

THE LIE IS PASSED

Between the Chairmen of Ohio's Two Big Republican Committees.

KING CALLS HAHN DOWN, And Will Brand Him Worse Than Ananias if He Doesn't Retract

QUAY DREW NO SALARY AT ALL, But Is Said to Be Several Thousands Out on the 1888 Campaign.

THE ALLIANCE AS A POLITICAL POWER

Special Telegram to the Dispatch. COLUMBUS, O., May 4.—The amount of harmony in the Republican party in Ohio is truly wonderful; in fact, the organization is just bubbling over with it.

Said Judge King to a DISPATCH reporter to-day: "In a conversation with Mr. Hahn at the Forest City Hotel, Cleveland, last week, he showed his venom by recalling the fact that I had protested against his selection for the position he had (that of Chairman of the Executive Committee), and said that my protest was on the ground that he was utterly unfitted and incompetent. I believed what I then said, and have no cause to change my opinion since."

"As to Mr. Smith, I have only to say that he is a monomaniac on the subject of Foraker. He knows that I have been for many years a personal friend of the ex-Governor. He knows, too, that when his name was suggested last fall for Secretary of the State Executive Committee, I, at Governor Foraker's suggestion, objected to his election to that position. I have written him, informing him that his friend Hahn puts upon him the responsibility for the story regarding the destruction of my ballot, and assuring him that, unless I receive from him an unqualified retraction and apology, I shall post him throughout the State as a willful and malicious liar."

ALLIANCE LEADERS JUBILANT

They Expect to Carry the South and May Elect a President.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[Special.]—The Alliance men in Congress attribute much significance to the secret Alliance Convention at Birmingham, Ala. Senator Peffer and Representative Jeremy Simpson agreed to-day that the action at Birmingham yesterday in deciding that the Southern Alliance would stand by the third party movement, instead of merging with the Democratic ranks, would have a very important bearing on the Presidential election. They explained that the recent tendency of the Alliance men in the South had been to join with the Democrats, and if this juncture had been complete there would be no party, as to a solid South for the Democratic candidate next fall. But with the Alliance men of the South carrying on an independent campaign, Messrs. Peffer and Simpson say there is every probability that the Alliance forces will carry nearly every Southern State, and the Alliance will carry nearly all of them.

Mr. Simpson authorized the following statement to-day: "The result will be that the Democrats will lose nearly every Southern State, and the Alliance will carry nearly all of them."

"What will be the effect of the Presidential election, do you think?" "It will be almost certain to throw the election into the House, if it does not result in the election of an Alliance President."

JOHN R. McLEAN CALLED A LIAR

Don Dickinson Goes That Far to Deny the Falter Boon Story.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[Special.]—The story that some of Cleveland's warmest friends, including Judge Goudy, of Chicago, Senator Viles, of Wisconsin, and Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, were arranging to have the mantle of Cleveland fall upon Chief Justice Fuller, brought out a crop of denials and affirmations to-day. Representative Forman says he has talked the whole situation over with Judge Goudy, and knows the latter is a sturdy and uncompromising Cleveland man. Don M. Dickinson has telegraphed that the story is false so far as he is concerned. He adds that John R. McLean, who was credited with being the author of the story, lies in what he says concerning Mr. Dickinson. On the other hand, Mr. McLean's friends are not "hedging" on their original story, and they say there is much more to it than has yet been told. Representative Warwick, the Democratic successor to McKim, and a close intimate of McLean's, said to-day that he knew for a fact that the availability of Chief Justice Fuller was being thoroughly canvassed by leading Cleveland men with a view to having a compromise candidate should an emergency arise for presenting one.

QUAY AND POLITICAL DEBTS

One of His Friends Refutes a Story About His Getting a Salary.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—[Special.]—A friend of Senator Quay, in speaking of the allegation of a Philadelphia paper that he got \$40,000 a year salary while Chairman of the Republican National Committee, says: "Such a thing is ridiculous. I know all about the facts and figures. Quay won \$20,000 on the last election in best, but on the other hand, he, with A. L. Conger, Dudley, Fassett and Clarkson had to incur and personally carry a debt of \$35,000. This sum is still carried by notes as a debt of the Executive Committee, and the manager for whose election the debt was incurred has never offered to pay off a cent of it or to assist in carrying it."

"This was not quite so bad as in the Blaine campaign of 1884, when a debt of almost \$80,000 was settled by B. F. Jones and Stephen B. Elkins."

Dewey Expects to Vote for Harrison.

CHICAGO, May 4.—In an interview here before his departure for Cleveland to attend a meeting of stockholders of the Lake Shore road, Chauncey M. Dewey said that "if he feels then as he does now" he will certainly vote for the re-nomination of President Harrison, adding that the philosophy of the campaign must of necessity be the Harrison administration.

Watres Won't Be Chairman Again.

SCHEATON, May 4.—A close political friend of Lieutenant Governor Watres said to-day that at no time during or since the late Republican State Convention had he agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and that under no circumstances will he accept it.

A FLY WITH THE WIND

Editor Sinclair Describes His Trip in a Box on a Locomotive.

A TREMENDOUS BURST OF SPEED

Makes the Telegraph Poles Fly Past Like a Palling Fence, but

MR. SINCLAIR SAYS HE WASN'T DAZED

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 4.—As the Empire State express of the New York Central road, the fastest train in the world, stood in the Grand Central station at 8 o'clock yesterday morning waiting for the signal to start, some of the passengers who walked forward on the platform to look at ponderous engine 870, which pulls the train to Albany, noticed a small box just in front of the cylinder on the right side of the locomotive.

This box, open at the top and rear, was of riveted iron, and was bolted to the engine. It was about three feet high, and just big enough to hold a man who was willing to compress himself into the smallest possible space. Just before the train started a short, middle-aged man stepped on the front of the locomotive, adjusted a delicate gauge on the cylinder, and then doubled himself up and disappeared within the iron. The man was Angus Sinclair, the editor of Locomotive Engineering. His purpose was to make tests by means of the gauge he had fastened to the cylinder, of the locomotive's power and steam distributor, and to determine how great speed it could make.

Flying Faster Than the Wind. The train ran a little slower than its schedule time. At 10:15 a.m. just this side of Hudson, was reached. Then it put on a tremendous burst of speed. As the trees and fences rushed by in a continuous blur the passengers who knew about the man in the little iron box wondered how he was standing it. When Albany was reached the passengers and the people in the station crowded around the locomotive, where Engineers Buchanan, McQuade and Chief Trainman Philip Leitch had had hidden in the cab, were helping Mr. Sinclair out of the box.

"How do you feel?" asked half a dozen at once. "All right," replied Mr. Sinclair, "except that I'm pretty stiff and cramped up. It was fast going part of the time. There were four miles when we traveled at the rate of forty miles an hour."

Mr. Sinclair returned to this city last night. A reporter saw him to-day at his office in Temple Court. "How do I feel after my ride?" said he. "Well, I feel pretty lame. Two hours and three-quarters on one's knees is what might be called true devotion to the cause, and by tiring. No, I was not nervous during the ride, but I probably should have been if I had not been used to riding on every part of a locomotive for years, though not at such rates. The fastest I ever rode was at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and I believe, the fastest recorded time made on a level by a locomotive drawing a train and we ran four miles at that rate. How did I know this? Because I counted the revolutions of the wheels with a watch. At the fastest the drivers made 340 revolutions a minute. The counting was done by ear and by feeling."

"To anyone but a trained ear the sound from the smokestack of a locomotive traveling faster than 60 miles an hour is like a continuous blast, but an old engineer can detect distinct pulsations. It is an acquired faculty, and comes only with long experience. There are four pulsations to each revolution of the drivers, and one of these is a little louder than the others. This seems to divide them into four. A trained engineer can tell the speed of a train by grouping them into twenties, which he checks off on his fingers, arrive at a conclusion regarding the number of revolutions in a minute. Then, the circumference of the drivers being known, he can better reckon the rate of speed. Besides this, there is a sort of shock throughout the locomotive on the down-stroke of the driving rod, which aids in the counting."

Merely a Meccanist. "This country has become, through progress, a mechanical act with a man in a machine yesterday I was counting, looking after the machinery of the gauge and supplying the gauge with paper on which the diagrams were to be made at the same time. So, you see, I had no time to think of being nervous."

"Were there no unpleasant or peculiar sensations connected with such rapid movement?" "Well, the trees and telegraph poles got to going by pretty fast. I would sight an object some distance up the track, and before I could think what it was it would be behind me. Then, two or three times I stuck my head out too far and it cut me in the back of the neck like a club. The motion did not trouble me much, except that it made my knees sore. The diagrams made from the gauges showed the distribution of power. It developed 1,600 horse power and consumed 2 1/2 pounds of coal per horse power per hour. Mr. Sinclair is confident with such a train could run 100 miles an hour. The locomotive, 870, is the record breaker which, on the famous run to Buffalo, September 14, 1891, 439 1/2 miles in 42 1/2 minutes, made the 143 miles in Albany in 140 minutes. With its tender it weighs 100 tons. Its driver is 6 1/2 feet in diameter. Mr. Sinclair will make another trip in the box to-morrow."

THE A. M. E. CONFERENCE

Mayor Gouley Delivered the Address of Welcome to the Colored Ministers—Three Bishops to Be Elected—Delegates From All Parts of the Country.

The nineteenth General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church of the United States was opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the John Wesley chapel, on Arthur street. Delegates from every State in the Union were in attendance. Dr. John J. Moore, the venerable Bishop of North Carolina, presiding, and Bishop Lomax made the opening prayer. The presiding officer introduced Mayor Gouley, who delivered the address of welcome, and was greeted with considerable applause. The Mayor paid a glowing tribute to the progressive colored people. Dr. Day, of Harrisburg, responded to the Mayor's address in an eloquent manner, after which a vote of thanks was extended to the Mayor by the conference. Last year Bishop Jones died, which will necessitate the election of another Bishop. Two additional Bishops will also be elected. At 1:30 p.m. the venerable Bishop J. J. Moore, of New England; B. A. Clifton, and at its conclusion made an address that aroused considerable enthusiasm. His subject was the "Colored Race." In his remarks he appealed to that class to be ambitious to learn the word of God and to obey it; to strive to become the intellectual equal of the whites, and to gain wealth and to seek it, because it alone would be the means of lifting the negro race from its present condition. William Howard Day, of Harrisburg, was elected General Secretary, and his assistants were Miss Emerline V. Bird, of New York; Stenographic Reporter, E. G. Biddis, of New England; B. A. Clifton, of Alabama; T. E. Moore, of South Carolina; C. A. Weathering, of Alabama, and J. S. Cowles, of Pittsburgh.

This election, which is a session until 7:15 o'clock to-day, was then had, and in the evening a reception was accorded the delegates by the local members of the Conference, and a very pleasant time was had.

Among the prominent men present were Dr. N. T. Green, G. L. Blackwell and

GRAHAM'S BIG GALL.

A Disorderly Socialist Expelled From England's Commons.

HE WANTS MORE NOTORIETY,

And Would Like to Argue His Grievance to a Mob of 100,000.

HALDANE'S NEW LAND BILL REJECTED

LONDON, May 4.—Richard Haldane's bill to give to local authorities power to compel land owners to sell their land, in order that it may be divided into small holdings, was discussed in the House of Commons to-day.

Herbert Asquith (Advanced Liberal), member for East Fifehire, spoke quietly in favor of the measure. He contended that the bill is not entitled to the improved value of the land due to the increase of the population. In that, Mr. Asquith held, land differed from consols or a commercial enterprise.

Before he had an opportunity to explain wherein the difference lies, he was interrupted by Cunningham Graham, the Socialist, who represents the Northwest division of Lanarkshire, who excitedly asked: "How about swindling the shareholders in a company?" "Amid cries of order Mr. Graham shouted, 'I have a right to explain. This is a swindling speech.'" "The House was in great confusion, and Speaker Peel called Mr. Graham to order. The latter refused to be silent, and finally the Speaker said: 'The conduct of the member is such that I am compelled to name Mr. Graham.' This action was greeted with cheers. Mr. Graham retorted: 'All right; I am named for standing up for socialism.'" "This caused renewed confusion, and at last Home Secretary Henry Matthews moved Mr. Graham be suspended. To this Mr. Graham said: 'Oh, suspend. I don't care.'" "Mr. Matthews' motion was seconded, put to the House and adopted without a dissenting vote. The suspension is for one week. When the result was announced Mr. Graham said: 'I don't care. I have been named for standing up for socialism. I beg to apologize for my apparent discourtesy to you, but I consider that I have been suspended for standing up for socialism. I would be glad to argue the question before 100,000 people in Hyde Park.'" "He swears out, still talking. During the scene, Sir John Lubbock, who was sitting near Mr. Graham, tried to control the latter, urging him to obey the Speaker's call to order. Mr. Graham, in response to these well-intentioned efforts, said: 'I don't care. I have been named for talking socialism.'" "Immediately after the motion suspending him was adopted, Mr. Graham walked with a swaggering gait down the floor, saying as he went, 'This House is a swindle. I am suspended as a Socialist.' He talked until the door closed behind him.

The decision of Mr. Haldane's bill was then discussed. When the measure was put to a vote the House rejected it; 160 members voted in favor of it, and 223 against it.

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INGERSOLL ON SHAKESPEARE.

The Colonel Delivers a Splendid Lecture to a Large and Enthusiastic Audience—The Poet the Greatest Man Ever Born.

There is probably no more eloquent man in the States to-day than Colonel M. G. Ingersoll. While his bald head, smooth face beaming with kindness, fine frame and immaculate shirt front appeared on the stage of the Auditorium last evening he gave a royal welcome by the large audience present. Manager Witt, of the Opera House, had no cause to complain of the crowd. The only complaint that can be made is that some of the people kept straggling in all through the lecture, to the annoyance of those who were enraptured with the orator and what he was saying. Occasionally the flutter of fans and the sputter of the electric lights interfered with the hearing and irritated the audience, but for all that the lecture was delightful and the crowd was held spellbound for two hours.

The Colonel's subject was Shakespeare, and he started out in a modest way, but his peroration was magnificent. He could help occasionally but give the Christian religion a sarcastic rap, but his picaresqueries were not of the kind that puncture even the greatest men. He said Shakespeare was the greatest man ever born, and he said it ironically that "there were no celestial procreants at his birth." His father and mother were common people, but the Colonel believes his mother was a great woman, and his father a great man, and that both kings and queens can add nothing to his glory. His works stand alone, and if all that was written before his time and since, were put together, it would not equal the substance of his works. He said that Stratford, the Colonel took exception to the drive on the poet's tomb, and he argues that Shakespeare never wrote it. He said that he had seen the tomb, and that the church people refused to allow him to be buried in consecrated ground, and then for fear his bones would be scattered some rhymer wrote the epitaph as if it were a vine warning to scare away body snatchers.

The lecturer thought the most remarkable thing about Shakespeare's works is the fact that he does not mention or make any allusion to the men of his day. He lived in an age when thought was being lived by great men. Elizabeth was on the throne, Drake had circumnavigated the globe, Cervantes, the leading poet of Spain, was writing, and the great Italian Galileo was constantly making astronomical discoveries, yet the poet never referred to one of them. The Colonel compared Shakespeare to an ocean that touches all the shores of thought. He towers above common men like the highest peak in the world above the plain beneath. Such men as Beaumont, Fletcher and old Ben Jonson are only the foothills. He couldn't have been a doctor, for he knew more than physicians. He wasn't a lawyer, preacher, or sailor, but the greatest of dramatists and a poet actor. The lecturer said the poet never described a perfect man. He said that his women are perfect and full of genuine love. Then the Colonel spoke of Desdemona, the gentle Cordelia, the faithful Juliet, and even Lady Macbeth at times showed that she had not lost all her beauty and grace. The Colonel said the lecture further would be unsatisfactory. It must be heard to be appreciated. During his speech he made his audience laugh by referring to something being as "dry as the President's latest message."

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This property in the Twenty-first ward, within sight of Highland Park, accessible from Brilliant and Coleman stations on the Allegheny Valley Railway, is for sale in one tract. The rapid approach of the city in this direction will make an attractive investment for sub-division. The estates of the late George K. and J. H. Shoemaker being largely interested in this property, it is desired that it be sold in bulk.

A. LEGGATE & SON, AGENTS,

62 FOURTH AV.

HILAND AVE.

RESIDENCE

\$16,000.

One of the most desirable and prominent locations in the East End; reception hall, parlor, library, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms and bath on second floor; four finished rooms in attic; basement finished with cement walks, plate glass windows, etc.; complete in every respect; lot 50x150; a bargain.

LIGGETT BROS., No. 71 Diamond St.

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