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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. THREE CENTS.

BLAINE'S REPLY TO HIS FRIENDS

Expected to Be Placed in Quay's Hands To-Day, and It Isn't Thought

IT WILL BE A NEGATIVE.

Harrison's Interview the Last Straw That Broke His Backbone.

Such Apparent Jealousy Being Urged to the Secretary as Sufficient Reason for His Candidacy—Blaine's Intimates More Confident Than Ever That He Will Write No More Letters—Quay to Know To-Day What He May Expect—Harrison and Blaine Not Talking Politics These Days.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Quay will leave Washington to-morrow for Minneapolis, and he expects to carry with him the direct assurance from James G. Blaine that he will accept the Presidental nomination if it is offered to him by the Republican party. Mr. Quay and the men who are interested with him in the Blaine movement feel quite satisfied now that their candidate will write no letter of declination, but to make assurance doubly sure, Senator Quay will have a last talk with Mr. Blaine to-morrow morning.

This visit is quite unnecessary, for there is no possible doubt that within the past three days, since he returned from New York, Mr. Blaine has not only told several of his friends that he would accept, but he has revealed to them the fact that he desires to be considered as a candidate. It can be stated with the utmost positiveness and entire accuracy that to-night he is actually figuring on how many votes he will have in the convention, and what States he can carry when nominated.

All Agreed on One Point.

All of Blaine's intimate personal friends and each member of his family coincide in the opinion that he ought to be a candidate, and in the desire for him to accept if nominated. The person, however, whose influence upon the Secretary has been more potent than that of all the others combined, is Benjamin Harrison. That gentleman's unintentional interview of last Friday, expressing as it did his honest sentiments in attacking the Blaine men as disappointed office-seekers, and Blaine himself as a borrower of the laurels of statesmanship, has served to remove the last spark of friendly feeling between James G. Blaine and Benjamin Harrison, and to-night they are political and personal enemies. And there is no effort to conceal this feeling on the part of either. While the President sat this morning, surrounded by his so-called advisers, at a Cabinet meeting, every one of whom is a political Jonah—except Jerry Rusk, who is for Blaine—the Secretary of State sat in his library, a stone's throw distant, talking to Republicans about the prospects of his being made the Republican nominee.

Not Only Willing, but Anxious.

One of these men with whom Blaine was thus talking with was Henry Cabot Lodge, one of the prominent, strong and conspicuously successful leaders of the Massachusetts Republicans. Should Mr. Lodge tell what actually took place between him and Blaine he would say that the Plumed Knight is not only willing but anxious to be the nominee of the Minneapolis Convention, but that he will write no letter, send no telegram, or say no word, either discouraging the movement in his behalf, or declining to accept the honor which he now feels confident is to be again conferred upon him.

Mr. Lodge is not the only man in Washington to-day, moreover, who is possessed of this knowledge. There are at least two Senators and other representatives who have had long chats with the Secretary since his return from New York, and they know what Senator Quay will no doubt know before he departs from Washington to-morrow, that the Blaine boom, which is at present inflated almost to bursting, will never grow less until it bursts at Minneapolis into an enthusiastic shout for his nomination.

Not Talking About Politics.

During the conversations which Blaine has had with his Republican friends during the past three days the interesting fact was brought to light that the President and Mr. Blaine have not had one word of conversation on political subjects since Blaine wrote his letter to Clarkson, except on one occasion. Soon after that letter was written Harrison said in a casual way to Blaine, in the White House, one morning, that if he (the President) should decide to become a candidate, the letter to Clarkson would make the road toward the nomination much easier for him to travel.

This remark was made simply in an offhand, complimentary way, and beyond that the subject has never been discussed by the two men in any way, shape or manner. Your correspondent has most excellent authority for stating this to be a fact.

Mr. Elkins, as an old personal friend of Blaine, has felt free to badger him constantly of late, in the hope of forcing from him some sort of announcement regarding his unwillingness to become a candidate. Blaine has allowed Elkins to talk, but has said nothing himself. The latter has given up the effort, therefore, and has gone up to West Virginia almost hopeless of being able to carry out his part of the bargain struck when Harrison put him into the Cabinet to "take care of Blaine."

What Blaine Thinks About Elkins.

"I have known Steve too long," said Mr. Blaine, Sunday, to a friend, "to pay any attention to what he says. He is a good fellow, but what he does not know about politics would make a big book."

In conversation with a fellow-Senator today, Quay said that not only was it morally certain that Blaine would be nominated, but that even if he were not, the anti-Harrison men could easily control enough votes to make it impossible for the President to win, even if his friends should stand up and endeavor to make an open fight for him.

In Congress to-day the Blaine sentiment was more than ever strong, and men with reputations for political sagacity who 10 days ago predicted the President's nomination by acclamation now shake their heads and say they really believe, after all, that Blaine will be nominated, and that he will accept.

Southern delegates to the Minneapolis convention were numerous in Washington to-day, and consulted Harrison men and anti-Harrison men in turn. It was observed that several of them who were instructed by their State convention to vote for Harrison have apparently been converted to the Blaine movement, for they openly displayed Blaine buttons on their coats on the streets to-day.

CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

Blaine and Alger Men Hold a Lengthy Session—Typewriters Kept Busy for Several Hours—A Hint as to the Second Place With Blaine.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Among the many prominent Republican politicians who arrived to-day are Frank Hatton, of Washington; Judge John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; ex-Congressman Allen, of Michigan; Commissioner of Navigation O'Brien, delegate to Minneapolis, of New York; ex-Senator John C. Spooner and D. M. Sabin, Thomas Lowry and Colonel W. S. King, of Minneapolis; ex-Governor John H. Gear, of Iowa; National Committeeman A. L. Conger, of Ohio; General Horace S. Clark, of Mattoon, and Colonel Sword, Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Republican Committee.

Hon. J. S. Clarkson's party arrived at 9:30 o'clock, and took up their quarters at the Grand Pacific. In one of the several rooms assigned the members of the party Mr. Clarkson at once locked himself and the following committeemen: Hyde, of Massachussetts; Conger, of Ohio; Paine, of Massachusetts, and Sanborn, of Michigan. Congressman E. P. Allen, the Michigan Alger advocate, was admitted shortly afterward. During the entire hour and a half during which the conference lasted two typewriters were kept busy in an adjoining room.

The presence of Congressman E. P. Allen, the Michigan Alger advocate, at the conference, gave rise to the rumor that final arrangements were being made for the springing of the Blaine-Alger ticket. Mr. Allen is not a delegate to the convention, and his presence in Chicago with the National Committee was explained by shrewd guessers on the ground that he came to confer in the interests of General Alger. A further tinge of probability was given this rumor by the statement made by J. Sloat Fassett that the second name on the ticket would be that of a Western man and a soldier.

A POSTAL CARD STRAW.

Harrison Leads on a Vote Cast by 282 Delegates to Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—The Minneapolis *Tribune* is taking a postal card vote of the delegates to the Republican National Convention as to their preferences for President. Up to to-night 282 replies have been received, divided as follows:

States.	Harrison.	Blaine.	Non-Committal
Alabama	1	1	10
Arkansas	8	0	0
California	1	2	0
Colorado	0	1	2
Connecticut	0	1	2
Delaware	0	1	4
Georgia	8	0	2
Idaho	0	1	0
Illinois	12	2	0
Indiana	22	0	5
Iowa	6	2	1
Kansas	4	1	1
Kentucky	11	1	2
Louisiana	9	0	0
Maine	0	3	0
Maryland	3	0	1
Massachusetts	2	1	0
Michigan	0	1	1
Minnesota	2	2	1
Mississippi	8	0	1
Missouri	9	0	2
Montana	0	1	1
Nebraska	4	0	1
New Hampshire	6	0	1
New Jersey	1	0	4
New York	5	4	6
North Carolina	12	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	2
Ohio	4	2	2
Pennsylvania	4	3	0
Rhode Island	0	1	0
South Carolina	5	2	1
South Dakota	2	0	1
Tennessee	8	0	1
Texas	13	2	1
Vermont	1	0	0
Virginia	5	1	1
Washington	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	0	1
Wisconsin	7	1	1
Wyoming	1	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0
Totals	180	38	54

Michigan gives Alger 1, Mississippi gives Rusk 2, Nevada gives Alger 1, New York gives Sherman 1 and Warner Miller 1, Texas gives McKinley 2, Virginia gives Sherman 1 and Colorado gives Wolcott 1.

SECRETARY BLAINE NOT PRESENT

At the Meeting of the Cabinet Yesterday, and the Fact Causes Gossip.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the members except Secretaries Blaine, Elkins and Foster. The two last named are out of the city. At the State Department it was said that Mr. Blaine's failure to attend the meeting was probably due to the fact that he was busy at the department, attending to matters that had accumulated during his visit to New York. At the White House no significance whatever was attached to his absence, for the stated reason that it was not generally known that the President had returned to the city, and also because no notice was given that there would be a meeting, which has always been the practice, after a Presidental absence from the city, when he desires to confer with his Cabinet. It was said further that there was no formal meeting, and that Secretary Tracy and Attorney General Miller were not aware until they reached the Executive Mansion that the President had returned.

It was also said that the reason no Cabinet meeting had been called was that the President was fatigued after his trip to Rochester, and had no important matters to present for consideration. The foregoing statements were not volunteered, but were made in answer to inquiries as to the probable cause of Mr. Blaine's failure to attend what was erroneously supposed to have been a regularly called meeting of the Cabinet.

BLAINE'S LEAD IN NEW YORK.

Of the 72 Delegates the Secretary's Friends Claim 54 for Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—[*Special.*]—William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Committeeman from this district, prints in his paper, the *Evening Journal*, this afternoon, a summary of the preferences of the 72 delegates to the Republican National Convention from New York State. He figures out that of the entire New York delegation, Harrison has but 18 supporters in his quest for a renomination, while Secretary of State Blaine has 54.

Mr. Barnes gives a complete list of the delegates and their preferences. It was he who but a short time ago so industriously whooped up the John Sherman boom in the *Evening Journal*, under the inspiration of a promised Consulship.

BLAINE AND WHITELAW REID

The Ticket Chosen at a Mock Convention Held at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 31.—[*Special.*]—The Republicans of Yale's Kent Club at the meeting last evening resolved themselves into a mock nominating convention. J. E. Carpenter, of the senior class, was unanimously chosen Permanent Chairman, and F. E. Healy, '93, secretary. The convention balloted with the following result:

Blaine	15	24	30	48
Harrison	12	12	18	0
Quay	3	0	0	0
Platt	12	6	0	0
Depew	5	0	0	0
McKinley	0	6	0	0

The second place on the ticket was unanimously given to Whitelaw Reid. The meeting closed with cheers for the ticket.

ARRESTS IN DROVES,

More Than a Score of Hawaiian Liberals Placed Behind the Bars.

PROMINENT MEN CAUGHT,

Including the Leaders of the Last Two Revolutions There.

PEOPLE SIGHING FOR A REPUBLIC,

But They Are Prevented From Expressing Their Opinion.

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE IN THE SWIM

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The steamer Australia to-day brought from Honolulu news of the arrest by a Government marshal of 21 Liberals, including Robert Wilcox, a half-breed, leader of the last two revolutions, and Colonel Volney V. Ashford, who led the successful movement five years ago that drove Premier Gibson into exile and forced Kalakaua to agree to a new constitution. The arrests were made on warrants charging the men with inciting to conspiracy, but when the steamer left the trial had been postponed for one week.

For several months the Hawaiian Liberals have been growing more menacing in their speeches and more pronounced in advocacy of a republic as the only solution of the troubles. What the Hawaiian Liberals chiefly resented was the waste of public money on expenses of useless royalty, which amount to over $100,000 yearly; excessive taxes, which fall heaviest on poor natives, and unblushing frauds in the customs and other services by which rich foreigners are favored at the expense of natives.

Bitter Resentment Toward Wilson.

There has also been bitter resentment shown toward Marshal Wilson, who has used every means, legal and illegal, to harass the Liberals. Without authority of law he has broken up their meetings, and so flagrant has been his usurpation of power that the best foreign residents have been in sympathy with the native discontent, and the Queen has been plainly warned that she retains Wilson at the expense of the safety of the throne. The Queen, however, secretly favored Wilson's high-handed course, and did nothing to check him.

Early in May the Liberals began to make stronger demonstrations. Wilcox, who was educated in Italy and is a clever man, declared at a meeting on May 10 that the Hawaiian monarchy was doomed. He sketched the history of the United States, and predicted that Hawaii, before the end of the year, would be an island republic, formed on the American pattern, with only natives holding office, and with none of the foreign denomination that had caused so much trouble and heaped so heavy a burden of debt on the country. He declared that when Hawaii was ready for a republic he would come forward and announce himself as a candidate for the Presidency.

Speeches for a Republic.

Three days later a great mass meeting was held in Honolulu, and more speeches were made in favor of a republic. The audience was very enthusiastic. Wilcox made another speech, in which he charged the Queen with being in the power of a Tahitian adventurer who had become her police favorite. He also said the United States would recognize a new government, if the Hawaiians formed a republic.

John E. Bush, who prints a paper half in English and half in Hawaiian, also exhorted the audience to rise and establish an honest government, under which native Hawaiians would have their rights.

For a week after this meeting Honolulu was in an excited state, and many looked to see a revolution break out at any time. It was evident that the Queen's Government could not look to foreign residents for help, as their sympathies were with a native movement, since most of the Americans are engaged in sugar planting, and annexation to the United States, which would follow a republic, would be a great advantage to them. Many storekeepers and business men of Honolulu had rifles at their places o business ready for any emergency.

A Mass Meeting's Excitement.

When, early on the morning of May 19, the fire bell sounded an alarm for a small blaze in one of the hotels, many thought this was a signal for revolution, and Liberal leaders hastily gathered. That same evening a great mass meeting was held, and Agitator Bush introduced resolutions in which a republican government was strongly recommended, and Bolabola, the Queen's court favorite, was denounced. Bush said this fellow, who is of the blood royal of Tahiti and who is a pensioner of the French Government, had poisoned the mind of the Queen against her own people, and had become supreme in power. He was in league with Marshal Wilson and was responsible for the arbitrary and unjust acts of the Government. He declared the Queen's open intimacy with Bolabola was a stench in the nostrils of the people. D. C. Huntsman, another Liberal leader, advised the people to sell their pigs and buy rifles.

These violent speeches, which were printed in full on the following morning, as well as information that came to the Government through spies, that the Liberal leaders were gathering arms and preparing to seize the Queen and Cabinet, led Marshal Wilson and the ministry to take prompt measures.

Liberals Arrested for Treason.

Early on the morning of the 20th three Liberal leaders and sixteen of their followers were arrested for treason. Besides Wilcox and Ashford there were arrested George Markham, ex-port surveyor, and Bipikane, native orator, familiarly known as "Roaring Lion." Others were half-breeds and natives.

The conspirators were hurried into the station as fast as they arrived. Wilcox, being a very dangerous man, had the honor of being arrested by the Deputy Attorney General, assisted by three police captains. Wilcox looked as usual when he walked into his old cell, but there was a sardonic smile on his face. Colonel Ashford took his arrest very coolly. Bipikane, the "Roaring Lion," made a big fuss, tore the shirt off the Marshal's back and yelled that he would shoot him dead. But he did not shoot off anything except his mouth.

All the prisoners were lodged in jail on the reef near Honolulu. Although there was much excitement among partisans of the arrested men, the general public seemed to look on the proceedings as in the nature of a farce. One ugly feature, however, is the apathy of foreigners, who show none of the kindly feeling toward the Queen that they used to display toward Kalakua.

The Aim of the Revolutionists.

After the arrests it leaked out that facts discovered by the Marshal showed the aim of the revolutionists was to have a republican form of government, with equal rights as their motto. The plan they had in view was to make a break on or just before the opening of the Legislature. Their intention was to capture the Marshal and after this to gain control of the police and household guards and to dethrone the Queen. The plans were learned through spies who were sent around the barracks and the police station. The Liberals had a recruiting officer at each station, where the party's plans were made known. The men who were approached informed the Marshal, who in turn instructed them to join the ranks of the league, in order to get fuller information.

The conspirators were called for trial on May 20. The court-room was crowded. Wilcox and Ashford looked self-possessed as they entered. The latter was a trifle pale, owing, no doubt, to close confinement. Wilcox was neatly attired in a snow-white suit of duck, and had the usual smile on his face. At the instance of the Attorney General the cases were continued for a week.

Rumors and Theories in Plenty.

Meanwhile, Honolulu was full of rumors about the fate of the prisoners. The most plausible theory is that they will be expatriated. John E. Bush and Huntsman, who were most conspicuous at the meetings of the Liberal League, are in hiding, having got a warning of their proposed arrest.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, a very conservative paper, warns the Queen that she will have to dismiss Marshal Wilson, and grant redress for the municipal grievances of the people before security can be assured. Suppressing this revolt and exiling the leaders will only delay a reckoning which is sure to come. The article closes by deploring that the Queen is surrounded by advisers unable or unwilling to tell her the plain truth.

The cruisers San Francisco and Charleston and the Thetis are at Honolulu. Admiral Brown affects to regard the revolution as trifling, and sent a long dispatch to be wired from here.

Of the prisoners, only Ashford and Wilcox cut any figure in Hawaiian affairs. Wilcox is a dangerous man, who headed the revolt three years ago. He is a born agitator, and his influence over the natives is great.

Who the Leaders Are.

Ashford is a Canadian, served under Wolseley in the Red River campaign and in India. It is doubtful whether the Government has any evidence against him, as he is extremely shrewd. Bolabola, the Queen's favorite, who has stirred up such bitterness among the natives, is a handsome fellow who looks every inch a king. His father was King of the Island of Borabora, of the Society group, and when he died the French established a protectorate and gave the son a pension.

Bolabola visited Honolulu when a boy, and learned the language. He has now returned, and apparently has become a power behind the throne of Liliukalani.

STRANGLED BY HER HAIR.

Disappointed in Love Affairs, a Wealthy Young Society Lady Takes Her Life—Found Dead in Her Bath Tub by Her Horrified Maid.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A peculiar case of suicide was reported in Brooklyn, to-day. It was that of Miss Lillian Norfolk, one of the handsomest, most talented and wealthy young women on Long Island.

Her maid entered the bathroom, adjoining her mistress' bedroom, and was horror stricken at the sight presented to her gaze. In the bath tub, which was filled with water, was the nude body of the young woman. Her hair, of which in life she was so proud, had been wound three times about her throat and then fastened there. One hand, the one which had turned the faucet and started the water, clutched the highly polished piece of metal in the grip of death.

The body lay partly upon one side and was submerged in the water. There was no evidence that the young woman had suffered. The face looked calm and peaceful as it lay there framed in the beautiful black hair.

She had strangled herself with her own hair, and in order to make death certain had turned on the water, probably just before losing consciousness from strangulation. Various causes are given for the deed, prominent among which is a disappointment in love.

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

It Was Nipped in the Bud, Though, and Didn't Amount to Much.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—[*Special.*]—Passengers arrving here from Honduras report that a revolution broke out in that Republic some 12 days ago, directed against President Leiva. The revolution was organized by a number of prominent politicians in Tegucigalpa, the capital, but the principal uprising took place in the Eastern States, where an attempt was made to secure control of the towns and the railroad running from Puerto Cortez, on the Atlantic, to San Pedro in the interior, being the main route to Tegucigalpa.

An attack was made by the revolutionists on San Pedro, the terminus of the railroad, but they were repulsed, and 40 prisoners captured and conveyed in irons to Tegucigalpa. Another attack was made in boats on Puerto Cortez, and also repulsed with some loss of life, but no prisoners captured. Communication was open with Tegucigalpa when the steamer left Puerto Cortez, and the general opinion was that the revolution had proved a small affair and a complete failure.

1,200 WERE KILLED,

Four Thousand Injured by the Hurricane in the Island of Mauritius.

MARSEILLES, May 31.—The mails which have just arrived from Mauritius confirm the statement that 1,200 persons were killed and 4,000 injured in the recent hurricane. The hurricane was preceded by a violent magnetic disturbance. The sea rose nine feet, the highest level since the cyclone of 1818. Scarcely a house in the colony escaped damage.

Many churches and public buildings were destroyed. The fine Church of the Immaculate Conception is in ruins. The Cathedral, however, by a strange chance escaped. The dead include a large number of the leading inhabitants. Fearful sights were witnessed on the streets. One factory on the Martin estate collapsed, killing 200 Indians. One-half of the sugar crop was destroyed. The planters' losses are incalculable.

CONFESSES TO SAVE ANOTHER.

The Leader of a Still Gang Says He Was the Columbus Grove Robber.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—Governor McKinley has received a letter from one who signs himself the leader of the "Red Mountain still gang of Red Mountain, near Birmingham, Ala.," who claims that he and one of his gang committed the Columbus Grove bank robbery last August for which Frank Von Loon is now awaiting execution here.

The writer also claims that his gang robbed the Georgia and Pacific train in Georgia a few months ago.

A VACANCY TO BE FILLED.

John S. McKinlay, a Philadelphia Republican Delegate, Drops Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—[*Special.*]—John S. McKinlay, delegate to the Minneapolis Convention from the Fifth Congress district, Philadelphia, fell dead at a meeting of the delegation here to-night. Wilbur S. Short is his alternate. Mr. McKinlay was a prominent lawyer and but recently married.

PLATT COMES BACK

With a Broadside in Reply to President Harrison's Recent Interview.

A BIG BOOST FOR BLAINE

From a Leader Who Is Proud He Is a Practical Politician.

ALL OF THE PRESIDENT'S CLAIMS

Questioned by the New Yorker, Who Thinks Blaine Is the Man

TO LEAD THE PARTY NOW TO VICTORY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt replied to-day to the recent interview with President Harrison in which he impugned the motives of Mr. Platt and other Republicans who are prominent in advocating the nomination of Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. He said that he did not believe that "individual disappointments" would control the action of the Minneapolis Convention. Said Senator Platt to-day:

These remarkable "individual disappointments" indicates how thoroughly the President misapprehends the nature of the opposition to his candidacy, and also how wise is the American system of frequent changes in the personnel of the Government. It is astonishing how quick and easy is the process by which a man comes to look upon the office he holds as his private property. He becomes accustomed to the exercise of power and to the homage which follows in the train of high authority, and he soon regards it as little less than impious to suggest that he would better make way for another.

Now, I am what our mugwump friends delight to stigmatize as a practical politician. Look at things as they really are. The President says in this interview that he has acted conscientiously in the discharge of his public duties. It is far from me to question that.

Blaine Deserving of Great Credit.

I am more than willing to subscribe to really enthusiastic praise of his administration. It has certainly done great things. But the President should not assume that he is the only man who, since 1889, has contributed to the Republican party's splendid achievements. He is only one of many statesmen who conjointly have labored to the country's honor and advantage.

Blaine gave us the most attractive and popular feature of our policy, the magnificent scheme of reciprocity, which has saved to the people $80,000,000 of taxation here, and to their exports half as much more in the foreign countries where they are sent. It has extended our foreign trade not less than $75,000,000, and promises soon to do vastly more than that. Now, if I remember rightly, when Mr. Blaine sent to the President his Pan-American report, proposing reciprocity, Mr. Harrison sent it to Congress with something very like a sneer. He said in his message to Congress: "It will certainly be time enough for us to consider whether we must cheapen the cost of production by cheapening labor in order to gain access to South American markets, when we have fairly tried the effect of established and reliable steam communication and of convenient methods of money exchange." Then he went on to say that with these advantages we could easily compete with South America, anyhow. In other words, he threw cold water on reciprocity.

Reciprocity the Brightest Jewel.

Later, when Mr. Blaine's public letters demonstrated that the people were with him and his great policy, when Congress put it into law and Brazil gave Mr. Blaine a treaty, the President, when starring through the South, said very much about the glories of reciprocity and very little about the statesman who contrived it. Reciprocity is the brightest jewel in the crown of this administration, but whose jewel is it?

This administration settled the Samoan difficulty with Germany. That was a particularly ugly and delicate affair, and undoubtedly great credit is due to the Republican Government which adjusted it so promptly, so neatly and so advantageously. I dare say the President should come in for his share of the credit, but it was not he who drew the instructions under which our Commissioners acted, and it was certainly they who did the business. They were able men. Kasson is a most experienced diplomat; Phelps is a man of great tact, capacity and discretion, and Bates, Mr. Bayard's friend from Delaware, had been to Samoa and knew all about the situation. It was a victory for the Harrison administration, but we must not wholly forget Blaine, Kasson, Phelps and Bates.

Conspicuous at the Finish.

The Chilean affair was also a victory, and the President was highly conspicuous at the finish. But even there he must divide honors with his Secretary of the Navy, who built and armed cruisers between nightfall and morning, for two weeks after the Chileans were down on their knees in abject apology, and with Commander Evans, whose martial demeanor gave the Chilean admiral a terrible cramp, we must not leave out Tracy and Evans.

This administration has vindicated the honor of the American hog. Now, for the first time in 20 years, American meat products are admitted into every European market on the same terms with the meat products from other lands, and in some markets on terms even more favorable. I have had some difficulty in figuring out just who has done this. Certainly it was done primarily by the agents of the State Department, by Mr. Reid in France, by Mr. Phelps in Germany, by Minister Grant in Austria, and by our other ministerial representatives. If I remember right, Mr. Reid began this work and with a hostile Parisian press, a hostile French public, a hostile Chamber of Deputies, and at the first a hostile Government to contend with, he gave such a character to the American hog as to enable it to force its way not only into the French market, but into every other.

Now my excellent friend, Secretary Rusk, has said that he is very much obliged to Mr. Blaine and the State Department for the able assistance they have rendered him in securing the admission of American meat products abroad. This seems to me to mean that it was Rusk himself who did it.

One Man to Get All the Credit.

In a recent speech the President himself said that this result had been accomplished in such complacent terms as to make me fear that Rusk had counted without his host. But whether it was done by Harrison or Rusk, the Republican party and the country will not be likely to forget that Blaine was in the State Department, that Reid was at Paris, that Phelps was at Berlin, and that their relation to the victory was not altogether mechanical.

It might be said, perhaps, that the credit of the achievements wrought by Republican statesmen belongs especially to the President on the ground that he gave these great men to the party. But did he? Certainly not. It was not Harrison who made Blaine. Nor did he make Thomas B. Reed, nor William McKinley, nor John Sherman, nor Allison, nor Aldrich, nor Frye, nor Hale. I guess maybe he did make Noble, Miller and Wanamaker, and I shall not object to his having all the credit which attaches to their illustrious careers. But the point I wish to bring out is that ours is a government of parties, not a government of men. The President's error lies in the assumption that he has done it all. He asks the country to see in him the inspirator and creator of all that has brought progress and happiness to the people since he began to reside in the White House. He attributes to himself all the glorious achievements of the Fifty-first Congress, quite ignoring the superb genius whose strong arm and clear head turned havoc into order and made the feeble Republican majority of three or four the most prolific and successful body of lawmakers that ever sat in a Congress.

Wonderful Legislation of Late.

The McKinley bill, the customs act, the shipping bill, the pension law, the navy construction laws, the fortification laws, the army reform acts, the wonderful legislation, which the Republican majority of that Congress formulated and which Thomas B. Reed's resolute will enabled them to act, Mr. Harrison gives to himself and says: "See what I have done."

The question which the Minneapolis convention must consider is the great question of availability—which of the excellent Republican leaders is the most likely to develop party strength and the least likely to cause party defections. To answer this question by choosing another than the President as our candidate does not imply the smallest disrespect to him. It means simply that the re-election of the 150,000 other officeholders whose choice for another term is involved in his, is, in the present circumstances of politics, too large a contract for us safely to undertake.

History shows that the re-election of a President has been possible, since the days of the fathers, only when we have had a superlatively great man like Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, and a great public emergency. Except when these two conditions were in conjunction the attempt to re-elect has been a failure. And the reason is plain. He is a wonderful man who, in the Presidency, can make friends as fast as he necessarily makes enemies. No day passes that he does not add a host to his enemies. He cannot come to any decision, no matter what or about what, without doing that. They are not merely those whose ambitions he has disappointed, but those whom his judgment offends. I think President Harrison, for a man who has so wisely decided, has displayed a singular facility for arousing enmities. To ask [illegible] to assume all these, without bring[illegible] a unique element of strength, is, [illegible] to ask too much.

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RUTAN AFTER REVENGE.

HE'LL BRING CRIMINAL SUITS AGAINST HIS ENEMIES.

Morrison, Boyer and Quay the Men He's After—The Ex-Senator Blames the State Treasurer and His Brother for His Recent Defeat.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—[*Special.*]—Ex-Senator Rutan, the erstwhile Allegheny City Republican leader, is in the city arranging the preliminaries of the criminal suits which he will shortly bring against Senator Quay, State Treasurer Morrison and ex-State Treasurer Boyer. Mr. Rutan is in consultation this evening with Attorney General Hensel, relative to the suits he intends to bring against his arch enemies. These suits will be brought possibly to-morrow.

"I am here for the purpose of consulting the Attorney General before prosecuting Boyer and John Morrison," said the Allegheny politician. "During Boyer's term as State Treasurer he had on deposit $6,000,000, for which he received 2, and in some cases 3 per cent. A portion of this fund which he derived on interest from State deposits he threw into my district to defeat me. The balance was handed over to Quay for campaign purposes. My recollection is that while in the witness stand during the Bardsley investigation Boyer stated that he did not receive any interest from the State depositories, and that he never arranged to receive any. I have oral and documentary evidence to prove that is false."

"What charges will you bring against State Treasurer Morrison?" the ex-Senator was asked.

"I am satisfied in my own mind that I have a clear case against both men," continued Mr. Rutan. "I will personally make information against them, maybe to-morrow, before leaving Harrisburg. Morrison did all he could do to defeat me. His brother was against me, as were all the bankers in the district. Was John Glenn against me? Oh, he doesn't amount to enough to talk about. This is only the beginning, and I will strike even higher game than Morrison and Boyer. The statute of limitations may run, but you cannot plead that before a 'squire or constable."

"Do you mean Senator Quay when you speak of higher game?"

"Yes, I mean Quay. It is no say-so evidence that I have against Quay. It is in black and white. Quay has offered me anything and everything to let up on him, but I am determined to get even with the man. He tried to induce me to support Delamater for Governor, but I refused, because I knew him to be absolutely unfit and dishonest, as the result proved him to be."

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Brother of Coroner McDowell Fatally Injured by a Lamp Upsetting — His Clothes Burned Off Before Assistance Could Reach Him.

William McDowell, aged 28, brother of Coroner Heber McDowell, was fatally burned at his home at 11 o'clock last night. He is now in the West Penn Hospital, but is not expected to recover. He was down in the city last night, and left the Coroner at the morgue about 10:30 for his home on Arch street. When he got home he sat down to read beside the lamp.

By some means he knocked the chimney from the lamp with his arm. He started to fix the lamp and at the same time refill it. While working with it his clothes ignited and were burned from his body before assistance could be summoned. His hair was burned from his head and his flesh badly scorched, and it is feared he inhaled some of the flames.

Mr. McDowell was a well-known young man. He was for six years a member of the city fire department, the last company he was connected with being No. 13. He is at present the assistant master mechanic of the Central Traction road, which position he has held for some months. He is single and lived with the widowed mother on Arch street.

Coroner McDowell called at the hospital and remained with his brother, who was removed there immediately after the accident. The Coroner expressed himself that his brother's recovery is doubtful.

A NEW IRON WORKERS' SCALE.

It Will Be Presented to the Wage Committee at Its Meeting Thursday.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 31.—[*Special.*]—A meeting of the Mahoning and Shenango Valley Iron Manufacturers' Association was held here this afternoon and the scale desired by the manufacturers for the coming year was completed.

It will be presented to the Wage Committee at its meeting in Pittsburg on Thursday by Vice President P. H. McEvey, of this district. The manufacturers also ask for a conference in the scale question, which will probably be granted after the new scale is decided upon at the convention in Pittsburg.

Flooded by a Cloudburst.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 31.—A cloudburst flooded the country last night in the vicinity of Rushville. A number of buildings were blown down and several orchards destroyed.

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VOTING ON VETOES.

Local Legislators Try Conclusions With the Mayor's Stern Decrees.

HIS HONOR WINS A FALL.

Common Councils Fails to Override His Disapproval of the

BILLS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Lower Branch Will Hold a Meeting To-Morrow and Try Again

TO DOWN THE CITY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE

[illegible] impatience of a few Common Coun- [illegible] to adjourn and get away from the stu[illegible]g atmosphere of the chamber was the only thing that prevented the passage of the ordinances giving the Manchester and Duquesne Traction Companies the right to traverse Market street with their tracks and cars.

Both bills were passed in Select Council, with the necessary three-fifths vote and one to spare, and there was a similar state of affairs in the Common branch if the ordinance had reached that branch in time. The business to come before the meeting was of such interest to the people that all the available space in the lobby was filled and deep interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Every member of Councils was asked to vote for or against the veto before he entered the chamber. The traction people and those opposed to them congregated in the rotunda of City Hall early in the afternoon, and so fast as the Councilmen arrived they were called aside by one or the other parties and asked to vote or not to vote, according to the person asking the favor.

Not Surprised by the Vetoes.

It had become known for the first time early in the afternoon that the Mayor had vetoed the ordinances referred to and had signed that of the Bloomfield Company, but no one seemed surprised at the intelligence.

When Councils were called to order estimates of the probable vote were made, the traction people claiming 30 votes in Common and 24 in Select Council. The antis conceded the figures in Select, but were sure of enough in Common Council to prevent passage of the ordinance, and claimed that there were not over 24 votes for the ordinance, while 28 were required to make a three-fifths vote. Which side was correct will not be known until to-morrow, when Common Council will meet in special session to take action on the vetoes. It is confidently expected, however, that the ordinances will be passed in spite of the Mayor's protest.

Common Council Sustains the Mayor.

Common Council sustained the Mayor in his veto of two resolutions providing for the payment of $941 29 to the Allegheny County Light Company for light furnished Municipal Hall and the Market House during the month of March. The Mayor held, as will be seen in the substantial report of the veto messages on page 12, that as the city has the privilege of using $10,000 worth of gas per year free, it should be used and the electric light done away with. When the ve