A BRILLIANT VICTORY

Credited to Philadelphia Congressmen Over the Objections of

THE GREAT CHEESE-PARER

A Little Lull Between Breezy Storms in the Senate and House.

CLARKSON AND HARRISON MEET,

But the Result of the Conference Is Not Yet Apparent.

THE SAD PREDICAMENT OF MR. HILL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.

It is fortunate that a lull should come occasionally in the stress of political and Congressional activity, and this has been conspicuously an "off day." The House worked up without great excitement to the finale of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the only diversion from monotony being the vote on the clause appropriating $620,000 for a new Mint building at Philadelphia, which had been so well managed by the Philadelphians after its defeat in the committee of the whole that it passed by a large majority on a yea and nay vote in the House.

It was a brilliant victory, and a fine tribute to "Harry" McAleer, "Charlie" O'Neill and "Harry" Bingham, the Philadelphia members who have worked up their cause with unceasing enthusiasm. Correspondingly that fossil economist, Mr. Holman, who indorsed the appropriation in the Appropriations Committee, and then moved to strike it out in committee of the whole House, is chagrined at his defeat to-day.

On the Democratic side McAleer, Mutchler and Reilly, of Pennsylvania, deserve great credit, if any credit is deserved, for swinging the Democrats from the support of Holman to such an extent that the motion of the Indianian to strike out the item was defeated by a majority of 29, though it had been sustained in the committee of the whole House by a majority of five.

Bitter Feeling on the Silver Question.

In the Senate the silver debate was shut off by a somewhat puerile plea of Senator Sherman that he was not prepared to-day to discuss the subject as he desired, and "Senatorial courtesy" succumbed and an adjournment was taken till Tuesday, Monday being Decoration Day.

The feeling between the free silver and anti-free silver Republicans is very bitter, and a very heated discussion may be anticipated when the Stewart bill comes up again next Tuesday. Senator Teller is aggressive and irritable, and has no patience with the attitude of Sherman, who poses as the oracle of all that is true and honest in the monetary policy of the Government. His attack on Sherman yesterday has greatly incensed the venerable Senator from Ohio, and it may well be expected that in his reply he will spare neither Mr. Teller nor the peculiar scheme which he represents.

Politics, as well as legislation, have had their rest to-day. Senator Hill's escapade of yesterday in running away from the vote on taking up the Stewart silver bill has been a subject for no end of fun and ridicule, and the Senator is plainly very much embarrassed.

Hill Not in His Best Form.

In his best form he is not suggestive of a dignified personage, and his precipitate flight and almost disastrous collision with Henry Cabot Lodge, whose graphic description of the catastrophe has amused Republicans and Democrats to-day, have given the little bald-headed Senator from Elmira many a bad quarter of an hour.

Probably no "boom" that ever started with anything like the ostentation of that of Hill ever petered out so thoroughly. Hill is only considered now for the amount of damage he may do Cleveland. He is not looked upon as even the remotest Presidential possibility. It is reported to-day that he contemplates writing an open letter to Cleveland, proposing that both retire from the contest in the interest of harmony, but it is very doubtful if he will take any such step. The first object of Hill's candidacy was to defeat Cleveland, and he knows he can best do this by making the break between the New York factions appear as wide as possible at the Chicago convention. If he were to write a letter such as has been suggested, Cleveland would certainly reply that he has not posed as a candidate, and that all question of candidacy should be left to the Chicago convention.

Hill's One Object to Beat Grover.

Senator Hill can only accomplish his purpose by remaining in the field, by holding New York in his grasp, with all the other strength he can muster, and impressing the convention that if the Democrats expect to win, if they expect to carry New York, they must nominate someone who will take the New York quarrel out of the campaign. The Senator's ludicrous flight from a vote on the silver question has hurt him exceedingly, however, and, as the convention will be bigger than any one man, it is more than probable that Hill will be invited in unmistakable terms to step aside and attempt no longer place obstacles in the way of the man who seems to be the popular Democratic choice, as Blaine is of the Republicans, no matter to what extent that choice is based on mere sentiment instead of cold reason.

Though the opposition of Hill is still a factor in the struggle, and though Gorman is fastening in his sleek and silent way, all the antagonism against Cleveland he can, hoping himself to ride in on a wave of disagreement, the calm, calculating men of the party in Congress seem to have little doubt of the nomination of Cleveland. The demand for his nomination resembles peculiarly the demand for the nomination of Blaine.

A Bit of Double Political Magnetism.

It is a political magnetic movement which no one can explain and no one can ignore, like the law of gravitation. Men of the highest intellectual type, and to whom great social questions are paramount in importance to all party considerations, may demur as they will to these phenomena of gravitation toward persons instead of principles, but the fact remains, and what may be called the psychic force in the politics of time seem to decree, if the general verdict of to-day is not at fault, that Blaine and Cleveland shall head the tickets of the two great parties in 1892 as in 1884.

After waiting for several days after his arrival here, after publishing an interview in which he virtually pronounced Secretary Blaine to be the only sure winner in the Presidental race, after hob-nobbing intimately and ostentatiously with the great leaders of the Republican party who support the candidacy of Mr. Blaine, Chairman Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, called to-day on the President and remained with him nearly two hours. The meeting must have been a peculiar if not an embarrassing one. It is difficult to imagine the cold and selfish Harrison grasping the hand of Chairman Clarkson with any sincere, cordial feeling.

Meeting of Two Very Frank Men.

What passed betwen the two men, now holding such remarkable relations toward each other, will only be known as it leaks out gradually by driblets, but it is not difficult to imagine what it must have been. Mr. Clarkson is a frank man. So is the President. Cold and reserved as the latter is he says what he thinks and means. There is no shadow of doubt that the President complained bitterly that the Republican national organization had been turned against him, and there is little doubt that Clarkson told the President plainly that a few Southern office holders could not be allowed to dictate the Republican nomination, and that Blaine seemed to be in universal demand. It is known that Mr. Clarkson had not intended to call upon the President, but that his visit of this morning was in response to a direct request of the latter conveyed by Land Commissioner Carter yesterday.

The President's friends say that he is much depressed by the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Ft. Wayne, Ind., convention in favor of Blaine. He had not anticipated such a blow from his own State, and it has probably done more to dishearten him than anything that has happened heretofore, on account of the effect it will have in the mere sound of it upon the public mind.

Just a Sign of Blaine Friendship.

The member of Congress from the Ft. Wayne district says that while the action of the convention was a surprise to him, he has no reason to suppose that it was due to anything else than a sincere admiration for and devotion to Blaine.

The action of ex-Speaker Reed, in professing himself favorable to the nomination of Blaine in his interview with Chairman Clarkson yesterday, has also had a disheartening influence on the friends of the President. While it was well known that Reed has not been friendly to Harrison for some time, it was not expected that he would throw himself bodily into the arms of the man with whom in recent years he has had serious political differences.

Mr. C. L. Magee passed the day in this city, calling on friends and discussing private business matters. Mr. Magee is not swerved for a moment from his devotion to the President by the wave of Blaine enthusiasm that is sweeping over the country. He does not believe there is any substance to the opposition, and will go to Minneapolis to vote for Harrison in the full belief that the President will be renominated by a complimentary majority. L.

A HORIZONTAL CUT

To Be Made in the McKinley Duty on Iron and Steel—Sections of the Bill to Be Presented by the Democratic Tariff-Makers Very Shortly.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is not improbable that the House Ways and Means Committee will report a bill making important revisions of the iron and metal schedule within a short time. After consultation with his colleagues on the committee, Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced a bill to place iron ore and scrap iron on the free list, and to reduce the duties on manufactures of iron and other metals.

The first section of this bill places iron ore, scrap iron and scrap steel on the free list after the first day of October next, but provides that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

The second section provides that after said date, pig iron and like metals shall be subject to a duty of one and one-half tenths of a cent per pound, which is $3 36 per ton—just half the present rate.

The third section provides that bar iron and structural iron and steel shall be subject to a duty of half a cent a pound, or $11 20 per ton.

The fourth section provides that after the same date steel rails, etc., shall be subject to a duty of three-tenths of a cent per pound, or $6 72 per ton.

The fifth section provides that after said date no rate of duty imposed by the articles embraced in the metal schedule of the McKinley bill shall exceed 35 per centum ad valorem.

Mr. Stevens, in explaining his bill, said that it was a comprehensive measure embracing the whole metal schedule, and that the rates imposed on the articles were about one-half of the rates provided for in the McKinley act. Notwithstanding this, however, they were more than sufficient to cover the whole difference in the cost of production of such articles in this country as compared with Great Britain. The facts upon which the bill is framed are based upon the late report of the Commissioner of Labor upon the cost of production of manufactures of iron and steel in this country and in Europe. "This bill," said Mr. Stevens, "does not limit the tariff to the difference in wages, but covers the whole increased cost of production in this country."

MAKING A NEW RIVER.

The Mississippi Now Threatens to Take a Short Cut Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 27.—The Mississippi river now, from its steady force and powerful current, is evidently seeking to take a short cut from below Old river, about one mile above the city to a point below West Memphis, and every rise of the river makes this danger more threatening. Two or three years ago the Government commenced mattressing the Arkansas bank from below to where a coal fleet is anchored nearly a mile above.

In the spring rise of last year about 250 feet of this work was carried away, and in this present rise about 150 feet more have gone, and the water is pouring over into the woods at that point. The overflow finds passage back into the river by the way of Four Mile bayou, which, heading in Marion Lake above Mound City, runs west of West Memphis and empties into the Mississippi some two or three miles below this city. The channel made by the overflow in its course from the river to the bayou is becoming more and more defined daily.

A SECOND PULLMAN

To Be Built by the Extensive Niedringhaus Interests Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Within the next few months a new town will be built on the east side of the river, two miles north of Madison, by the St. Louis Stamping Company, of which W. F. and F. G. Niedringhaus are the principal shareholders. Grading has already commenced, and the town will, in a measure, be laid off after the plan of Pullman Ill. T. K. Niedringhaus said yesterday that the company's plans could only be discussed in a general way, as they were incomplete.

The company has purchased about 2,000 acres of ground above Madison, and upon this it proposes to erect large factories and houses for the accommodation of its employes.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS in the schools of Pittsburg in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

$50,000 Worth of Pearls in a Sewer.

According to foreign papers, while the Duchess of Sanfelice was walking along the Via Firenze in Rome recently the cord holding her necklace of pearls broke and the gems, valued at $50,000, rolled into the sewer. An alarm was sent to the Department of Streets, and laborers were instructed to search for the pearls, the Via Firenze in the meantime being closed. The hunt was successful, and all but four of the jewels were found.

Chicago Waiters Prepared to Strike.

CHICAGO, May 27.—[*Special.*]—Waiters in all the hotels and restaurants in town are prepared to strike the day preceding the holding of the Democratic National Convention unless their demands are granted. It is understood that they will hold out for a standard scale of $12 a week and board. They are now being paid $10 a week.

Located at Last.

The First M. P. Church congregation has rented the Liberty Street M. E. Church at $900 a year. The first services will be held there to-morrow.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

Secured by the Opponents of Dr. Briggs Before the Assembly.

AN EFFORT MADE FOR FAIR PLAY

By Two Prominent Ministers Who Oppose the Defendant's Views.

A FORM OF ACTION IS AGREED UPON

PORTLAND, Ore., May 27.—The "Briggs case" is still on. The Assembly proposes to get in time by night sessions. The lines in the appeal case are being drawn more closely, and men who have no sympathy with the views of Dr. Briggs are joining in opposition to the resolute effort of some to force the case through the Assembly. When such men as Elder Junkin and Dr. McPherson join together in an avowed attempt to conserve the constitutional rights of the individual, that union is significant.

Dr. McPherson.

There is an effort on foot to proceed with the case to an end. This was shown by the remark of a prominent Commissioner: "We want to decide this case, and set this man adrift in the wilderness." With others there is a conviction that the Assembly is going too fast and making precedents with too much speed and without sufficient deliberation.

Afraid of Dr. Briggs' Influence.

A peculiar incident occurred in the afternoon. Dr. Birsch was reading his paper, supporting the appeal and quoting certain words uttered by members of the Presbytery of New York at the Briggs trial when a Commissioner raised the point of order, "that it is improper to read those extracts, lest some Commissioners here present may be thereby influenced."

A floral column of red roses, fully five feet high, was placed to-day upon the desk occupied by Dr. Briggs in the Presbyterian General Assembly. The column was surmounted by a white dove with outspread wings.

The bearing on the appeal was delayed to receive a report of the standing Committee on Church Erection. The Board of Church Erection is one which never allows its expenses to exceed its income. Applications have been made for 171 church edifices and 53 manses, a total of $119,000. The total income amounted to $100,000 and the expenditures to $102,000. Aid was granted to 252 churches and 44 manses. At the close of the reading, the report was accepted and its recommendations adopted without debate.

The Court Gets Down to Business.

The Assembly was then again constructed as a court by the Moderator. A resolution was introduced by Judge Struvell, of Montana, looking to the return of the Briggs case to the Presbytery of New York. Amendments were offered slightly modifying this action, but with the same object in view. The parties were allowed to withdraw in order to prepare a form of action which should be mutually acceptable, and while they were thus consulting the reading of a report on the revision of the Confession of Faith began. Just before closing the reading of the revision report the parties to the appeal returned from their consultation. The revison then went over again as unfinished business.

Judge Struvell stated that there had been no agreement reached, and Elder McCook was designated by Dr. Birsch as the one selected to make known the will of the committee. The resolutions were read by the clerk. Mr. McCook regretted he was compelled to again address the Assembly. He said:

Ready and Anxious for the Fray.

On November 4 it was urged by me that we should then proceed to trial. The Presbytery did not see fit to accept the proposition, but made a decision from which we have appealed. We are here prepared to argue the appeal, and we can do it in 15 minutes, 15 hours or 15 days. The Assembly has relieved us of all questions concerning the past. If you say drop the case, we shall gladly do it; but we stand here now prepared to go on. The responsibility must be with the Assembly. We cannot accept the proposal to return and begin the case in New York. This might be interpreted to mean new charges and specifications, whereas we desire only the privilege of amending former papers, if thought necessary.

Another suggestion is that the Presbytery be directed to try the case fairly. This suggestion we most vigorously deprecate.

The Moderator then ruled that as the Committee on Prosecution refuses to agree to the proposition suggested, and to allow the case to go back at once to New York, the Assembly must proceed to hear the appeal. The question is whether the appeal shall be sustained in part or in full or pro forma, after which it is in the discretion of the Assembly to reverse or modify the judgment of the inferior judicatory, if offers are found, or to remand the case for a new trial.

Won't Consent to a Remand.

It was evidently desired by a very large part of the house that the case be remanded, but this was thwarted by the refusal of the prosecutors to consent. The proposition to sustain the appeal pro forma elicited a vigorous negative head-shaking by Dr. Birsch. Mr. McCook said the question is a dismissal or a full sustaining of the appeal. Pro forma action is not desired.

At the afternoon session Elder Junkin, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to bring matters before the court to a close. He proposed to reverse the decision of the Presbytery, send back the papers and direct the Presbytery of New York to try the case on its merits without prejudice to either party. He declared the Assembly cannot try the case at this session upon its merits. If the action of the Presbytery had been unjust to the defendant, he ought to have an opportunity to stand before his peers and assert and prove his innocence of the charge.

Dr. McPherson, of Chicago, seconded the resolution. He said he understood Dr. Briggs would contess judgment upon two grounds of the appeal. These would be sufficient to allow the Assembly to send back the case.

Briggs Willing to Confess Two Points.

If the Assembly received the appeal when no plea was entered in the lower court, and no sworn testimony heard, it would invalidate the rights of every member of the church, and these are higher than those of any individual.

After a brief argument, Dr. Briggs stated he would personally be willing to confess judgment upon two points in the appeal, and would do so after consultation with members of the Presbytery. Colonel McCook stated that the appeal must be sustained, the decision of the Presbytery reversed and the Presbytery directed to try the case on its merits. On these grounds the Prosecution Committee would be glad to accept the proposal.

Upon the return of the conferees Dr. Briggs stated he agreed to Dr. Junkin's resolution, but objection was entered by the Prosecuting Committee, and the Moderator decided that the case must proceed. Then Dr. Birsch went over the grounds of the appeal and specification thereunder. When the reading was concluded Dr. Briggs was heard for an hour in rebuttal and a recess was taken.

HE GOES AND SINS SOME MORE.

A Mormon Polygamist, Pardoned by Harrison, in Trouble Again.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 27.—Nicholas H. Groesbeck, a polygamist who has served two terms in the penitentiary, the last time being pardoned by President Harrison on his promising to obey the laws, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Zane yesterday on conviction for a third time.

He is a leading member of the Mormon Church and has two wives in Springville and this city.

FREE SILVER SPEAKERS

Put in Another Day of Talk at Washington—One Man Would Rather Vote for Victoria Than Cleveland—Radical Remarks of Others on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—At 10:15 o'clock this morning Chairman Warner called the Silver Convention to order. Short addresses were made by Mr. Shinn, of Kansas, and R. K. Thomas, of Pennsylvania. The latter said that ten years ago his farm was generally regarded by his neighbors as worth $10,000, and since that time he had ever been more successful than his neighbor and had been able, by close attention to business, to save about $500 a year. This was the result of the labor of every member of his family. But while he had been able to save $500 his farm had depreciated in value even more, and the farm that ten years ago was worth $10,000 in cash could not be sold to-day for more than $5,000. This shrinkage he attributed solely to our pernicious financial system, which was being operated in the interest of money lenders, corporations and monopolies.

The speaker denounced both of the leading political parties, and said that rather than vote for Grover Cleveland (who seemed to be the logical candidate of his party), with his free trade ideas, he would vote for Queen Victoria for President of the United States, and rather than vote the ticket of the hypocritical, weak-kneed Republican party he would vote for Cleveland.

Mr. Merrick, of Colorado, explained to the convention the constitutional question involved in the somewhat celebrated silver brick case which was recently decided by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against an application for a mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and coin the silver brick which was tendered to him.

After recess the convention was briefly addressed by Captain Nichols, of Boulder, Col. E. D. Stark, of Ohio, read a long paper upon the general subject of silver, in which he expressed himself as having no confidence in the proposed international monetary conference.

Morton Frewen, the well-known free coinage writer of England, was introduced to the convention. Personally, he said, he would prefer to see the free coinage of silver brought about by an international agreement, yet he had no doubt that America could restore silver to its old place without the least danger of sending gold to a premium, and in that event he did not believe that any silver of consequence would come from Europe to be exchanged for gold.

Brief remarks were made by Mr. Newlands, of Nevada; Senator Teller and ex-Representative Symes, of Colorado.

TWO POISONING CASES.

One a Murderous Attempt, the Other a Blunder—A School Ma'am Prostrated by Cheese in Her Basket—Horse Medicine in the Family Cake.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., May 27.—[*Special.*]—A peculiar poisoning case is agitating the people of Ridgeview Park. At noon to-day Miss Sadie Patch, a teacher in the public schools of Blairsville, attended a picnic at Ridgeway Park to-day. The trustees of the Park Association held a meeting there today, and the lady was invited with other guests. At noon they sat down to lunch, Miss Patch eating out of her own basket, which had been packed at home. She ate some cheese, and immediately after was taken violently ill. Antidotes were promptly administered. The young lady was taken to her home in Blairsville. To-night she is reported resting easier, though she is still dangerously sick.

No one can explain how the poisoned cheese got into the basket, nor why anyone should attempt to poison the pretty school teacher. An analysis was at once made of the cheese, and revealed the fact that it contained enough poison to kill half a dozen people.

It is reported to-night from Long Bridge that several persons were seriously poisoned there yesterday. Joseph Nesbitt, his wife and four children, and a boarder named McDonald and two young lady visitors named Pershing sat down to the meal, where cakes were served. After all had partaken of the cake a peculiar taste was noticed by Mrs. Nesbitt. Almost immediately all present were taken suddenly and violently ill. Physicians were sent for, who pronounced the case one of arsenical poisoning, and prompt remedies were administered with good effect. Two of the children, however, were very low for some time, but to-night all are pronounced to be out of danger.

There were two bottles similar in appearance on the pantry shelf. One contained horse medicine, in which arsenic was the principal ingredient, while the other contained Jamaica ginger. By mistake the servant took the wrong bottle, nearly killing the entire family, herself included.

INVESTING CASH is the subject of a symposium in THE DISPATCH to-morrow from Andrew Carnegie, Grover Cleveland, Henry Clews and others.

FOOD FOR THE ROMAN ARMY.

That of Animals as a Constant Element Found Hurtful to Soldiers.

The great Roman General Corbulo was in one campaign reduced to extremities, his army having suffered, not indeed from losses in battle, but from being driven to satisfy its hunger from the flesh of sheep, says the London *Lancet*. To the average Briton into whose dietetic cult the mutton chop enters so largely, this announcement must seem inexplicable; so much so that he might be excused for thinking lightly of the stamina or pluck of his forefathers who allowed themselves to be conquered by the soldiery for whose stomachs the flesh of sheep was too strong. The fact is, however, that animal food as a constant element in the Roman soldiers' fare was found hurtful to their health. Cæsar, in his Gallic war, tells the same story. Cornmeal was the grand necessary of life to those legionaires who, led by Cæsar, subdued the world, and who counted themselves starved, and were apt of mutiny, if reduced to the "famine fare" of animal food. Even British troops have been known to suffer from an exclusive meat diet, as, indeed, they found in the Zulu campaign of 1879.

SHOW US THE MAN THAT

Will Not Buy a New Suit From Us To-Day for a $5 Bill.

You can take your pick to-day from 1,800 men's all-wool suits for $5—dark colors, medium and light shades in the selection. These suits we offer for sale in our well-lighted basement, and they are worth $10 and $12 of any man's money to-day. Take one for a $5 bill. P. C. C. C., Clothiers, Cor. Grant and Diamond streets.

8:50 P. M.
SATURDAYS
Is the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the
ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE
For insertion in the
SUNDAY DISPATCH.
On week days the office will remain open until 9 P. M. as usual.

DICKINSON'S DELIGHT.

The Ex-Cabinet Officer Exuberant Over Cleveland's Prospects.

SURE OF GROVER'S NOMINATION.

All This, Too, After a Conference of Three Hours With Gorman.

A BIG PEOPLES' PARTY CONVENTION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Don M. Dickinson has come to Washington with all the facts as to the political situation at his tongue's end. He is more exuberant than ever in his predictions of Cleveland's easy nomination, although he does not repeat his statement, made on his former visit to Washington, that the ex-President will be nominated before the State of New York is reached on the roll call.

According to the enthusiastic Mr. Dickinson, however, the convention at Chicago will be a mere formal gathering of Democrats to confirm the selection of Mr. Cleveland as the candidate. That the matter is all settled in advance is shown by the following, published here this evening:

Ten minutes after Mr. Dickinson arrived he was in a cab headed for the house of Senator Gorman, the "dark horse" of the situation. The conference which ensued lasted three hours. To-day Mr. Dickinson was again with Mr. Gorman in the latter's Senate committee room.

A Conference With the Faithful.

During the day he conferred with a number of Cleveland men in both Houses of Congress. He was generally active among the Democrats. After declaring that there was nothing to say, he said:

"What is the use of discussing a certainty? A few weeks ago it might have been worth talking about—the Democratic Presidental situation—but there is no longer any situation, as it is settled, and a discussion of possibilities is a part of ancient history."

"Do you mean by this that you are absolutely confident of Mr. Cleveland's nomination?"

"Assuredly I do. So sure, in fact, that I don't want to indicate by any discussion of the subject that there is any open question to discuss."

"What is this confidence based upon? Is it the results in New Jersey and Georgia?"

Returns From the Whole Country.

"It is the result everywhere. The whole country has spoken. We have heard from the South, from the West and Northwest—and, in short, from every section of the country. The result in New Jersey was no surprise, as I expected as much. The machine went down, and, as usual, the force of popular will carried the result for Cleveland."

"It is being reported, Mr. Dickinson, that Mr. Cleveland will withdraw. Will you authorize a statement on this point?"

"Yes," with the greatest emphasis, "that Mr. Cleveland will not withdraw under any circumstances, unless the people who have demanded his services retire him."

"Did you see Mr. Cleveland during your visit in New York yesterday?"

"Yes, and found him as serene and free from care as ever."

Cleveland a Candidate to the End.

A special from Philadelphia says: Secretary of State Harrity, Attorney General Hensel and John R. Read, formerly United States District Attorney for this section of the State, returned home to-night from New York, where they have been in conference with the friends of ex-President Cleveland. While quite reticent regarding the object of their visit, they admit that they saw Mr. Cleveland and go so far as to say that he will be surely nominated at the Chicago Convention. While in New York they had a long conference at the Hotel Brunswick, with George F. Parker, who is looked upon as Mr. Cleveland's personal representative. A number of other Democrats from other States arrived in New York quietly at the same time, and as quietly slipped away. Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, was one of these. Mr. Harrity when questioned to-night said that he was in the city on business.

"Is Mr. Cleveland still a candidate?"

"I think he is."

"Will he be nominated?"

"It looks very much that way."

Mr. Read, when interviewed, said: "I do not think there is any doubt but what Mr. Cleveland will be nominated. He has an overwhelming majority in the convention and I think can win easily."

Still Another Account of It.

A telegram from New York to-night gives another account of the visit of the Pennsylvanians in that style. "Secretary Harrity, who is the head and front of the Cleveland contingent of Pennsylvania, was asked what it all meant. He said that he came over from Philadelphia to have a good time and get a change of air.

"Is there any politics in it?" he was asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Harrity cautiously, "politics is only a side issue."

Then the contingent gathered up their traps and went down down. The positive announcement was made to-night that Mr. Cleveland was a candidate to the end, and would win.

HILL'S FRIENDS NOT HAPPY.

They Resent the Claim That the Senator Will Be Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Congressional friends of Senator Hill express great annoyance at the repeated statements that the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention contemplate abandoning Senator Hill after a ballot or two and casting the votes for some other candidate.

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran strongly resents the insinuation that the Tammany delegates are not loyal to Senator Hill, and he, as well as General Slocum, asserts that Hill is in the fight to the finish, that not one of the 72 delegates will abandon him, and that if the New York candidate is to be defeated he will go down with the 72 votes of the Empire State loyal to him to the last.

Cessna Thinks It Is Harrison.

BEDFORD, PA., May 27.—[*Special.*]—Ex-Congressman John Cessna was asked to-day whom he thought would be nominated at the Minneapolis Convention. He replied: "From the knowledge I gain from different leaders, and such opinion that I can form for myself, my present belief is that General Harrison will be nominated. I think there is an almost universal opinion among the masses that he has made a safe, conservative and wise Executive; that the business men of the nation especially confide in him and believe him to be a safe ruler. I cannot but believe that there is an understanding between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

Emery Talked of for Congress.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 27.—[*Special.*]—A startling rumor prevails in some quarters that Hon. Lewis Emery, of Bradford, was considering the matter of becoming an independent candidate for Congress in this, the Twenty-seventh Congressional district. The story is to the effect that Mr. Emery is to be nominated by the People's party, when the Democrats, who have for several weeks been endeavoring to get some one to accept the nomination inside their party lines, will indorse Mr. Emery.

Not Instructed for Blaine.

CHICAGO, May 27.—The Republicans of the Fourth Illinois Congressional District, the north division of this city, adopted strong Blaine resolutions to-day, but did not instruct. Henry Wulff and A. W. Pulver were selected as delegates to Minneapolis. John M. Rosch and John Werthy are the delegates. Postmaster Sexton declares the Harrisonites are satisfied, "having secured one delegate and one alternate who are not pronounced Blaine men."

BIG THIRD PARTY CONVENTION.

Harrison Condemned by the Adjunct of the Farmers' Alliance in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 27.—The State convention of the People's party attracted more attention from the old parties to-day than did the Prohibition convention yesterday. This was largely due to the fact that most of the delegates are recent deserters of the old parties. The convention numbered about 800. It was stated about the lobby that the committee had a pretty hard time in getting a platform together, for the reason that the Prohibitionists had largely infringed on their ideas. After a bitter fight a proposed prohibition plank was excluded from the platform. The following is the financial plank:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, as a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, to be provided as set forth in the sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some other system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and condemn President Harrison for calling the International Monetary Conference and inviting other nations to assist us in fixing a value on our silver. We regard it as an effort to demonetize the silver dollar by a national agreement. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

M'KINLEY ON THE BLAINE BOOM.

Ohio's Governor Still Thinks the President Will Be Renominated.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—[*Special.*]—There is an air of confidence in the demeanor of the Blaine men here which is very significant. The followers of the Plumed Knight, who are the chief lieutenants of ex-Governor Foraker, are vigorous in their claims that Blaine's name will be presented to the National Convention for President. All of Ohio's delegates have been chosen, and the friends of Blaine claim that 18 of the 45 will be cast for Blaine in preference to Harrison.

Governor McKinley was interviewed tonight as to the situation from the Ohio standpoint. He expressed himself candidly, and said if it was a contest between Harrison and Blaine the Ohio delegation would be divided very closely. The Governor thinks President Harrison's position, as outlined in his New York interview, was a manly one. He still believes the President will be renominated without any prolonged ballotting. The Governor, however, admits that 'affairs are complicated, owing to the energetic efforts of anti-administration men to push Blaine into the race, regardless of his wishes."

Eastern Ohio Ablaze for Blaine.

COLUMBUS, O., May 27.—[*Special.*]—Secretary of State Poorman, nominee for Congress in the Jefferson-Belmont district, said to-night to THE DISPATCH correspondent that both the delegates to Minneapolis from his district are for Blaine for President. Said Mr. Poorman: "Eastern Ohio is all ablaze for Blaine. I myself favor Harrison's nomination, but I am afraid that if the Plumed Knight finally allows the use of his name he will be nominated."

Political Events in Minute Doses.

BEN M. WILLOUGHBY, of Knox county, Ind., was nominated for Congress by the Second district Republicans.

THE Republicans of the Thirteenth Illinois district have nominated Charles P. Kane, of Springfield, for Congress.

HENRY D. DENNIS, of Rockford, Ill., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth district of that State.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Iowa has called the State Republican Convention to meet at Des Moines on June 29.

THE Iowa State Prohibition Convention, to select delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati, will be held at Des Moines Wednesday next.

THE white Republicans of the Dallas, Tex., district have elected A. H. Curry, of Lancaster, and Will H. Atwell, of Dallas, delegates to the National Convention.

THE State Executive Committee of the Prohibition party of Alabama met in Birmingham yesterday and called a State convention to meet there July 4. The object of the convention is to provide for an organized movement in the Presidental campaign.

THERE is more than ordinary interest manifested in the Republican primaries to be held in Braddock to-day. It is centered chiefly on the fight for delegates to the Eighth Legislative Convention, to which Braddock will send almost one-sixth of the delegates.

AT the meeting of the Wyoming Prohibition party the following were selected to attend the National Convention at Cincinnati: Delegates—Rev. D. L. Rader, William Baar, Mrs. Ella B. Chassell, Mrs. Nina D. Pettigrew, Martin J. Maage, J. L. Atkinson. Alternates—Allen Proctor, G. N. Griffin, Mrs. Clara L. Moeller, Charles E. Wright, Mrs. E. S. Boyd and O. S. Jackson.

THE South Carolina Prohibition Convention spent several hours yesterday wrangling over an address to the people of the State presented by the resolution committee. This address advocated the running of Prohibition candidates for the Legislature. Some ministerial delegates got pretty hot, and finally the address was modified so that it demands that each candidate shall place himself on record as to prohibition for the information of the prohibition voters.

Money for Independence Day.

The following contributions to Mayor Gourley's Fourth of July fund were received yesterday: Jones & Laughlin, Lim., $50; J. J. Vandergrift, $25; C. G. Hussey & Co., $25; National Tube Works, $25; City Savings Bank, $25; Heyl & Jones, $25; E. M. Bigelow, $25; Allegheny Council No. 23, Daughters of Liberty, $10; W. W. Wattles, $10; W. S. Wakefield, $5; cash, $5.

Four More Decisions Reversed.

Judge Collier yesterday reversed four more decisions of Alderman Rohe in Law and Order cases, those against Sharp, Beck, Brinham and Matthews. In the appeals taken up to date in the cases brought by McClure against Sunday newspaper dealers, Judge Collier has reversed 22 decisions made by Alderman Rohe and affirmed 10.

COLONEL FORNEY'S WEALTH.

The Acting Executor of His Estate Submits His Final Accounts.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The acting executor of the estate of Colonel J. W. Forney, at one time editor of the *Press*, filed his account to-day with the Register of Wills, showing that the estate left is worth $464,903 46.

Included among the items was $9,000 derived from the sale of *Progress*, a weekly publication, and $300,000 from Calvin Wells' purchase money of the *Press* building, less $35,000 for capitalized value of ground rent.

He Now Needs Aid.

A benefit is being spoken of for Marlande Clarke, who is very ill and financially ruined. Mr. Clarke is an old actor. During the Johnstown flood he gave $2,000, an entire week's proceeds, to the benefit of the flood sufferers.

BOARDING SCHOOLS for girls and what they cost, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT
Laird's Shoe Stores
FOR THIS WEEK.
BOYS' SHOES: 800 Pair at 99c, worth $2.
MISSES' SHOES: 900 pair at 99c, worth $2.
LADIES' SHOES: 1,200 Pair at 99c, worth $2.
LADIES' OXFORD TIES: 1,000 Pair at 99c, worth $2.
MEN'S SHOES: 900 pair at 99c, worth $2.
MEN'S LOW CUTS: 600 pair at 99c, worth $2.
MEN'S SLIPPERS: 500 Pair at 99c, worth $2.
W. M. LAIRD 433 and 435 WOOD STREET. 406, 408, 410 MARKET STREET.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER.
my28-MWFS

AT LATIMER'S.
CARPET
Remnant Week.
1-2 YEAR'S---6 MONTHS'
ACCUMULATION.
More than 9,500 YARDS of SHORT LENGTHS, ODDS and ENDS.
SHORTEST PIECE 2 YARDS—LONGEST, 47 YARDS.
Price 1-2 and Less.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (retailed all season at 85c and 95c) AT 48c.
BODY BRUSSELS and INGRAINS are offered at this week's sale on same basis.
365 Odd Yards MOQUETTE REMNANTS (regular $1.25 quality) GO AT 65c.
LACE CURTAINS,
ODD PAIRS—ODD PRICES.
$4 PAIRS AT $2.50.
SMYRNA RUGS.
(A LIMITED QUANTITY).
$2.50 Rugs for $1.50.
$4.25 Rugs for $2.50.
$6.00 Rugs for $3.25.
You will buy HERE this week cheapest Remnants ever offered.
You will buy HERE this week best grades that ever left a loom.
You will buy HERE this week Bromley & Sons' finest Smyrna Rugs.
ALL at 50c on the Dollar.
T. M. LATIMER,
138 and 140 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
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CHEEKS A RAW SORE
Little Boy's Suffering From Eczema. Grew Worse Under Three Doctors. Cured By Cuticura.
For one year my little boy was troubled with eczema. After trying three eminent physicians, the disease grew worse: both cheeks became a raw sore. Then spots began to break out on his body; and I am of an opinion that if I had not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, my boy would to-day have been covered from head to foot with the terrible disease. After using the remedies for two months, he was entirely cured, and is now as fair as any boy. I send you this testimonial in hopes some poor afflicted one may see this cure and obtain CUTICURA REMEDIES at once. J. WILLARD CASE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.
Skin Disease for Years.
I have read a good deal about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I did not take any stock in them until I saw it with my own eyes. My sister had skin disease for a large number of years. It broke out all over her body and face. Doctor did her no good. Tried everything. Used one set of CUTICURAS. It has all disappeared. You can take this for a testimonial. MISS MARY MCCARTHY, 74 New York ave., Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Cuticura Resolvent
The new