

BLAINE'S CHAMPIONS

Are All of Those Who Are Backing Up the Attack on Senator Quay.

LITTLE LOVE EVER LOST

Between the Secretary of State and the Beaver Statesman.

THE TROUBLE DATES BACK TO '76.

Ex-Speaker Reed's Dislike for Blaine Charged Against Him

TO KEEP HIM AWAY FROM MINNEAPOLIS

Special Telegram to the Dispatch. NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—To-day's Evening Post prints the following special dispatch from Washington: "The publication of the protest by the Pennsylvania Republican Association against the nomination of Senator Quay bears an interesting relation to Secretary Blaine's withdrawal from the cabinet. Mr. Blaine, it may be remembered, spoke bitterly of that report as having been originated by the same people who have been lying about him steadily for some time. This statement, in view of the fact that the author of the protest is an orthodox journalist as the New York Press, excites much comment. Those who know the inside history of the matter, however, are not so much surprised as the author of the story was a close and confidential friend of Senator Quay's, and it was at the Senator that Mr. Blaine aimed his volley of contempt.

Monopoly Between Blaine and Quay

For some years there has been an ugly feeling between the Secretary and the Senator, but concealed by their ordinary exchange of courtesies. The trouble dates back to '76, when Quay joined a movement to play Blaine false with the Pennsylvania delegation at the National Republican Convention. Ever since then, though keeping up an outward appearance of friendship, the Senator has never won back the confidence of the Secretary, who regards him as treacherous and untrustworthy. The recent capture of the Quay convention by the Blaine forces has never so far as the Secretary himself is concerned been a blind to cover an anti-Harrison trap for some other candidate when the date should have been Blaine's. The Pennsylvania Republican Association, headed by Mr. Justice, is made up wholly of the Secretary's friends, who now that their favorite is out of the race, feel that they can attack Quay without fear of the results. Another reason why they feel so free to do what they please is that they realize Quay's enforced retirement from the Secretary's office has been a matter of only a short time at best.

Some Blaine Men to the Last

From a good Blaine source comes information that the Secretary's admirers are preparing to go into the States in support of a good while, and finally turning the whole body of delegates over to the idea of nominating Blaine and sending him to the White House. It is believed that the party will do this. They think he can hardly refuse. In case he stands firm, however, there is a movement on foot to raise a concentration of Blaine voters in the States, although they do not love him, would rather see succeed than Harrison. They count upon Reed's acceptance as assured, on account of the well-known animosity toward the President.

REED'S RETURN OF BLAINE

Expected as a Good Reason Why He Shouldn't Go to Minneapolis.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—There appears to be a radical difference of opinion among leading Republican newspapers of the State as to Thomas H. Reed's fitness to serve as a delegate from Maine in the Republican national convention at Minneapolis. The Portland Free Press has this to say: "It may be safely assumed that if Mr. Reed will accept, the Republicans of Maine will be only too glad to tender him the honor.

DEMOCRATS COMING TOGETHER

The Two Louisiana Factions Agree to Settle Their Differences. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The split which has existed in the Democratic party of Louisiana for several months was finally healed to-night by a compromise agreed to by the two Democratic factions—the McHenry, or regular Democrats, and the Foster or anti-lottery Democrats. The split occurred in the Democratic nomination convention which met at Baton Rouge, December 28, when the anti-lottery wing withdrew. The compromise was reached when the anti-lottery wing returned to put a plank in its platform denouncing the lottery. Each faction then nominated a full State ticket and a bitter campaign has ever since been waged. As it is evident that the Republicans would slip in through this division of the Democratic vote, great efforts are made to bring the two factions together again. The two State Central Committees met here, one Monday the other Tuesday, with this object in view. They have been in session ever since, trying to arrange a compromise. Yesterday conference committees were appointed, which have been discussing the matter since ever since, and through them an agreement was reached which was approved by the Central Committee themselves to-night. The compromise proposed a general white primary election, to be held simultaneously throughout the State, March 10, or about that time. Each ticket, the regular, headed by McHenry, and the anti-lottery, headed by Foster, will be voted for in its entirety, and the one receiving the largest number of votes is to be considered the ticket of the Democratic party and supported by all the white voters.

DEMOCRATIC DEPUTIES

Appointed by President Black to Revise the Societies' Constitution.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—President Black, in compliance with the General Assembly of Democratic societies held in Pittsburgh, September 30, 1891, has announced the following deputies as a committee to revise the constitution: S. A. Dineen and Bernard McKenna, Alle-

pheny, A. L. Tilden, Erie; Thomas H. Greely, Blair; R. P. Shearer, Cumberland; John W. Foster, Franklin; J. Marshall Wright, Lehigh; George H. Hoffman, Philadelphia; and Frank Thompson, Lackawanna.

The committee will meet at an early date at Harrisburg and other central points. The General Assembly has now become so large that it is extremely probable the committee will take measures to reduce the representation.

STILL AFTER GENERAL ALGER.

A Two-Year-Old Supreme Court Record Brought Up Against Him—How a Court Roasted Him and His Diamond Match Company Colleagues.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A decision of the National Supreme Court will injure the Alger Presidential boom beyond repair was unearthed to-day. It bears date November 15, 1889. The case is Richardson versus Buhl, found in the Northwestern Reporter, volume 43, page 1102. It was an appeal from the Circuit Court of Wayne county. D. M. Richardson sued Christian H. Buhl and R. A. Alger to recover the said and other contracts. The decree of the lower court was reversed. General Alger was the principal owner of the Richardson Match Company, of Detroit, when the Diamond match monopoly was formed in 1880. Here is an extract from Justice of the Supreme Court Champlin's decision:

A Measne to the Public. It also appears from the testimony of General Alger that the organization of the Diamond Match Company was, in a measure, due to his exertions. There is no doubt that all parties to this suit were active participants in perfecting that company, and that the present dispute grows out of that transaction. It is the contention of the plaintiff that the defendant, by a scheme by which competition in the manufacture of matches was stifled, opposition to the business crushed, and the monopoly of the country in that line engendered by the Diamond Match Company. Such a vast conspiracy is a menace to the public interest, and it is the duty of the court to prevent its consummation. The fact exists that it rests in the discretion of this court to prevent competition in the sale of matches.

In speaking of the contract between Alger and his partners in the Richardson Match Company, the contract which led to the suit, Chief Justice Sherwood, who gives the principal opinion, says: "I think no one can read the contract in question without feeling a sense of indignation. The intention of the agreement is to add in security to the interests of the plaintiff in the formation and organization of the Diamond Match Company. This object is to be accomplished by the defendant, General Alger, settling his character beyond dispute as a man of integrity and honor, and of an enormous amount of capital, sufficient to absorb all of that kind of business in the United States and to prevent competition in the sale of matches.

Monopoly a Serious Matter.

The sole object of the corporation is to make money by having the power to raise the price of the commodity. The quantity to be made and used at its pleasure. Thus both the supply and the price depend upon a half dozen individuals, regardless of the welfare of the people. It is difficult to conceive of a monopoly which can affect so seriously the interests of so many of the people of the country, than that of the Diamond Match Company. It is a monopoly in the carrying out of its object that the contract in this case was made between these parties.

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A QUEER LITTLE FIGHT.

Postmaster Lewis and Surveyor Wimbush, of Atlanta, lately on the Out—The Former Refuses to Recognize the Latter's Authority—Two Turned Down Result. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—A queer little fight has been in progress for some time between Postmaster Lewis and Surveyor Wimbush. The fact is that those who know of it have to look beneath the surface for the motive adds a relish to the sport. The postmaster was a gallant Union General. His empty sleeve attests that he was one of those generals who went to the front. After the war he settled in Atlanta, and, entering business, found commercial success. He is a man of high social position, and enjoys the highest social position of any Republican in the city, being the only one who has a universal esteem.

RUSSIAN DOCTORS DIFFER

The Carewells' Committee Disagrees With the Reports From Other Sources.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 19.—The Carewells' General Famine Committee is publishing the reports made by delegates sent to the famine districts. Delegate Youshepovitch sends an optimistic report concerning the part of Samara that he visited, but he admits that the general situation is still very gloomy. He states that he has not received a single complaint regarding the quality of the grain supplied to the people. He well organized the weather classes ready subscribing to the relief fund. He speaks highly of the activity of the relief fund, and declares that no part of the relief fund has been wasted. This report differs greatly from independent testimony.

POWDER IGNITED BY LIGHTNING

Causing an Explosion That Wrecked Part of a Big Western Factory.

COLUMBUS, Kan., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Last night, about 7:15 o'clock, during a severe storm, the glazing mill connected with the Ladin & Rand powder works, situated 4 1/2 miles north of this city, was struck by lightning, igniting 400 kegs of powder, and so completely demolishing the building that there is scarcely a trace of it left. The Ladin & Rand Powder Company is the largest and wealthiest firm of the kind in the United States, and the works located near Columbus are next to the largest owned by it, and furnish employment to a large number of people.

HARRISON INDORSER

By Alabama Negroes, but His Appointments There Were Not.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19.—The negro conference adjourned to-night. Yesterday a resolution was deleted indorsing the administration. To-day the matter was taken up again and a resolution passed indorsing Harrison, but carefully excluding any indorsement of his appointments in Alabama. The conference developed into a movement to defeat Dr. Mosely, Internal Revenue collector and Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, in the interest of some negro.

BLAINE FOLLOWED BY HARRISON.

The Order in Which 30,000 Answers to a Presidential Circular Came In.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 19.—[Special.]—The Weekly Blade has received 27,731 replies from all over the country to a circular addressed to Republican voters asking them to name their choice for President. The results were tabulated before Mr. Blaine's letter of declination was published. Mr. Blaine was the choice of 17,844, Marshall

of 8,103, McKinley of 1,312 and 272 choice of Mr. Blaine. The names are: Marshall, 17,844; McKinley, 1,312; Tilden, 734.

Tammany Delegates Uninstructed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—It is said the Tammany Hall delegates to the State Convention will go to Albany uninstructed. They will, however, arrange their plans at a meeting to be held upon their arrival.

DEPOSED AFTER A BATTLE.

DETAILS OF A FIGHT WHICH OUSTED A BRAZILIAN GOVERNOR.

Students and Soldiers Combine and Attack His Residence—Police and Troops to the Rescue—The Conflict Rages for 13 Hours—Fourteen Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch was received in this city to-day from Rio Janeiro, giving the details of the outbreak in the Brazilian Province of Ceara on the 16th. The insurgents in this instance consisted of a body of students and a force of soldiers, the latter of whom broke out in open rebellion against the authorities. The combined forces, when they had perfected their plans, proceeded to attack the residence of General Ciranda, the Governor of Ceara, with cannon and with much effect. When news of the uprising and the attack of the insurgents, they made a most stubborn resistance.

EDISON HAS BEEN DONE.

Wall Street Manipulators Get the Best of the Electrical Wizard—His Vast Interests Swallowed Up by the Thomson-Houston Company—He is Second Fiddle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—[Special.]—Thomas A. Edison, the king of practical electricians, has been "done." The hands of the bankers who manipulate the market everywhere in the act of his undoing. The inventor relied on friends and business associates. The former were speculators; the latter have largely proved incompetent. The result of the intellectual giant's dependence will be the amalgamation of the Edison General Electric and the Thomson-Houston companies. Drexel, Morgan & Co. bankers who have succeeded in obtaining control of the majority of the stock of the Edison General Electric Company, were and are the powers behind the throne.

What the Third Party Leaders Say.

Representative Watson, of Georgia, the nominee of the nine People's party Congressmen, while the conference was in session, declared in favor of independent political action. He said that he would not be a member of the party, but would support it. He said that he would not be a member of the party, but would support it. He said that he would not be a member of the party, but would support it.

FRANCE MINUS A CABINET.

President Carnot Reluctantly Accepts the Resignation of M. de Freycinet and His Ministry—No Party Strong Enough to Form a Stable Government—A Coalition.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—President Carnot will call a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Chamber for the purpose of holding a consultation in regard to the Ministerial crisis. It is reported that M. de Freycinet will not accept to accept the war portfolio in the new Cabinet. All the members of the Cabinet met at the office of the Ministry of War this afternoon and discussed the situation. The Chamber of Deputies will meet to-day at the Elysee Palace and tender a collective resignation to President Carnot. In accordance with the programme, the Chamber will meet to-day at the Elysee Palace and tender a collective resignation to President Carnot. In accordance with the programme, the Chamber will meet to-day at the Elysee Palace and tender a collective resignation to President Carnot.

AN EXEMPLARY HUSBAND, VERY.

The Defense in the Minton Divorce Case Shows That That Position.

PARKERS, S. D., Feb. 19.—In the Minton divorce case to-day, the deposition of Mrs. Murray for the defense was read. Mrs. Murray deposed that she had lived in the Minton family. Mr. Minton provided everything that was necessary; was always at home evenings; played with the children; servants were paid regularly, and the family seemed to live very happily together. The deposition of Emily Minton, mother of the defendant, was read. She said her son was at home evenings, and at meals she never saw him intoxicated or strike his wife. Mrs. Minton never complained of lack of support. She never heard of the defendant's gambling; knew the defendant was a gambler; knew the defendant was a gambler; knew the defendant was a gambler.

THE READING COMPANY SUED.

Heirs of a Philadelphia Man Ask \$100,000 for a Branch of Contract.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Suit for \$100,000 was brought against the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day by heirs of William Richardson, Jas. Dundas, Benjamin W. Richards and Joshua Lippincott, on an agreement dated January 1, 1882, by which the company contracted to supply the Reading Coal and Iron Company with 100,000 tons of coal for ten years at 30 cents a ton. The plaintiffs declare that the mines were operated but 20 years in an unwarranted manner, and that 300,000 tons of coal remained unmined.

GOOD ADVERTISING.

THE DISPATCH'S adlets gained 1,778 in two weeks ending February 13th. The figures are as follows: For 8 weeks ending February 13, 1892, 4,154. Similar period in 1891, 2,376. Increase, due to one-cent adlets, 1,778.

MONDAY'S BIG BATTLE

To Be Won at St. Louis for the Third Party Project, if Alliance Congressmen Have Their Way.

Only One of the Farmers' Delegation Opposes the Movement.

ONE PRELIMINARY MEETING IS HELD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The interest of all the great reform organizations of the country is centered in St. Louis Monday next, and upon the outcome of this conference rests the fate of the national third party movement.

It is conceded by the representatives of all the great industrial organizations, the Farmers' Alliance, Citizens' Alliance, Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, Knights of Labor and the Patrons of Husbandry, that the predominant issue at the coming conference will be the third party movement. Principles, measures and declarations will, of course, all be discussed by the 1,000 or more delegates in attendance, but the great question at issue will be, "Shall the various labor and industrial organizations of the country unite in a national independent movement to promulgate a common declaration of principles, nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency and contest with the two old parties for supremacy in the nation?"

Congressmen for the Third Party.

The People's party representatives in Congress generally believe that this question will be answered in the affirmative by the St. Louis conference. Representative Simpson, of Kentucky, is the champion of the third party movement, and although his eight colleagues of the regular People's party in the House may not all be in attendance, they are understood to share his views as to the necessity of a national party.

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THE BLOCK OF FIVE.

Just Completed on New Grant Street, Quite an Addition to PITTSBURGH'S FINE BUILDINGS.

Advantages of the Location for the Wholesale Trade.

FEATURES OF A NOTABLE STRUCTURE

One of Pittsburgh's widest and most conveniently located streets that has hitherto been little better known than Darkest Africa has been discovered by the Mercantile Company, who have just finished five buildings intended for wholesale use at 709, 711, 713, 715 and 717 New Grant street.

The "block of five" would add a Fifth Avenue site. They are handsome, conveniently arranged and so well lighted that even in smoky Pittsburgh every floor is as pleasant as a parlor. The buildings are each 20 foot front and 95 feet deep, six stories high with a cemented cellar. They adjoin the new Bindley hardware building and are within easy speaking distance of Gilligrip & Co., wholesale grocers; Henderson & Co., wholesale druggists; the Harris Drug Co., Otto Shepherd & Co., wholesale druggists. The situation is one that in Pittsburgh has never been given credit for its full value. New Grant street is 60 feet wide, extending from Liberty to Seventh avenue. It is in such a place that it is not probable that it will ever be encumbered with a street railway. The Pennsylvania Railroad yards extend along the upper side. The freight and express depots are directly opposite the Mercantile Company's new buildings. The place will probably be the site of the Pennsylvania Company's new Union depot, when one is built.

Appearance of the Structures.

The buildings of the Mercantile Company, while it is stated they are intended for use for wholesale houses, would bear the evidence of being for the most prosperous retail firms. Instead of the rough and tumble, half frame, half brick, unfinished, tumble-down affairs that are called wholesale houses in other parts of the city, the structures of the Mercantile Company are all brick, plastered inside, finished in hard wood, with iron columns and all the improvements of nineteenth century architecture. There is double office in each, a fire proof vault as big almost as in a bank, gas and electric light fixtures and everything else that a wholesale firm could think of buying or paying for.

Two Deaths From Typhus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The first death from typhus fever occurred yesterday at one of the hospitals. Three new cases of typhus were discovered to-day, another death occurred, the second, since the appearance of the disease.

THE CHALFONTE.

ATLANTIC CITY. Directly on the Beach. Sea water baths in house. Opens January 20, 1892.

THE SEASIDE, ATLANTIC CITY.

Has been thoroughly renovated and is now open. Every convenience and improvement has been added, making it complete in all respects. Elevator, sun parlor, hot sea-water baths, etc. Opens January 20, 1892.

THE WAVERLY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Opens Feb. 6. Upright management. Comfortable steam bath, sun parlor and excellent table.

HOTEL HOFFMAN.

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