of State insurance in other countries, especially in Germany, Switzerland and Austria, anything that is good, the United States will also adopt the State nsurance. I have been sent to officially represent the United States Government. and I have followed the deliberations of the convention with the greatest of interest. I must admit that I was surprised at what has already been done in Europe in the way

To Be Issued by the Anti-Parnell Section

the Irish Party. DUBLIN, Sept. 23 .- A meeting of the Nation

section which acknowledged Mr. Parnell as its head.

In order that this advantage might be followed up and home rule for Ireland be made an established fact, it is necessary that funds be mised to meet the expenses of the party, and Mr. McCarthy announced his intention to issue an appeal to both the people of Ireland and Irish Americans to subscribe to such a fund.

use of evicted tenants, "with whose the party absolutely identify themselv

London, Sept. 23:-Counsel in behalf of the Chilean Government to-day applied to Justice Jeune to restrain the Mail Packet Company, owning the steamship Moselle, from parting with \$750,000 in bullion brought from Monticello recently, except to the Bank of Monticello recently, except to the Bank of England for storage purposes. The counsel also asked the Justice to forbid the Bank of the River Plate from parting with certain documents referring to this bullion. Counsel for the Bank of the River Plate objected to this demand, claiming that the chinancial institution referred to had already parted with \$125,000 on account of this bullion, and that it had accepted other bills drawn against it. Justice Jeune decided that drawn against it. Justice Jeune de ion should remain in the Bank o

England. NO FAITH IN THE HOLY COAT. Skepticism on the Point Turns a Cathol

Professor Into a Protestant. ircles in this and other cities on account o the fact just made public that Prof. Winschied, of Leinsic, who belongs to one of the has announced his conversion to Protestant

ism.

Its effect upon Catholics may be imagined when it is coupled with the statement that the professor attributes the change in his religious views to his disbelief in the authenticity of the garment known as the Holy Coat, now on exhibition in the Cathedral at Treves, and his conscientious scruples against supporting a church that would lend its sanction to such an exhibition. One Steamer in Two Collisions. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23 .- The British steam ship Saxon Prince, from Huelva, Spain, has been in collision with the steamer Myra outward bound from this port. The Myra returned to the Mersey and the Saxon Prince afterward collided with and sunk the steamer Lugar. There was no loss of life.

Troubles in the Italian Cabinet. ROME, Sept. 23.—The trouble in the Cabine

Who Are Now Attending the International

NEWS FROM THE FOREIGN CAPITALS

he International Congress, called to consider the question of accidents to workmen and workwomen, the employers' liability in such cases and the best means to be taken to prevent accidents and to better the condition of working people, Dr. Gould, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, representing the United States Department of Labor, addressed the assemblage. Dur-

of State insurance." Prof. Gould also said that it was satisfacory for the United States to be in the for tunate position of being able to wait and see the effect of the work already done before following with experiments in the direction of State insurance. They (the United States) would thus be better able to realize what was best for the well being of the people. At the same time, Prof. Gould concluded he could not help feeling that the worl undertaken had been both great and difficult.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR FUNDS

al Federation was held in this city to-day, at which Justin McCarthy presided. In ad dressing the members of the Federation, Mr. McCarthy said that the section of the Irisl Parliamentery party of which he was the leader had virtually won a victory over the section which acknowledged Mr. Parnell as

The party has decided to devote what re mained of the Paris fund exclusively to the

FIGHTING FOR CHILEAN BULLION.

London Justice Decides It Must Ren in the Bank of England,

Berlin, Sept. 23.—There is much discus-sion goipg on in Catholic and Protestant nost noted Catholic families in that city,

ever felt here, many of the houses being shaken. Several panes of glass were broken. One of the discharges shook the steamer Sandy Hook from stem to stern, and the pilot house had all its windows lowered.

MORE THREE-CENT FARES.

THE DUQUESNE MAY MEET FIFTH AVENUE RATES.

coretary McDevitt Says It Will Not Come

at Once, but Does Not Know About the Future-Will Make the Fight More The contest for pre-eminence between the Pittsburg and Duquesne Traction Companies promises to gr still more exciting. Information was not from a source almost official last he Duquesne would adopt the 3-central in it was stated that the state of the secontly

It was stated that the state of the control ordered by the company we control on the line October I, running on schedule than the present ones.

after that date the fare would be the form of to 3 cents. from 5 to 3 cents.
Superintendent McFarland was as d about the matter last night, but said he knew nothing of it. Secretary McDevitt was seen and on being told of the report

"Some of the new cars will be running by October 1, but not all. We will put them on just as fast as they are finished. In regard to 3-cent fares all I can say is that such a plan will not be in operation October 1. But

I cannot say what will happen in the From Secretary McDevitt's last remark it may appear that the company has been contemplating a reduction of fare, but has not yet decided definitely enough to make the matter public. It has been a well-known fact for weeks past that the Fifth avenue line had captured a majority of the traffle by cutting its fare down to 3 cents. But it was also known that the Duquesne could carry 40 per cent less passengers than the other line and take in the same amount of money, besides having smaller running expenses. For the Duquesne to reduce its fare at this time will give it an advantage which will, make the rivalry between the two lines more

AN EX-GOVERNOR'S SUICIDE.

nected with the company could be seen last

Albert H. Morehouse, of Missouri, Cu's His Throat While Temporarily Insane.

MARYSVILEE, Mo., Sept 23 .- Ex-Governo his residence at 9 o'clock this morning. Several weeks ago the Governor was violently overheated while driving cattle, and has been in a very nervous condition since. At times he has been delirious and very much depressed. He was taken on a drive by a friend last night, but became so much exphysician was called. He became quieter during the night, and this morning was sleeping quietly. The two watchers were in mother room. They heard a gurgling noise in the Governor's room, and on entering found him lying on the floor, blood spurting from his throat. He had cut a gash in the left side of his throat. The weapon was a common pocket knife, which he still held in his right hand. He had felded up his coat and vest and placed them under his head. Governor Morehead was born in Delaware county, O., in 1833, and came to Missouri in 1836. He was a lawyer, and has always taken a prominent part in Missouri politics. He was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1834 with John S. Marmaduke as Governor, and upon the geath of in the Governor's room, and on entering

UNION SEMINARY BOYCOTT.

It Has Little Effect in Decreasing the List of New Students There.

New York, Sept. 28 .- [Special.]-When the lirectors of the Union Theological Seminary voted last June to ignore the action of the General Assembly and retain Prof. C. A. Briggs in his Chair of Biblical Theology, the opponents of Dr. Briggs declared that the Union would suffer in consequence of the stand she had taken. It was said that she would be boycotted by the Presbyteries ill over the country, who would not send their ministerial candidates to an institutheir ministerial candidates to an institu-tion that had denied the authority of the Presbyterian Church. During the summer several Presbyteries warned their stu-dents against entering Union Seminary. To-day was the opening day and from the number of students enrolled it is certain that the whole number will fall very little, if any, below the record of last year. The entering class numbers about 40. This is about a half d zen below the class or last year. year.

To-morrow Prof. Marvin R. Vincent, of the faculty, will deliver the opening address to the students. In it Dr. Vincent speaks for the faculty, and the views he puts forth

are in many points on precisely the sam lines as those of Dr. Briggs, which have provoked such a storm of criticism. DIAZ CIRCUMVENTING BLATNE.

The Tariff Altered With the Recipr Negotiations in View. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Sept. 23.—Carload after

carload of live stock is rushing through San Antonio for Mexico. The object of the shippers is to get their animals into Mexico be-fore the new tariff goes into operation November 1. Between that date and this every pound of meat it is possible to sell in the Republic will be disposed of. The new tariff so materially raises the The new tariff so materially raises the tariff on American meats that northern sellers will be practically barred out. It is understood that the duties were raised on the personal solicitation of President Diaz, in order that the Mexican Reciprocity Commission may have vantage grounds in its dealings with the United States. In the City of Mexico Mr. Blaine is regarded as an exceedingly sharp financier, and this is a move to circumvent him.

NEW YORK'S DEFENSE

THREE CENTS.

The Old Monitor Miantonomoh Now in Modern Fighting Trim.

A VERY DANGEROUS NAVAL FOE.

Three of Her Sister War-Dogs Are Also Being Rebuilt in Iron.

ENORMOUS SHELLS TO CARRY 13 MILES

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Sept. 23.-New York Harbor will have its first armored protector about October 1. The monitor Miantonomoh lacks only the placing of two great guns in the fore turret to be complete. The guns are done and are ready on the decks of the monitor as she lies at a dock in the Brooklyn navy yard. She is to be placed in commission also, even if the work is not entirely complete. The finishing touches can be put on later. The Miantonomoh will be under the command of Captain Montgomery

Sicard. The big double-turreted monitor has a long history. She was one of the fleetest iron clads built toward the close of the civil war after the model of the famous little Monitor. At that time Uncle Sam had for the second time in his history the most powerful navy in the world, and the Miantonomoh was the most formidable ship in it. Originally she was built of oak, and her hull was laid in the Brooklyn navy

TURNED INTO MODERN SHAPE.

In 1872 she was rebuilt in iron, together in 1872 she was rebuilt in fron, together with the Amphitrite Terror and Monadnock, and placed in commission for a second time. In 1883 she was brought again to the Brooklyn navy yard, and has remained there ever since, nearly all the time in repair or alteration. The monitor now has 1214 inches of blended steel and iron on her sides and treatment. iron on her sides, and two turrets, each holding two ten-inch modern rifles.

She is not completely modern even now, after all her struggle to catch up with the after all her struggle to catch up with the progress in naval architecture. Her armor is not of the nickel steel, which will probably encase the Maine and other big war ships which Uncle Sam is rapidly acquiring. But the mingled steel and iron are amply sufficient for a ship of her build, for she squats down in the water so that she practically presents no target except her slight superstructures, and these can be shot away without crippling her. As she lies now in the still water her noserises only five feet out of water, and her deck slopes away till only two or three feet above the surface at the stern.

A VERY DANGEBOUS FOE.

The Miantonomoh is the first really fornidable ship of the new navy. She is a battle ship in one sense of the word, for there is no ship of war affoat in any water which

she could not meet with some chance of victory. But she is primarily a harbor defense ship. Her business is not to go out to meet an enemy in other waters, but to lie in wait for an approaching foe. To such a foe she would give a welcome worthy of her flag, for in every respect, except her armor, she is powerfully modern.

The enormous ten-inch rifles in her turrets are the largest and most effective marine guns ever built in this country. They throw solid steel projectiles weighing 500 pounds each with an effective fighting range of seven miles, and can hurl them is miles. Beside these big guns, she will carry on her superstructure and military deck two sixpounder and two two-pounder rapid-firing guns; two revolving cannon and two gatings. These will be useful for close fighting. These will be useful for close fighting and to drive off torpedo boats.

Thus equipped the Miantonomoh can lie between the Narrows and sink with her big guns an unarmored cruiser off Sandy Hook. She could steam out in the outer bay and clear the coast near Coney Island and Rockaway Beach of hostile cnife. tory. But she is primarily a harbor defense

BUILT FOR FIGHTING. In short, for the first time since the little Monitor, New York City has a protector which is worthy of the name. She will be a velcome addition to the fleet cruisers that will flash their white sides in our waters, She is not graceful or swift, but she can fight and they cannot. As the Miantonomoli fight and they cannot. As the Miantonomola nears her period of activity the work upon her sisters, the Puritan and the Terror, grows more lively. These monitors were built at about the same time with the Miantonomola, and have passed through somewhat similar experiences. They were originally of wood and were rebuilt in iron. The Miantonomola's tonnage is 6.0.0. That of the Puritan and Terror is 2.815 each. The Puritan will carry two Inlifanch breech-Puritan will carry two half-inch breech-onding rifles in each of her turrets; six fourloading rifles in each of her turrets; six four-inch rapid-firing guns; two six-pounder and four three-pounder rapid-firing guns, four revolving cannons and four-gatings. She will have 14 inches of armor. The Terror will be identical with the Miantonomoh, save that she will have two more rapid fir-

ng guns.

MRS. HOPKINS-SEARLES PROPERTY. Her Widower Testifies Regarding It in the Will Contest Case. Satzw. Sent. 23 -Mr. Searles continued his

testimony to-day in the Hopkins-Searles will case. After the marriage, while in Europe, itness' wife had made over to him certain deeds at Nice. The suggestion of the copartnership came from Mrs. Searles. Articles of co-partnership were here put in between Mary F. Searles, Edward F. Searles, Thomas of co-partnership were here put in between Mary F. Searles, Edward F. Searles, Thomas E. Stillman and Thomas Hubbard to manage all the property of the Searles and pay the income to the parties. Mrs. Searles had no individual bank account during the time they lived together; he could not give the average annual profit of the co-partnership, but it was between \$500,000 and \$500,000.

At the afternoon session another power of attorney was put in, dated July 13, 1888, from Mary O. Searles to Thomas E, Stillman and Thomas Hubbard. A transfer was put in, dated June 18, 1888, from Mary F. Searles to Thomas E, Stillman, of various railroad stocks and a note of the Pacific Improvement Company for \$7,500,000, and 20,750 shares of Central Pacific stock, the aggregate amounting to \$36,000,000, and this Stillman in turn transferred to E. F. Searles, and he in turn transferred to E. F. Searles, and he in turn transferred it, together with 1,400 shares of Washington Building Association stock, \$140,000 in scrip of the company and 1,000 shares United States Bank stock which he had received from his wife in trust to the firm of Searles, Stillman & Hubbard.

KING, THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST. Appeals His Case, and His Sentence Is

Suspended in the Interim. MEMPHIS, Sept. 23.-In the celebrated case of King, the Seventh-day Adventist, convicted in Obion county of Sabbath-breaking, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States this morning. It will be of the United States this morning. It will be remembered that King sued ont a writ of habeas corpus before the United States court, and on a hearing of the case was represented by Hon. Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General. Judge Hammond held that the Federal courts could not interfere.

This morning King, his counsel and bondsman filed an application for an appeal, and also for a suspension of the sentence until the appeal shall be heard. Bond was fixed at \$1,000 and the suspension of sentence was also granted.

also granted. A COMPANY STORE SUIT.

The Case Will Be an Important One, and Arguments Begin To-Day.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23 .- [Special.] -- To-mor row morning Attorney General Hensel will hear an important argument in the Royer Coal Company's store case. By many law-yers it is held that the bill passed by the reyers it is held that the oill passed by the recent Legislature, prohibiting corporations to
run company stores in connection with
other operations, is filegal. This case is
most important as establishing a precedent.
Other companies are looking to the outcome of the suit; to determine whether they
will be safe in continuing to run them.

Welcome Rain in Texas. WILLIS, TEX., Sept. 23.-The rain which fell to-day is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, in that it has extinguished the forest fires which have threatened the annihila-