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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1892. THREE CENTS.

BLAINE, BLAINE, JAMES G. BLAINE,

The Old Slogan of 1884 to Be Used to Stampede the Coming Convention.

ONLY ONE HOPE REMAINS

For Those Who Oppose the Renomination of Gen. Harrison.

All Other Candidates Dropped Out of the Calculation—The Man From Maine Declared by Some to Have Given No Hint of a Change of Mind—Others Think He Has Promised to Leave Himself in the Hands of His Friends—Harrison's Efforts to Patch Up a Peace—Confirmations of the Anti-Harrison Programme From Various Quarters—Alger Most Prominent for Second Place on the Ticket.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Washington says:

The plan of campaign against Harrison has been finally determined, and only the emphatic public protest of Blaine, or his death, will change the settled programme. The leaders opposed to Harrison now confess that their only chance to prevent Harrison's renomination is to make Blaine their candidate. They know that Blaine does not want to enter the field; they have no assurance whatever that he will accept, even if nominated by acclamation; but with them it is Blaine or defeat, and they have resolved to take their chance of Blaine's acceptance after the nomination shall have been made.

Every effort of the anti-Harrison leaders to unite on a candidate has been a dismal failure. Sherman, McKinley, Rusk, Hawley, Allison, Cullom and others have been considered, but no one of them could inspire the unity and earnestness necessary to make a hopeful effort. They have, therefore, abandoned all fielders, and have finally fallen back on Blaine as their only hope.

Blaine Still the Silent Man.

I speak authoritatively in saying that the reputed declaration of Blaine to Senator McMillan: "If I am nominated by acclamation I shall consider it my duty to accept," is wholly manufactured. Blaine has never uttered such words, to McMillan or any others, and he has never given an intimation to even his closest friends that he would, or might, accept if unanimously nominated. Equally untrue is the published statement that Mrs. Blaine has yielded her opposition to her husband's candidacy. She did not desire his nomination in 1884, she was determinedly opposed to it in 1888, and she has never entertained the idea of advising his acceptance in 1892.

These rumors are carefully invented and formulated here to inspire the Blaine sentiment of the country to demand his nomination, with the hope that he may finally be compelled to bow to the spontaneous and enthusiastic call of the party, but I speak what I know when I say that not even the remotest hint has come from Blaine to any one that he would accept is nominated.

Only Hope of the Anti-Harrisonites.

The only hope of the leaders offered to Harrison is that Blaine will remain silent and stand on his recent letter of withdrawal. If he shall do so, they confidently calculate that they can stampede the convention at any time when necessary by several thousand people shouting "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" the old slogan of 1884.

It is more than probable that the programme of the anti-Harrison leaders can be carried out at Minneapolis if Blaine shall remain stubbornly silent; and if he shall be silent in the face of this open movement there will be some reason for the assumption that he would not decline when nominated. But can he be silent? He could do so if he were not the head of the Harrison Cabinet, but, being in the Cabinet, will he not feel that he owes absolute candor to his chief? And will not his chief demand it?

A Few Days to Tell the Tale.

The time is now short for preliminary maneuvers, but I look for a positive solution of the issue before the meeting of the convention, either by a more peremptory repetition of Blaine's refusal to accept, or by Harrison retiring and giving a clear field to Blaine. One of these results is quite likely within the next ten days. The anti-Blaine leaders are playing a desperate game, but it is the only game that promises the remotest chance of success.

The anti-Harrison programme is now to make Alger the candidate for Vice President with Blaine. They do not expect Blaine to live out any considerable part of the Presidential term if nominated and elected, and the nomination for Vice President is regarded as practically selecting the next President. That is why Alger is so ready to retire from the first and take second place on the ticket.

GENERAL ALGER FOR PLACE.

The Understanding Reached at Detroit—Interesting Gossip on the Question of the Hour Gathered From Other Quarters—Blaine in His Friends' Hands, Mrs. Blaine Willing.

WASHINGTON, May 22. — [*Special.*]—From a Michigan representative it is learned to-night that the meeting at General Alger's house in Detroit last week means that the Blaine and Alger men have now a perfect understanding, and that if Blaine should be nominated Alger will take the second place on the ticket if he can get it.

During the progress of the Republican Convention in 1888, General Alger repeatedly stated, even when it seemed as if Blaine or some other Eastern man might be nominated, that he would not accept the Vice Presidental nomination, even if he could capture it without a struggle. He has repeated that statement many times since, and even now he will not admit that he has changed his mind. He was sincere in his determination, because he has no aptitude or liking for the duties of the office of Vice President, and his only gratifications for the higher office are wealth and ambition.

General Alger's friends, however, among whom are Thomas C. Platt and James S. Clarkson, know that the Michigan soldier would feel honored to serve as the tail of a ticket of which Blaine was the head, and they know, moreover, that this is the prize that the General now expects to draw at the Minneapolis convention.

Whether this later programme of Alger's can be carried out or not the facts are that his friends believe it can be, and that some of the more prominent Blaine men look upon it with much favor.

The Blaine Boomers All Agreed.

The published statement to-day that Foraker, of Ohio, will vote for Blaine, no matter what the other Ohio delegates do, is regarded here as highly significant, as indicating that there is a perfect understanding among the Blaine boomers of the various States. Since the day that Mr. Blaine appeared at the circus, recently, looking like a man in perfect health, he has gone on improving physically, until to-day, as he takes his morning walk in the White House grounds or hurries across from the State Department to a Cabinet meeting, he looks very much like the Blaine of old. He goes everywhere.

Blaine's silence on the subject of accepting the Presidental nomination is beginning to be generally regarded as meaning that he will accept under certain conditions. A distinguished member of Congress who figures conspicuously in society is given as the authority to-day for the statement that Mrs. Blaine has at last consented to withdraw any objection she may have heretofore entertained against her husband going through the trials and tribulations of another Presidental contest. While it is not assumed that Mr. Blaine's political movements are subject to the guidance and direction of his wife, it is known that she exercised a strong influence over him in 1888 and prevailed upon him not to accept a renomination. It is said that she is now convinced that Mr. Blaine is strong enough to endure the hardships of the campaign, and as he desires to make the race again she will not interpose an objection.

Mrs. Blaine Not Mrs. Harrison's Friend.

It is no secret in social and political circles here that Mrs. Blaine is not on friendly relations with Mrs. Harrison. It is this condition of affairs that is said to have influenced Mrs. Blaine to give her sanction to the proposition that her husband shall yield to the demands of the anti-Harrison men in the Republican party and accept a nomination. That he will accept in case there is a universal demand for him and a practically unanimous nomination is now the general opinion of a large majority of the Washington politicians and other public men.

The interest attaching to the name of Blaine is greater now than at any time for the past four years. This fact was illustrated to-day when the statement appeared in the newspapers that Mr. Blaine would take the afternoon train for New York. The report caused almost a sensation among public officials and politicians, all of whom seemed to think that the metropolis at this time meant an important political conference with more important results. If Mr. Blaine intended leaving the city, however, the cold, rainy weather or some equally good excuse kept his secret. All the afternoon and evening his doorbell was kept ringing by anxious inquirers who were told that the Secretary was engaged in his library, with no intention of going to New York or anywhere else.

BLAINE THE ONLY HOPE.

Leaders Satisfied That Harrison Cannot Win—Results of a Thorough Investigation—The President Makes Overtures to the Antis—Strong Sentiment in Favor of the Man From Maine.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—[*Special.*]—One of those present at the conference at General Alger's residence in Detroit, and who afterward took part in the talk which occurred at the Plaza when Mr. Clarkson first arrived, is in this city.

Since he came here he has seen several of the leading anti-Harrison men as well as two members of the Cabinet. He will not talk directly to the correspondents, but to a friend he gave some highly significant information which has come to your correspondent.

He says that there has been for several months an organized and careful investigation of the condition of affairs in what are called the doubtful States, with a view to correctly estimating the strength of Harrison in the event of his renomination. This inquiry has been conducted at the suggestion of Quay and Clarkson, and is said to have covered the States of New York, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Colorado, Connecticut, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Virginia, Montana and the Dakotas. Reports which are regarded as sufficiently accurate to be relied upon have been received from time to time, until the whole field had been well covered and the real condition summarized and digested.

It is claimed that the result of the inquiry is known to all the men at the head of the anti-Harrison movement, and that the Indiana statesman cannot hope to gain their support for the reason that, without exception, these politicians are convinced that there is no hope of electing him.

Harrison Tenders a Peace Offering.

With a view to obtaining the support of the present Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Harrison, either personally or through confidential advisers like Secretary Elkins, sought to patch up a peace, and virtually offered whatever was in sight as an aid to help the opposition to see things in a more favorable light. Some of the efforts have come to light in the newspapers from time to time, and some of them have been so quietly managed that they have never been hinted at in the papers. In every instance except two the offer of reconciliation and attendant promise of support were both ignored. Mr. Harrison and his friends were plumply told that any such bargain would be useless, because it meant defeat to the party.

"In the places where we did not find actual opposition to Mr. Harrison's second term," said the gentleman to whom I have referred, "we found either indifference or apprehension as to the result. It is remarkable how general the impression is that the Republican national ticket will be defeated this fall, and it is difficult to learn the principal cause for such a sentiment. One thing which will militate strongly against Harrison is the public belief that he has treated Secretary Blaine unfairly and unfeelingly, and has endeavored to drag him out of the way. We hear this from all parts of the country, and especially from the agricultural districts, where ideas are slow to gain strength and slower still to lose their hold. This class of the community believe, in a general way, that Blaine has been given no sort of show by Harrison, and has been treated with positive indecency by Russell Harrison and others close to the White House.

Believe Blaine Is the Only Hope.

"We found the Blaine sentiment in a healthy condition everywhere, and I can say truthfully that the bulk of the party in half of the close States think Blaine is our only hope. The whole strength of the Democratic party is helping the Harrison boom to grow. In the Southern States, where there were two sets of candidates for delegates, the Democratic leaders helped the Harrison outfit every time. Gorman, Hill, Cleveland, Whitney, all regard Harrison as an easy victim, and hope to be able to help renominate him. On the other hand, every possible chance to injure Blaine and keep him out of the fight is taken advantage of. I can say that Quay, Clarkson, Dudley, Platt, Fassett and the friends of Alger, Foraker and Reed fully believe the Republicans can carry the country with Blaine, and they do not at this time see any other man to do it with. All of these men have been offered the most favorable terms to join the Harrison army. This is especially true of Quay and Platt, but both have refused to take a course which they look upon as suicidal.

"Of course, Harrison and his friends try to make it appear that it is on personal grounds that these men are not friendly to him. This is false, for if they wanted to do so everyone of them could put himself into close alliance with Harrison, and obtain such marked evidences of the administration's favor as to make it evident that peace had been reached.

Can Have Anything They Want.

"Platt has of late no personal cause for complaint. He got the New York collectorship for Fassett; and could have retained it, if he had been so disposed. Quay can fill any Pennsylvania offices now vacant. Clarkson can go into the Cabinet, and even Dudley's soreness can be healed with swift-working ointment, if there is any disposition shown to help Harrison. I don't care what rot the papers print or what any fool friend of the President may claim, the situation is just what I have said. He is ready to deal and has been for months, and he will do it if he can. The reason he can't do what he wants is that his deals would end next March, and so they don't go.

"If Blaine continues to refuse the nomination, it will be because Harrison compels him to by threats or by other means, for he knows how the country feels. Mr. Blaine has been shown that he can win, and he has been shown that Mr. Harrison cannot win. If Mr. Blaine does not act upon this information, as the party desires him to, the next President will be a Democrat as sure as any future event can be."

I wish to add that the gentleman whom I am quoting has not spoken directly or indirectly with a view to getting into print, and that, while his general position on the Presidental outlook has been known, he has never before gone into details with anybody who might leak.

THURSTON CONFIRMS IT.

He Says the Magnetic Man From Maine Will Be Nominated—Only a Flat Refusal to Run Will Prevent This Result at Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, May 22.—"Unless Blaine says positively he will not accept the nomination if it is tendered him, I think the Minneapolis Convention will choose him as its candidate for the Presidency." It was in these words that John M. Thurston expressed his opinion on the Republican Presidental nomination at the Grand Pacific last night. He had just arrived from Detroit, where he attended the political conference held at General Alger's house. After expressing this opinion, he added:

"And it makes me feel good when I think about the success of Mr. Blaine and the Republican party." Then he smiled. It was one of the few smiles that have illumined the man's face since the publication of the Blaine letter. He was very happy last night, and talked freely about the prospects for the nomination of the Secretary of State. He said the meeting at the Alger residence could not be called a political conference. "We talked of everything," said he "all about the crops, the weather and the floods, and incidentally about the flood of Blaine sentiment that has spread over the entire country. We were all Blaine men. There was not a Federal officeholder in the party, and I think it was the opinion of every man there that Blaine would be the next President. The party comprised Fassett, of New York, Langston, of Virginia; Filley, of Missouri; Sanborn, of Michigan, Mr. Clarkson and wife, and my wife and myself, besides a few ladies and gentlemen from Detroit. The ladies talked about things in which they were interested and we about the metropolis in which we are interested. I think it was the opinion of all that Blaine's nomination would prove the sure road to success."

"Did Mr. Fassett think Harrison could carry New York?"

"That is hardly a fair question. I would not care to repeat what Mr. Fassett said in that regard. While I was in New York recently I talked to a great many of the leaders of the party, and they seem to think that Harrison's success in the State is by no means assured. They are positive Blaine can carry the State, and for this reason they desire his nomination.

"Blaine's letter is not considered final, and unless he says before the convention he will not accept the nomination, it will be given him. He is a good Republican, and I believe his party has the right to require this service from him, as it would certainly result in good to the party at large.

"No, the ticket 'Blaine and Alger' was not suggested at the conference, neither do I know whether or not General Alger would accept the second place. He is an ardent Blaine man, and I believe will bring all the support he can to him if the latter allows his name to be presented. In any other case I believe Alger will be a candidate for the first place, and his State will support him solidly in the convention."

M'LEAN SAYS IT'S BLAINE.

A Warm, Personal Friend of the Maine Man Vouches for a Significant Statement—Party Duty to Cause the Change of Intentions—Magic of a Name.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The *Enquirer* prints this morning the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent, MacBride. In view of the warm social relations between Mr. Blaine and Editor John R. McLean, this dispatch may be considered quite significant. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The convention to be held in Minneapolis on the 7th day of next June will nominate James G. Blaine for the office of President of the United States. This information is not based on street gossip or curbstone conference. It is a living, indisputable fact.

Ever since the name of Blaine has been connected with this nomination, its ratification required only his assent. Up to within 48 hours ago this was withheld. It is no longer withheld. The situation has reached the crisis. Mr. Blaine has spoken to this extent: "I will do nothing to prevent my nomination. I have made my last denial." And I can say, likewise, that if nominated Mr. Blaine will make the race. He realizes that the Republican party will need its best effort to win the election.

The assurances so persistently made that his own name is stronger than any other have had their weight. Yielding every consideration to party welfare, he is in the hands of the delegates. He will neither seek the nomination nor run away from it. If called upon to lead, he throws the magic of his name and fame to the foremost rank.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A New York Paper Pledges Its Word That Blaine Will Be Nominated — The Work to Be Done by the Convention in a Day and a Short Recess Taken.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The *World* to-day prints conspicuously the following statement:

The leaders of the anti-Harrison movement have adopted a plan of action.

Neither Mr. Platt nor General Clarkson succeeded in getting definite acquiescence or refusal from Mr. Blaine. He simply declined to discuss the subject. The leaders therefore have decided to press his nomination. They will not consider his recent letter or anything that he may say or write between now and June 7 as a positive refusal to accept the nomination.

They will spare no effort to nominate him as soon as possible after the convention meets. Then, if they succeed, they will adjourn the convention for one day before naming a candidate for Vice President. They firmly believe that under these circumstances Mr. Blaine will deem it his duty to accept. If not, no harm will have been done.

That, in a nutshell, is the plan agreed upon. The biggest and boldest member of the combination says it will be adhered to regardless of anything Mr. Blaine or anybody else may say or do.

This is official.

Foraker for Blaine Alone.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—"I shall vote for Mr. Blaine at Minneapolis," said ex-Governor Foraker yesterday, "under any and all circumstances. The rest of the delegation can vote as they please." The delegates from the First and Second Ohio districts have formally declared against Harrison and for Blaine.

Sewell and Jersey for Harrison.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 22.—[*Special.*]—General Sewell, the leader of the New Jersey delegation, says it is for Harrison. He says the President is the strongest man in the party to-day.

Blaine Going to New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[*Special.*]—The Fifth Avenue Hotel has been telegraphed that Mr. Blaine will arrive there to-morrow.

A Long and Bitter Faction Fight.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., May 22.—[*Special.*]—The Cabell County Democratic Convention to name delegates to the State and other conventions was held here yesterday afternoon. Delegates chosen to the State convention are for Judge W. G. Bennett, of Weston, for Governor. The fight between the McCordie and Bennett factions was long and bitter, although the Bennett crowd outnumbered the McCordie wing four to one.

HARRISON MAY QUIT.

The President Said to Be Considering the Question of Positively

REFUSING TO RUN ONCE MORE.

He Doesn't Want the Nomination Against the Evident Wish of

A MAJORITY OF HIS PARTY LEADERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22.

Every breath of gossip to-day has been replete with rumors of Blaine's candidacy and Harrison's possible withdrawal. There can be no doubt that the opposition that has been developed against the renomination of the President has had its effect upon that official, and that he is seriously considering the project of withdrawal. This was almost admitted in the innermost circle of the White House clique to-day.

Not only the official but the popular coolness toward Harrison has become so evident that it cannot be ignored, and it is freely confessed that the only hope for the renomination of the Chief Executive lies in the vocal force and local influence of at least 150 officeholders who will form a large part of the Harrison contingent at Minneapolis within the next fortnight.

The President recognizes all this. He does not desire to be renominated against the wishes of a great element of his party, or even against the feeling of any responsible personality or numbers of his party's State and local leaders.

Doesn't Want to Be Turned Down.

All that Harrison protests against is his being turned down by a few men by whom he refused to be cowed and dictated to. If he finds that these men are really the echoes of any widespread feeling he will withdraw before the convention.

After much solicitation to-day I succeeded in inducing one of the most powerful and influential friends of the President to talk with me on this matter. "I do not know," said he, "what to say on the subject. I will confess that Mr. Harrison, myself and others have canvassed the situation frankly and freely of late. The President is fully aware that there is a great and organizing opposition against him, and the only question with him is whether it is a general feeling or whether it is a movement of shrewd and able men who could not dominate him to compel him to get down on his knees to them or to retire.

"Harrison is a cold, proud man. He has confidence that his administration will pass into history as one of the cleanest and ablest that has been known since the war. He of the nation. He will not beg or scheme for the nomination. He believes that all the opposition to him will be fully understood, and even better in the passing years than it is now. He does not want any officeholding influence to be employed in his favor.

Delegates Who Won't Stand Aside.

"Of course the President can't prevent delegates who are elected, and who hold office by his appointment, from taking part in the convention. Such delegates are usually the leaders in their States, and it would be asking an impossible thing that they should stand aside and let persons of no knowledge or influence in politics take their places.

"He will draw as fine a distinction as any of his consummately shrewd opponents between a real and a fictitious antagonism. He recognizes the great popularity of Secretary Blaine as thoroughly as any one, and at the same time, that Blaine's popularity is being made use of by persons who care nothing for the great Secretary except merely for the purpose of using him as a weapon to beat down another.

"In the face of all this real and manufactured antagonism for him, and real and assumed friendship for Blaine, the President is in a quandary to know what step to take. He knows his nomination is extremely doubtful; that even if he were to work for and force his nomination, the leaders who oppose him would probably defeat him by a policy of indifference or of secret connivance and opposition. He does not want the nomination with the prospect of defeat staring him in the face. He would greatly prefer the laurels he has won to a bare chance of election in the future, with no more laurels in store with which to meet the storm of greater antagonism and execration than has been showered on him already.

Harrison Considering a Withdrawal.

"Well, in fine, the President is seriously now, for the first time, contemplating retiring from the field. I may assure you that for not more than two or three days has he taken into deep consideration this step. It has been suggested before, but never for a moment entertained. It is now a matter for profound discussion, and I may add, the President is not averse to its publication, that he may hear the national response. Within a week the conditions will be much simplified.

"Here is the situation: Harrison does not want the nomination unless it comes spontaneously and from a due recognition of the honor and ability of his administration. He does not want it at all in the face of the possible candidacy and greater popularity of Blaine. The great Secretary does not want it. He feels that it would kill him to accept it and bear the burden of opposition. At the same time his sensibilities, now assuming that phase of vanity which obtains in men growing old and losing their best mental and physical fiber, are tickled by the offer of the crown in the face of what seems to be looked upon as a Cæsarian refusal, and even in the presence of a possible defeat would esteem such a compliment beyond value and price at the hands of the great party.

"This is a strange, unique, dramatic, and, one might well say, tragic situation. At present you can safely assert that the chances are about equal for and against the retirement of Harrison from the race.

Blaine Expected to Keep Silent.

"Blaine will say no more than he has said. He has honestly declared that he does not want his name presented to the convention. The great popular and political demand for him, largely genuine but to some extent the product of factional connivance, has caught his soul. I say, as a firm adherent of Harrison and as a steadfast friend of Blaine, that the Secretary will not refuse the proffered honor of a nomination if it seems to come with that spontaneity which is now promised. Mr. Blaine will make no further refusal. Mr. Harrison may duplicate Blaine's declination, and I regret to say that he may be compelled to do so from the very prospect of a humiliating defeat."

I give this talk, which I had to-day with one of the most admirable and influential of the official adherents of President Harrison for what it is worth. I am convinced that now, on the eve of the convention, the President is desirous that he and his friends may get their fingers on the general pulse of the public, and that such interviews are rather inspired than given reluctantly, as they may seem to be on the surface. If so, it may be assumed that the President will within the next few days either withdraw from the contest, or make all his lines taut and play the official and other support for what it is worth at Minneapolis. L.

THE OLD ROMAN ON THE STREET,

But He Won't Go to the Democratic National Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 22. [*Special.*]—Hon. Allan G. Thurman drove down town this afternoon in company with his grandson, young Allan. To a reporter the Old Roman said: "This is the first time I have been down to my old office and about the city for three months. I am feeling better than I have at any time since last fall, but the rheumatism has made me slightly lame."

"Are you going to the Democratic National Convention?" was asked.

"No," said Judge Thurman. "All matters of that kind I leave to younger men."

SOLID FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Florida's Eight Republican Delegates Are Officeholders and Their Friends.

JACKSONVILLE, May 22.—[*Special.*]—The eight Republican delegates of the State just elected to the Minneapolis Convention are the most joyous individuals in the land of oranges and early vegetables. They are for Harrison, and the mere fact that Cleveland in 1888 carried the State over their candidate by 12,604 has not entered into their calculations. Their triumph comes in the fact that they walloped the anti-Harrison men in a most effective manner.

Among the eight delegates there are the Collector of the Port in Key West, the Collector in Jacksonville, the Collector in Tampa and another Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the southern part of Florida. The other four delegates are close to the Harrison administration in the patronage line.

THREE DAYS FOR BRIGGS.

The Presbyterian Judiciary Committee Will Try to Present a Report on Which All Can Unite—The Issue Is the Admissibility of an Appeal.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 22.—The presence of the Presbyterian General Assembly was evident in to-day's pulpit announcements for this city and for a number of outlying towns. The churches of all denominations were opened to the Presbyterian preachers, but the most interest was evident at the First Presbyterian Church, where Moderator Young officiated. The discourse was upon the text: "Never man spake like this man." The sermon scarcely justified the prediction made touching the speaker's power. It was listened to with close attention.

The sermons announced for the evening are nearly all upon the subject of home missions. In spite of the fact that it is Sunday, one can hear discussions concerning interesting questions to come before the assembly during the next week. It appears that the "Briggs case" is under careful consideration before the Judicial Committee, of which Dr. Smith, of Buffalo, is Chairman. It will be the attempt of the committee to present a report upon which the assembly can be united.

Primarily it must deal with the question whether the appeal of the Prosecuting Committee is in order, though further recommendations may be added to the proper disposition of the appeal. Upon these points any member may be heard. One high in authority ventures the prediction that such a discussion will last three days. Should an appeal be admitted, the original parties in the Prosecuting Committee and Dr. Briggs alone can be heard, and it is conjectured that this last contingency occasions the coming of Dr. Briggs.

With regard to the work of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, no information is now available. The opinion is expressed quite generally that its composition is fair, but as yet no opportunity has been offered to test what may happen in the next five days.

MISS PIKE PECULIAR.

She Don't Know Why She Cut Off Her Hair—Nor Why She Turned on the Gas—Nor Why She Cut Her Wrists—Nor Why She Wrote a Letter.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[*Special.*]—Miss Kate R. Pike, the Treasury Department typewriter who was found unconscious in her room at the Astor House on Saturday with two cuts in her left wrist, declared today that she had not attempted to commit suicide. Hugh Collins, the porter who broke into her room at noon Saturday, says that the gas was escaping from one or more burners. Ambulance Surgeon Dorsey says that Miss Pike was not suffering from gas poisoning.

To a reporter to-day Miss Pike said: "I have suffered very much for the past six months or more from insomnia, and have frequently taken laudanum. Thursday morning I felt so sick and my head ached so badly that I went to the Astor House, and engaged a room, thinking I could sleep. I don't know why I had my hair cut off, but I did it because I thought it would relieve my head. Then I took some laudanum, and I don't remember anything after that. If I cut my wrist and turned on the gas I don't remember it."

"What was in the letter addressed to your mother, that was found in your room?"

"I don't know. I can't even remember writing it," said Miss Pike. "I certainly did not intend to commit suicide. I had no reason for such an act."

HILL ABOUT TO WITHDRAW.

In the Interest of Harmony, He Is Said to Be Writing a Letter.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[*Special.*]—It comes from the highest source that Senator Hill is writing a letter of withdrawal, and that the letter will be placed before the public very soon. It is stated that the Senator has had this matter under consideration for the past month, and after considerable deliberation he has decided to withdraw from the race at last. The tenor of the letter will be in the direction of harmony.

Some are of the opinion that Hill will throw his weight and strength to Cleveland, and will assist in making his nomination unanimous, while others think that Cleveland would be the last man he would help. When Hill entered the race he expected to have enough votes to make the nomination on the first ballot, but he finds if he allows his name to be presented at the Chicago convention he will have only a handful of delegates to support his nomination.

1,500 LIVES SAVED.

The Good Work Done by a Steamboat on the Swollen Arkansas River.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK, May 22.—According to a report received here from Red Bluff the steamer Anna B. Adams, which has been in the flooded district between here and that point for the last three days, has rescued 1,500 persons from the waters. The destitution of flood sufferers up and down the Arkansas river is dreadful. In the Slum Bayou and White Bluff district the water is so high that boats had to be sent there to rescue the people.

The town of Homan, near New Orleans, is several feet under water; in fact, the whole of the Red river bottom is a veritable sea from hill to hill, a distance of about 20 miles. The situation on the Des Moines river in Iowa, which is still rising, is growing worse. Alexandria is still submerged, water being four feet deep in many streets.

BOYCOTTS FOR LYNCHING.

Colored People of a Maryland Town to Try the Weapon Against Mobs.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., May 22.—A meeting of colored men was held in Chestertown, at which it was determined to boycott the white men who engaged in the recent lynching affair.

The Sheriff received a letter, dated Baltimore, May 19, in which it was stated that a mob was going to Chestertown and burn down the town for lynching Taylor. The letter states that no one will know what boat they are coming on. The letter is signed "Nigo Colord Mob," and is believed to be the idle vaporing of some irresponsible person, for which the colored people in the city are not responsible.

GARZA STILL IN KEY WEST.

Rumor Says He Is in the Guise of a Cuban Revolutionary Patriot.

KEY WEST, FLA., May 22.—It is rumored here that Garza is still in this city, having arrived several weeks ago from Nassau. He is said to be concealed in the house of a prominent Spaniard under the assumed name of "Julius Ferrel Betancourt." He claims to be a Cuban patriot interested in a new revolutionary movement among Cubans and resident Spaniards in Cuba.

He recently made a speech in San Carlos Hall with the object of raising funds to help the cause. Nobody here is known to be authorized to arrest Garza. No advices from the Mexican or United States authorities have been received as yet.

COLD WEATHER'S HAVOC.

All Farming Operations in Maine Receive a Most Severe Setback.

FARMINGTON, ME., May 22.—[*Special.*]—The weather, which for the past few days has been remarkably cold all over Maine, has been particularly severe in this section. The cold rain yesterday turned to snow during the night, and this morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches.

The growing crops have been seriously damaged, while many lambs in outlying pastures died of exposure, and farming operations generally have received a severe setback. The mercury, which was at 37° at sunrise, has not risen higher than 45° during the day.

DEEMING'S LAST LEAP

Takes Him Into the Hereafter at an Early Hour This Morning.

HE MAKES HIS PEACE WITH GOD,

And Denies to the Last His Guilt of the Rain Hill Homicides.

A SKETCH OF AN UNEQUALED CAREER

MELBOURNE, May 23.—Deeming was hanged at 10:1 o'clock this morning.

The condemned passed Sunday in writing, calmly discussing at intervals his approaching doom. He said he had no intention of making a speech on the scaffold. On Sunday night he thrice swallowed eagerly a small allowance of spirits, and then he slept soundly until he was awakened at 6 o'clock this (Monday) morning. For the first time since his arrest, the manacles on his wrists were removed, and, smoking a cigar, he conversed with those around him. He declared that he was resigned to his fate, and had no fears in regard to the future.

To the governor of the prison he said he had made his peace with God. He persisted in denying that he was guilty of the Rain Hill murders. He had never, he declared, lost his self-control in England, as he had since his arrival in Australia. He expressed gratitude to the governor and all the prison officials for the consideration they had shown him, and also to Mr. Lyle, his counsel, and to all concerned in his defense. He said he thought he would not falter or make any scene on the scaffold.

The Execution Is Speedily Over.

A few minutes before the time set for the execution Deeming was allowed a glass of brandy, which he swallowed at a gulp, and he was told that he might have more if the prison doctor so ordered. The doomed man was then led to the gallows, and in a few moments all was over. The drop was seven feet.

The execution was witnessed by a large gathering, including Government and civil officials, magistrates, police and clergymen. There was an immense crowd outside the prison from an early hour in the morning until long after the execution was over. Order was maintained by a strong force of police.

When weighed early this morning, Deeming turned the scale at 143 pounds, which is 14 pounds less than he weighed when admitted to the prison.

With the execution of Deeming there ended the life of one of the greatest criminals the world has ever known. At the beginning of March last the police at Liverpool received a dispatch from the police at Melbourne, stating that the murder of a woman had just come to light at Windsor, a suburb of Melbourne, and that from certain facts that had been revealed it was thought that the Windsor murderer had killed another woman at Rain Hill, a suburb of Liverpool.

The police of the latter place at once started an investigation, and soon a most horrible crime was unearthed—literally unearthed—for beneath the hearthstone of a residence known as Dinham Villa, at Rain Hill, there were found the bodies not only of a woman, but also of four little children, all of whom had been buried in a pit that the murderer had dug beneath the hearthstone, and after the earth had been thrown over them the surface was cemented and the hearthstone relaid.

His Career While Known as Williams.

It was soon learned that the house had been occupied by a man who had given his name as Williams, but who, it was subsequently ascertained, was Frederick Bailey Deeming, whose family lived in Birkenhead, across the river from Liverpool. Williams, or, to call him by his right name, Deeming, had married at Rain Hill a young and beautiful girl, a Miss Emily Mather, and had sailed for Australia with her, and it was her body that had been found at Windsor. She, too, had been buried under the hearthstone of the house there, and her grave was covered with a coating of cement.

The police inquiries into Deeming's career soon revealed that he was a monster of infamy, guilty of nearly all, if not all, the crimes in the calendar. Numerous swindling transactions were traced to him, principally in mining lands. Detectives followed him to England, where it was found he was living in Birkenhead. The detective, gaining admission to the house, found it occupied by Mrs. Marie Deeming and the three elder children whose bodies have been recently found at Rain Hill. The fourth child was not then born. Deeming, however, had evidently grown tired of his Birkenhead home, for the same morning that his wife was murdered, he fled from Liverpool. The pursuit was continued, but Deeming always managed to evade his pursuers, in one instance escaping by just seven minutes.

Deeming later appeared in Liverpool under his assumed name of Williams. He paid addresses to a number of Liverpool ladies, among them one, who from his conversation about the "Jack the Ripper" crimes, became terribly afraid of him. One night he had an engagement to take tea at her home, but he did not appear and she never saw him again.

A Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

It was just about this time that he appeared at Rain Hill, where his wife and family subsequently joined him. Shortly afterward Mrs. Deeming and the children disappeared, but as Deeming had represented the woman as his sister nothing was thought of their disappearance. It was not long after this that he married Miss Mather and sailed for Australia. During their voyage he developed traits of thoughtfulness and consideration hardly in keeping with the character of the man as seen in the light of subsequent developments. He nursed the sick and saved tidbits from his table for the sick steerage passengers. Miss Mather relates that in addition to his medical qualifications, her husband was a skillful modeler, and that he filled up a lot of his time working at his models in their cabin.

The subsequent facts, in connection with the murder of the second Mrs. Deeming, are of too recent date to need detailed mention. After Deeming had killed her he became engaged to a Miss Kate Rouseville, who was on her way to the Southern Cross gold fields in West Australia to meet and marry him, when she learned of his arrest for the murder of his former wife.

A significant fact in connection with the proposed marriage was that Deeming had already procured a quantity of cement that was found at his home in the gold fields, and this suggested in a startling manner that he had already made preparations to kill and bury his bride-elect. That he was guilty of many other crimes, including murder, is believed by everyone. He was a jail bird, having served sentence in Cuyland, Australia, for other offenses. When he was taken to Melbourne he assumed a jovial and careless air, but at his trial he showed in his manner the terrible mental strain he was undergoing. After he had been condemned to death he made a speech in court, which in part was as follows:

The Murderer's Remarkable Speech.

"I have not had a fair trial. It is not the law that is trying me, but the press. The case was prejudiced even before my arrival by the exhibition of photos in shop windows, and it was by means of these that I was identified. I leave it to the jury to say if it is not the case that there are hundreds of people in Melbourne who would execute me without a trial. If I could believe that I committed the murder I would plead guilty rather than submit to the gaze of the people in this courtroom. The ugliest set of people I have ever seen. I am told that whatever I say will not be believed, and even my own witnesses have been kept out of my way by my counsel. People have sworn to seeing me whom I have never seen in my life. Another objection I have to this trial is that no time has been allowed me to communicate with witnesses in England and India.

"It is not a pleasant thing to confess to disease—mental or otherwise, but I am determined to do so, in justice to myself and the community. For weeks together I have suffered lapses of memory. In my own mind I know I am not guilty of this thing.

"My life is ruined. If I were turned into the street to-night a free man, to-morrow would find me in the river Yarra. That is the best place for me now. I do not hesitate to give up my life. It would be a pleasure. I have fought the blacks on the Zambesi and have fought with lions single-handed. What is life to a man like me whose prospects the newspapers and the public have blasted and ruined forever?

"I do not expect justice. It is neither in the mind of the judges, nor of the jury, nor of the public to give me a fair trial. The case should have been postponed for two months to enable evidence to be collected. Instead of that the trial was fixed by premeditation to take place at a time when the public is enraged against me."

He confessed that he had killed his wife, Miss Mather. He appealed to the Victorian Executive and to the British Privy Council for a respite, but both refused to interfere, and accordingly he to-day paid the full penalty of the law. Had he escaped justice in Australia he would have been taken to England, where he would undoubtedly have been hanged for the Rain Hill murders.

THE LAST RELAY

Delivers General Miles' Message at 1:06 This Morning—He Is Taken From His Wheel More Dead Than Alive—City Pavements His First Relief.

NEW YORK, May 23.—After a hard struggle with horrible roads and a blinding rain, the last relay in the great bicycle journey from Chicago to New York was assisted from his wheel, more dead than alive, at 1:06 this morning. He had ridden through from Tarrytown; had left his companion on the road with a broken wheel, and he battled with the darkness, rain and mud alone. He placed the carefully guarded dispatch into the hands of the proper person. Down the boulevard and through the city was the most piece of decent going he had found in the miles he had left behind him. Mud was packed into the spokes of his wheels, clogged the pedals, and even the pelting rain and the wheels' more rapid revolution as he increased his speed on the solid road failed to dislodge this constant companion of his journey. There were places where even the narrow wheel could not be pushed through, and then the rider dismounted and carried his "horse" until he could again remount and resume his tiresome journey.

A hundred riders had shared in the undertaking of carrying the bit of paper from General Miles in Chicago to the hands of the military aide who waited at No. 21 Park Row. From Lumsden, the first rider who bore it away from the steps of the Pullman building, to Quick