FITTSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1892,

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

THE SOCIALISTS NOW LOOM UP.

All Anxious to Test Their Strength by Running a Man for President.

AGAINST THEIR BELIEF,

And if Their Candidate Were Elected He'd Have to Fire Himself.

Hard for Them to Pick Out a Victim-Clamor for Clarkson to Continue as Chairman-The President Anxious for Him to Let Bygones Be Bygones How Cleveland Spent Sunday at Gray Gables-Great Growth of His Mail-General Stevenson Predicts Another and Greater Rebellion if a Force Bill Is Ever Passed and Enforced-Henry George Delighted at Cleveland's Nomination-Quay's Bet Taken Up.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1 NEW YORK, June 26 .- Within a shor period, perhaps, the Socialist labor party will, for the first time in its history, nominate a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The nomination is dependent upon so many contingencies that it may never take place, though the subject is under debate in all sections, and the ar-

cument over it waxes hot.

There are several thousand organized Socialists in this city, but the party is split up into bickering factions which despise each other, and which at the same time de test not only the Democratic and Republican parties, but also the Georgites, or single-taxers, and the Bellamyites, or Nationalists, and the Powderlyites, or Kights of Labor, and the Populites, or Farmers' Alliance party, and the Weissmanites, or Anarchists, and the Gompersites, or the Federation of Labor, and the Blissertisers, or the Central Labor Union, and other organizations all along to the end of the

A Conference to Decide the Matter. "It is possible," said a member of the party, "that something may be done at the conference in Rochester, to which some delegates have been elected, but you cannot tell. We could afford to antagonize all other parties and organizations," he added, "if we had any kind of harmony among ourselves, but this is the last thing to be

"We are nearly all Germans, full of oldworld notions and prejudices. Many of us don't understand the English language or the established methods of American polities, or the system of Republican Govern ment, or the ways of the American people Some Americans have joined the party from time to time, but the German members are sure to accuse them of being boodlers, or o being false to Socialism, or of trying to use the proletarist, or of wearing better clothes than wage-workers.

Too Much Internecine Trouble "Our party once indorsed a candidate here and then our leaders gave orders that he should be boycotted at the election. Comrade Schlueter, or Vogt, or Kuhn, or Brurekmonn can tell about it We have had trouble with Justus Schwab and his friends, and last month we drove out Joseph Barondess who is the leader of the Hebrew workingmen. Our leaders cannot get along with one another, or with anybody else, and they are all the time blattering about boycott and boodle and selling out."

The Socialist who spoke in this way said he was nevertheless in favor of nominating a Socialist candidate for President of the United States just to see how many votes the party would poll. Last year there was a Socialist candidate for Governor of the State of New York and he polled just about 1 per cent of the vote of the State.

There are two prominent obstacles to the success of the project for nominating a Socialist Presidental candidate. In the first place, it seems impossible to find any eligible American who would accept the nomination, and in the second place the platform upon which the Socialist party is organized calls for the abolition of the office of President of the United States.

A Candidate Hard to Find. As to candidates, it is admitted by the Socialist leaders that hardly a single American of any mark in the whole country has ever identified himself with the Socia "That is our trouble," said a Socialist, when asked to give the names of the men who had a chance of being put in nomination. "Our trouble is that we don't know where to look for a candidate. If we could put up a man that was born in Europe we would easily find plenty of candidates. We could get 100 of them in New York City, though there is hardly a man in the crowd who would support any other man in the crowd. As we cannot nominate a foreigner, and cannot get a native, what are

The talker in this case was puzzled, and the reporter had occasion to learn that the Socialists all over the city were just as bad-ly puzzled. The reporter mentioned the

name of one man.
"But he will not do," replied the Social-"for he is not a member of our party, and we will not nominate anyone who does not belong to a section."

No Loafing Man Will Do. The reporter gave another name. "And he will not do," replied the Socialist, "for he is not a workingman, a wake worker, and we will not vote for a candidate who is joined to the aristocracy, or the loafing classes, or the exploiters, or the bourgeoisie,

and we will take only a President who belongs to our class. The reporter had exhausted his list of eligibles, after naming two, and was non-plussed. The party of the other part was in the same state of mind, and merely said that some honest worker or arbeiter could be found to take the nomination. Still another obstacle to the nomination of a Social-ist candidate for President is the platform of the Socialist party. That platform, as adopted at the Chicago Convention of October 12, 1889, contains this plank: "We

demand the abolition of the Presidency, Vice Presidency and the Senate of the United States. Every member of the Socialist party pledged to support the platform which em-bodies this destructive demand; and only by overriding this fundamental principle the party can a Socialist candidate for t Presidency be put in nomination.

The argument in regard to this part of the platform made by those Socialists who

desire to put up a candidate is given in a Socialist organ. This organ argues that while the Presidental office must be abolshed, it can be abolished only by the elecished, it can be abolished only by the elec-tion of a President who will approve of the bill to be passed by Congress for its aboli-tion, and therefore it is necessary to elect one Socialist President prepared to uphold a platform, the execution of which will abolish his own office.

The organ from which this argument is

The organ from which this argument is quoted gives its view briefly in the following words: "While the Socialists would abolish the Presidency, they must, in order to do so, first conquer the powers of the State, including the Presidency itself."

Of course this sophistical argument is combated by many of the members of the Socialist party who don't desire to circumvent the language or undermine the great principle of the party platform. Whether these protesting and unyielding members are in the majority will be ascertained as soon as the vote has been taken in the sections throughout the country. If it turns out that they are in the majority no Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States will be put in nomination. The question will be decided within a short time. Meanwhile, debate upon it in the sections and in the Socialist places of rendezyous is carried on with dangerous energy. nergy.

Socialists Angry at Henry George. The only occasion upon which the Socialist strength has been fully brought out was last year, when the Socialist candidate for Governor polled 14,561 votes, or ess than one-half the vote of the Prohibi-

The Socialists are extremely enraged at the single tax party of Henry George for going over to the Cleveland Democracy at the Chicago Convention last week. They the Chicago Convention last week. They charge George and his followers with being "mere boodlers," who have sold out to the capitalistic enemy as they sold out once before, for cash in hand. They are also violently opposed to the People's party, organized last February by the leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, though that party's platform is almost wholly made up of Socialist plants. Socialist planks. They are also at war with Bellamy's Massachusetts party of Nationalists, though this party, too, is of the socialist kind. They are likewise, as has already been said, vehemently antagonistic to the great trade organizations, and to the Knights of Labor. They will join hands only with those who accept the Socialist platform, the whole platform and nothing but the platform, who implicity obey all the vales and orders of the verty, and whose the rules and orders of the party, and whose daily conduct meets with their approval.

If the Socialist leaders who are searching r an eligible Presidental candidate who will accept the nomination can find one anywhere, he will be put up, under the risk of being taken down again before the

CLAMOR FOR CLARKSON

To Continue as Chairman-He May Keep on at Harrison's Request, but He's Not Anxious for the Job-Magee Not Believed to Be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, June 26.-[Special.]-All lay long members of the Republican National Committee have thronged the corridors of the Arlington and discussed the Chairmanship, which is the most important question with which the members will have to deal. An informal conference, composed of the leading members, was held this evening, but no conclusion was reached in regard to the executive head. Neither Chairman Clarkson nor General Sewall attended the conference and these are the two men who are chiefly spoken of. are the two men who are chiefly spoken of.

The President is said to have made a
straight and frank proposition to Clarkson
that he continue at the head of the committee, his first choice, Porter, of New York, having refused the position, and Sewall, his second choice, having urged upon Mr. Har-rison to signify that Chairman Clarkson would be the ablest man for the place.

Clarkson Wants to Retire. Mr. Clarkson said to your correspondent in the last hour, that he desired nothing so much as to retire from the committee. He much as to retire from the committee. He would not say that he had been urged by the President nor members of the committee to continue as Chairman, nor would be say that if so urged he would accept or refuse, but merely reiterated that he felt over-worked, that his health was not good, and that it would be exceedingly grateful to him if he could abandon active political

The prevailing opinion among Republicans seems to be that it would be very un-wise in Mr. Clarkson to accept the position of Chairman, because of his opposition to Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis. It is perfectly plain that if he remains at the head of the committee, and Harrison should fail of election, he would be accused of indifference or treachery, and his friends think and he thinks that he should not run the risk.

The President undoubtedly wants Sewall, his faithful and personal friend. Neither Michener, ex-Treasurer Huston, Land Com-missioner Carter or any other Western man mentioned seems to size up to the situation. They are efficient in their own States, but not capable of grappling with the giant ma-chine in New York, the great battleground, and of organizing the national campaign.

Mr. C. L. Magee Would be entirely acceptable, but it has been understood from the first that he would not accept the posi tion. Probably there is no one mentioned who would fill the bill better than Magee, but as matters stand to-night he is not con sidered to be in the race. Though not a member of the National Committee, he is entirely available, as, under the new rule adopted at Minneapolis, the Chairman and all of the members of the Executive Committee may be chosen from outside of the regular membership of the committee. As matters stand at this writing the choice seems to be between Clarkson and

Sewall, and if Clarkson will accept, he boss the operations of the committee during this campaign. He is wholly averse to having any further official connection with the organization, and can only be induced to do so by the most urgent and sincere entreaty on the part of the President, who has perfect confidence that he will act in

GROVER IN GOOD SPIRITS.

How the Democratic Nominee Put in th First Sunday After the Convention-His Saturday Luck at Fishing Encourages

Him to Go Out To-Day. BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., June 26 .-[Special.]-The vanguard of the Massachusetts Democracy, intent upon attention to the nominee of the National Convention, have found their way to Cape Cod. The first delegation arrived this morning on the express train from Boston. A second delegation, quickly following the first, arrived

an hour later on a special train. Mr. Cleveland was expecting them. He drove over to Buzzard's Bay station, jumped out and, walking up and down the Old Colony platform, was the observed of all when the train rolled in. Mr. Cleveland was in high spirits, amiability itself, and

was in high spirits, amiability itself, and chatted with the station agent.

A mutual recognition of Mr. Cleveland and the visitors ensued, and they were soon on the Bourne road in Mr. Cleveland's caron the Bourne road in Mr. Cleveland's carriage, bound for Gray Gables. The day was passed by the visitors in seclusion at the Cleveland villa. At night the visitors were driven to the little railroad station below the junction. At the junction station Mr. Quincy and Mayor Matthews, of Boston, alighted. When questioned, Mayor Matthews responded: "All is pleasant, and they are hanny at the Gollag."

they are happy at the Gables."

Mr. Quincy, a visitor, thought it probable that Mr. Cleveland would spend a good portion of the summer at least at his cot-

tage here. "They are very pleasantly situated down there, and it is not strange that Mr. Cleveland desires to remain as much as he possibly can," said Mr. Quincy.

Yesterday Mr. Cleveland went fishing a large portion of the day, going out before midday and returning just at twilight. He brought home 30 fish, a few scup and a quantity of tautog and black bass. His old-time fisherman's luck has returned, and flattered by this reward he will trim his sails to-morrow and point the "Bertha's" prow toward Little Harbor and troll for bluefish.

One week ago Mr. Cleveland's regular

One week ago Mr. Oleveland's regular mail was less than a dozen letters. Yesterday morning he received 167 letters and a countless number of papers and packages in addition, while at night there were nearly as many more.

STEVENSON EXCITED.

The Tariff but a Side Issue, He Declares, Compared to the Force Bill-Under Suc a Measure He Would Look for Anothe and Greater Reballion.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 26.-[Spe cial.]-Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Demoic choice for Vice President, sat in his reception room at his home, this afternoon, with a dozen or more friends and neighbors who had called. Something was said about the issues on which the coming campaign is to be fought, and the DISPATCH reporter asked Mr. Stevenson what he thought was the main issue. He said:

More important is the tariff issue than the silver issue, but more important, it seems to me, than any other issue is the issue raised by the Republicans themselves. I mean the despicable and dangerous force bill; the bill that threatens the liberty and the peace of the nation; the bill which came so near being put upon the people of this the nation; the bill which came so near being put upon the people of this country, and which, should it happen by any chance that the Republican campaign in Congressional districts should be successful, and they elect a majority of the Congressmen, would undoubtedly be indicted on us—this is the main issue. It is so far reaching in its consequences that its importance cannot be over-estimated to the people of the Southern States and the people of the country.

I am a Southerner by birth, and I know well the condition of affairs in the North Conceive the consequence I cannot of any earnest legislation so threatening to the ce and prosperity and the happi peace and prosperity and the happiness of the people of the whole country, and espe-cially to the people of the South, as the enact-ment of a force bill. A force bill is simply the turning over of all the Southern States to the power of the negroes and the Republican federal officeholders, and it means, further, the absolute destruc-tion of the peace and the prosperity of all of the country south of the Mason and Dixon line. I do not mean to assert that there has never been an outrage perpetrated Dixon line. I do not mean to assert that there has never been an outrage perpetrated on a negro voter by a Democrat, but I know, of my knowledge, that the negroes generally are as fairly treated on election day as are the whites, and have little, if any, cause to complain. For every negro outrage perpetrated in the South by a Democrat there are two outrages perpetrated on Democrats in the Republican States of the North.

Rebellion Almost Certain to Result The hot-blooded, fair-minded men in the South would not rest peacefully under the South would not rest peacefully under the condition of affairs as they would exist under the iniquitous Republican measure, and there would be great danger of them rising up in rebellion and fighting for their liberty as citizens, and then the country might again be torn by a civil strive, perhaps more terrible than the want 1861.

The force bill is nothing more or less than a theft of the liberties and franchises of the white people of the South, a challenge to a revolution. I know well what the Republican plans are, provided they can get this wicked bill through. I know that they intend simply to take out of the hands of the White people of the South the reins of the Government, and they mean to do it by fraud and violence; they mean to turn over that prosperous country to negro rule and corruptionists.

General Stevenson denounced the bill in every phase. There were Republicans in the room at the time, and they all agreed

HENRY GEORGE IS DELIGHTED.

He Predicts the Election of Cleveland the Champion of Free Trade.

NEW YORK, June 26 .- Henry George i delighted. The Democratic platform, and particularly the free trade plank, is pleasng to the single tax champion. He averthat the Democrats will not only elect Mr. Cleveland on that issue, but will completely mop the Bepublican candidates and the principles they represent off Mother Earth's fair face. He returned from Chicago yes terday. In the exuberance of his mirth he

The only reason for Mr. Cleveland's nom The only reason for Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the thing that forced his nomination in spite of all the efforts of politicians, was the fact that, in the minds of the Democratic masses, he represents the idea of free trade. The platform is an unmistakable declaration against all parleying with protection. It puts the Democratic party in the field as committed to the policy of sweeping away every shred of a protective duty. If the Democratic leaders show the courage of their platform and make the campaign an aggressive attack upon the

LABOR UNIONS WANT GRESHAM.

They Offer to Raise a Fund for Him to Us as a Candidate,

CINCINNATI, June 26. - [Special.] - A meeting of the labor people was held in this city to-night in the interest of Judge Gresham. When the statement was made that Judge Gresham was too poor to run on the People's ticket, and that his indebtedness prevented him from agreeing to accept the nemination, it was agreed to start the movement among labor unions to raise a sufficient amount of money to overcome his phicetimes.

There is a strong sentiment in Cincinnati labor circles for Gresham, and there is no doubt he would poil 15,000 votes in this doubt he would poll 15,000 votes in this city alone. It was authoritatively said tonight that organized labor would compel Judge Gresham to make the race, and that labor would raise \$50,000 for him if necessary. The meeting to-night agreed to raise \$250 for that purpose.

QUAY'S BET TAKEN UP.

A Street Railway Man Sees the Senator and

Raises Him \$10,000. MEMPHIS, June 26,-[Special.]-A. W. Billings, of Chicago, who owns all the street railway lines in Memphis, has offered to wager \$20,000 that Cleveland will be elected and that he will carry New York, Illinois and Wisconsin by large pluralities Mr. Billings has heard that Senstor Quay made the remark after hearing the result of the Chicago Convention, that he would wager \$10,000 that Harrison will be reelected, and he has telegraped the Pennsylvania Senator to put up.

BACK TO HIS FIRST LOVE.

Ex-President McGrath, of the Kansas All ance, Again a Republican. TOPEKA, KAN., June 26. - The Capital this

norning contains a letter from Frank Mo-Grath, ex-President of the Kansas Farmers Alliance, renouncing his allegiance to the Alliance and announcing his return to the Republican party.

This course is taken by him, he says, because he has discovered the Alliance to be an "office-seeking, boodling annex to the Democratic party".

Steele Wants to Be Governor MARION, IND., June 26 .- Ex-Congressnan George W. Steele announces that he will be among the aspirants for the Guber-natorial nomination at Fort Wayne next

UBBERS AT

Make Ireland's Present Campaign of Education Anything But Tame.

BRICKBATS AND BLARNEY

Are the Principal Arguments Used, and They Prove Effective.

PARNELLITES ATTACK A STREET,

Smashing Windows and Pelting the Mc-Carthyite Residents.

O'BRIEN AND REDMOND IN THE FRAY

CORK, June 26.-While Mr. O'Brien was attending mass this morning a crowd of Parnellites surrounded the church and continuously jeered and hooted. When Mr. O'Brien emerged from the church he was at once surrounded by a crowd of anti-Parnellites, and having boarded a car was escorted to his hotel. Several fights occurred on the way, sticks being freely used. . Outside the hotel a serious conflict arose, in which several persons were injured. The crowd was finally dispersed by the police.

William Redmond and the Lord Mayor of Dublin made an attempt this morning to canvass Blarney street, an anti-Parnellite stronghold. They were continuously pelted with stones, and were compelled to flee. An anti-Parnellite meeting held this afternoon, addressed by William O'Brien, was attacked by Parnellites, who used sticks and stones freely. The anti-Parnell-

Parnellites Raid a Whole Street. Later Mr. Redmond and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, supported by 3,000 Parnellites, narched through Blarney street. The Para ellites broke the windows of many bouses as they went along, and the residents took shelter in their houses, from the windows of which they pelted the crowd in the street, In return Parnellites forced the doors of several houses and beat the occupants. The Parnellites then held a meeting in the street, addresses being made by Mr. Redmond and the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

After the meeting Parnellites wrecked the rooms of the Blackpool Bank and amashed in the windows. The anti-Parnellites being in a minority was nached to

ites, being in a minority, were unable to cope with the Parnellites, but pelted them from behind. The police were too few to stop the disorder. Fifteen injured combatants were taken to the hospital for treatment. Many other persons were slightly injured. injured.
Mr. O'Brien addressed an anti-Parnellite

Mr. O'Brien addressed an anti-Parnellite meeting this evening. He began by declaring that if they were attacked, they, the anti-Parnellites, would defend themselves. The issue at stake, he said, was whether they should abandon Gladstone and all chances of home rule by electing factionists, or whether they should stand a united party to Parliament.

Cork Saturday night. He said that the Parnellite proposals were approved by an overwhelming majority of the Irish in America, and that the anti-Parnellites in

America, and that the anti-Parnellites in America were army officers and no men. The Parnellites, he said, were determined not to be driven from public life.

A dispatch from Limerick says: Mr. Jordan, M. P., was attacked by a crowd of Parnellites to-day on arriving in this city to address an anti-Parnellite meeting. Mr. Jordan was struck on the head, his hat being smashed in, and he was compelled to take refige in the relimentation. take refuge in the railway statton. A strong detachment of police afterward escorted him to his hotel. On the way the Parnellites hooted and stoned the police, who finally used their swords to disperse the crowd. Several arrests were made.

GLADSTONE ALL RIGHT.

An Immense Audience Hears Tafmage Denounce Saturday's Outrage, LONDON, June 26.-The injury which Mr. Gladstone received in Chester vesterday by being struck in the face by a missile is progressing favorably. His son Herbert telegraphs to-night that the inflammation of the eye has abated considerably, and is likely to be followed by no serious results. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health, though

he is confined to the house.

There was a remarkable scene this morning in the City Temple, where it had been announced that Rev. Dr. Talmage would preach. The building was crammed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Dr. Parker opened the proceedings by referring to the attack on Mr. Gladstone. He said it had been reported that Mr. Gladstone had been brutally assaulted last evening. He characterized the outrage as mean, cowardly and damnable, and he saked those in the audience of the same opinion to rise. The entire audience at once arose. Dr. Talmage said: "I agree with Dr. Parker that it was an infamous attack. In 24 hours you will hear loud thun-ders of indignation rolling back from ders of indignation rolling back from America." Other speeches were made which were continuously interrupted by cheers, shouts of "Shame" and hisses.

CAPTAIN MAYER'S FUNERAL

The Grand Rabbi Preaches Toleration and Unity Over the Open Grave. PARIS, June 26 .- The funeral of Captain Mayer, the Hebrew's champion, who died Thursday night from a wound received in a duel with the Marquis de Mores that morning, was held this afternoon. The coffin and hearse were almost hidden beneath the wreaths heaped upon them. A company of cadets from the Ecole Polytechnique, in which Captain Mayer was a professor, headed the funeral procession. The hearse was followed by a representative of the Minister of War, by numerous officers and by a number of men in public life and

An enormous crowd awaited the arrival of the cortege at the cemetery, where the com-pany of which the deceased was commander surrounded the coffin and reversed arms. The Grand Rabbi of France, M. Kahn, con-ducted the funeral service. In his discourse at the grave he said he hoped a spirit of mutual toleration, respect and charity would ultimately prevail, and writers and news-papers preach unity, not discord and hatred.

BORUP PROTESTS INNOCENCE.

Nevertheless the French Believe He Ped dled Military Secrets. PARIS, June 27 .- The Temps to-day pub lishes an interview with Captain Borup, United States Military Attache here, in which he repeats that the charges mad against him by M. Grenier are gross calumnies. Captain Borup is anxious to be con fronted by his accuser. He says the inquiry he demands will not fail to establish

and the newspapers are extremely bitter against Captain Borup. The fact that he is on intimate terms with the German and Italian military attaches here gave color to the charges that he had given information concerning French defenses to Germany and Italy. Captain Borup has been busy lately sending reports to Washington which are supposed to be connected with the charges made against him.

BISMARCK SNUBBED BY ROYALTY.

Fear of the Kaiser's Displeasure in the Way of Francis Joseph's Politeness. MUNICH, June 26.—Prince and Princes marck and party started for Kissingen to-day. A large crowd was at the railway station and heartily cheered the Prince and sang patriotic songs. The locomotive was gaily decorated with flowers. At all the stations along the route bouquets were presented to the ex-Chancellor. The party arrived at Kissingen this evening and were given an enthusiastic reception. The route to the baths was lined with cheering

crowds.

In an interview published in the Munich Zeitung, Prince Bismarck said that his intercourse of four years with the Austrian court had always been marked by kindness and by freedom from discourtesy, and he could not do otherwise than solicit an audience from Emperor Francis Joseph, which he did while at Friedreichshause. At the outset the feeling was favorable to the granting of his request, but it suddenly changed, doubtless owing to strong Berlin pressure. The Prince received a verbal anpressure. The Prince received a verbal answer that the audience which he solicited as a soldier and as an admirer of Emperor Froncis Joseph could not be granted.

CHURCHILL LAUDS THE UNIONISTS.

He Thinks Gladstone Will B. Impotent for

Home Rule, Despite a Majority. LONDON, June 26.-Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an election address to his constituents. He says he still believes it is impossible to put home rule into a bill, and that if Mr. Gladstone obtained ever so great a majority he will be doomed to political impotence so long as he ex-hausts his energies in trying to solve what is insoluble. The Unionists, adds Lord Randolph, have a record of work and action second to no party he has known or read of in modern

VERY RESTAURANT DYNAMITERS

Arrested a Second Time, With More Com plete Evidence Against Them.

PARIS. June 26.—Detectives have started from here for London to arrest the Anarchists, Francois and Meunier. It is now proved that these men were the perpetrators of the explosion at Very's restaurant,

April 25.

Both men were arrested at the time of the explosion, but were subsequently released from lack of proof. An Anarchist named Bricon, in prison here, furnished proof of their complicity.

Seventy Cholera Deaths in Seven Days. St. Petersburg, June 26.-A total of 164 cases of cholera has been reported at Baku during one week, with 70 deaths from

MUST GO ON RECORD.

the President on Their Fad. WASHINGTON, June 26 .- [Special.] Senator Morgan, the wonderfully versatile

art silver bill would be forced to a vote this week in the Senate, and that the free coinage element in the House would be ready to take it up and make a fight to pass it and give President Harrison "the pleasure of signing or the odium of vetoing it." This, of course, would have the effect to further divorce the Republican free coinage people from their party, and, as intended, give additional impetus to the movement of several Republican States to vote for the indepen-

lent or third party ticket.

For himself, Senator Morgan says he is a Democrat, and cannot be seduced from his party by any offer of a Presidental or Vice Presidental nomination position. Presidental nomination, neither in connec-tion with Judge Gresham nor anyone else. While he is for free silver, he says the Democratic party is also for free coinage by Democratic party is also for free coinage by a vast majority, and he can therefore have a congenial home in the party with which he has always affiliated. He is determined, however, if possible and in spite of "Sena-torial courtesy," to place upon record, be-fore adjournment, every member of his own party, as well as the Republicans and the Republican President.

The Stewart bill will probably be modi-fied to embody nothing more than a bold free coinage proposition, without any ac-cessories which might suggest evasion or nake confusion.

TERMS MADE WITH THE TRUST.

Wholesale Grocers Now Know What Price

to Fix on Sugar. PHILADELPHIA, June 26.-The Sugar Trust and the wholesale grocers have en tered into an agreement whereby the grocers will maintain uniform prices and the Trust will give the members a rebate to protect them from loss. Negotiations oward this end have been in progress for some time, and were successfully concluded, as the letter issued by the Philadelphia representative of the Trust shows: GENTLEMEN-On and after July 1 all our

quotations for refined sugars will be the wholesale grocers' price, subject to an allow-ance of one-eighth cent per pound, besides the usual trade discounts. Yours truly, The Franklin Sugar Repining Co.

A circular agreement has been circulated. and those grocers who have signed it will at the end of each month make oath that they have strictly adhered to the quotations as published daily, and will be entitled to the abatement of 1/2 cent per pound on all sugars purchased by them, together with the usual

DEPEW REPUSES TO TALK

On the One Topic of the Suc James G. Blaine.

NEW YORK, June 26 .- Chauncey M. Depew says that he does not mind talking about the crops, or about the beautiful and cool summer resorts that can be reached by way of the New York Central Railroad, but he declines to have anything further to say about his chances of being the successor of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State. It was reported yesterday that Mr. Depew had written a letter to President Harrison, declining the appointment to the vacancy in the Cabinet. When Mr. Depew was asked if the report was true, he replied:

"You must excuse me from talking about the vacancy in the Cabinet. I am willing the vacancy in the Country I am willing to discuss almost any other subject, but I decline to say anything, either one way or the other, about the position of Secretary of State."

An Excursionist's Suicide

WILMINGTON, DEL., June 26. - The Delaware Saengerbund, a German society, gave an excursion to Augustine pier tolay on the steamer Major Reybold. When the party neared the pier, Louis Waetzel, 35 years old, one of the excursionists, jumped from the upper deck and was drowned. The suicide's body was not re-

REMARKABLE WRECK

On the Ft. Wayne Division of or the Pennsylvania Rallroad Wreck at the Pennsylvania Railroad in Indiana.

THE KEYSTONE EXPRESS

Leaves the Track, and Though Many Are Severely.Injured and

THE TRAIN A PILE OF SCRAP IRON

Only One Man Was Killed Outright and Two Others Fatally Hurt.

AN INGINEER'S FATAL ADMISSION

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. FT. WAYNE, IND., June 26.-The Keytone express on the Ft. Wayne division of he Pennsylvania road met with a remarkable accident this noon, remarkable in the fact that with such a complete wreck so few passengers were killed and injured.

The train, in charge of Conductor George Bonter, of Ft. Wayne, left Chicago at 10:45, composed of a mail car, baggage car, three day coaches, a diner and three sleepers, carrying about 250 passengers. It was ripping along at 50 miles an hour, when it truck a siding two miles east of Valparaiso where the roadbed sets upon a fill 25 feet high, with a slough of deep mud in the ditch

at either side. Just at the switch the train left the rails. bumped along the ties for 50 feet, struck a cut of empty freight cars on the siding, and the engine, mail car, baggage car and three coaches went into the ditch, smashed for the most part to kindling wood and scrap iron. Following are the casualties.

CHARLES MILLER, Ft. Wayne, fireman.

PETER RILEY, Ft. Wayne, engineer; fatally F. STAHL, Ft. Wayne, mail clerk; fatally. L. O. CLAPROOD, Lima, O., mail clerk; face cut. GEORGE BONTER, Ft. Wayne, conductor;

CORTEZ BONTER, Ft. Wayne, brakeman; bruised about body. D. W. MELLINGER, Leetonia, O., mail clerk;

EORGE WOODWORTH, Crestline, O., baggageman; cut about head. HAROLD WARNER, Ft. Wayne, a child in arms, head bruised. G. W. PYLE, Mansfield, O., passenger; left ankle broken. SARAH GOLDBERG, Chicago, passenger,

face cut and body bruised. Explanation of the Engineer Peter Riley, the engineer, said he felt the engine drop from the rails and immediately applied the airbrakes. In another moment the crash came, and he knew nothing until he was pulled out of the debris. His forehead was fractured and he was internally injured, but he insisted in looking about in the mud for his watch, until he sank from

exhaustion. passengers began crawling out of the shat-ered windows, and all was confusion for a Then an organized search was be-Buried in the mud beneath the end gun. Buried in the mud beneath the end of the baggage car was found the lifeless body of Charles Miller, the fireman. He had evidently jumped, but had been struck by the tumbling car, crushed into the mud,

and suffocated.

At the side of the track was found C. F. Stahl, the mail clerk, who had been thrown from his car and fatally hurt internally. Cushions were procured, and he was made as comfortable as possible, while feminine hands from among the injured passengers bathed his wounded head and tenderly cared

for him.

The injuries of the others were compar tively slight, and there was a general sigh of thankfulness that the wreck was no worse, and marvel that the destruction of life was not greater. The engine was simply a pile of scrap iron, and the five cars that went over, being shoved off their trucks by the momentum of the train, were shattered from end to end, yet nearly everybody

Disposition of the Injured Men. The two badly wounded men were taken to Valparaiso for medical attention, while the others were put in the uninjured sleepers. These were gotten on the track, hauled back and around on the Grand Trunk to Wanatah, where a train was made up and

they were brought on through.

The cause of the wreck is in doubt. A rail in the switch was broken, but it may have been broken by the trucks after they

have been broken by the trucks after they had left the rails. The most generally accepted theory is that a flange of one of the drivers of the engine broke and caught in the switch, throwing the engine from the track and breaking the rail.

THE DISPATCH correspondent was in the forward passenger coach when the wreck occurred, coming from the smoker, then facing the passengers in the car. It was worth while to observe the 30 passengers in the car, 4 of whom were women. The first sensation was a sharp shock, and then the train was bumping along the ties. then the train was bumping along the ties. There was a general look of surprise, then every one was on his feet and grasping

seat or something to eling to.

In one seat a mother and child were sleeping. The little one was thrown from the seat by the shock and the waking mother made a wild grab at him, while emitting an unearthly shrick. Then her sister apprang from the seat just behind. sister sprang from the seat just behind dragged the child from under the seat an the two women embraced each other the child between them.

Two women in another seat simply clung to each other's necks and looked about in wild tright, but screamed not. In wild tright, but screamed not. In a second men were crying to each other and to the women not to be frightened, but just to keep still, the train would soon stop. It did, but the rear was seen to swing out, a cloud of dust filled the car and it was felt it tipping up. Everybody thought it was a bridge breaking through, and each thought that the next moment would be his last, but there was no outcry, not even a gross. not even a groan.

There was silence until the car settled down and was still. Then there was laugh ter and horror and a confusion of voices while some were creeping out of windows and others were breaking down the door with an ax. No one felt sate until he got free from the car, and then the first impulse was to get as far from the wreck as possible.

BASSENGERS IN A POND.

They Are Dumped Down a 20-Foot Er bankment Into the Water.

VICKSBURG, June 26.-While passing pond four miles east of this city this after noon, the sleeper attached to the west-bound A. & V. passenger train left the train and tumbled down the embaukment fully 20 feet high into the pond at its base,

of the passengers were seriously hurt, though all were almost half-drowned, as well as cut and bruised.

THE TWELFTH VICTIM

Harrisburg Dies in the Hospital-The Engineer of the Second Section Admits

HARRISBURG, June 26 .- [Special.]-The welfth victim of the big wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad died in the city ospital at 8 o'clock this morning, when Ferdinand Coldberg, of Brooklyn, breathed his last. Cold' 's injuries were chiefly

internal, thou was broken and his face was badl to the hospital.

All the other victims well, and the physicians in working well, and the physicians in well take provided that they will leave for their homes to-morrow.

for their homes to-morrow.

Since the excitement over the terrible disaster has become calmer, Engineer Hugh Kelly, of the second section of the Western express, is coming in for a part of the blame of the accident. He testified before the Coroner's jury yesterday that he was run-ning at the rate of 40 miles an hour when the collision took place. A city ordi-nance limits the speed of trains within the precincts of the city to 15 miles. Had the lesser rate of speed been main-tained, Kelly admitted he could have stopped his train in time to avert the col-lision. The operator at the Pock street lision. The operator at the Dock street crossing gave Kelly the danger signal, and he had 200 feet space to stop, but Kelly as-serts that he could not see the light on ac-

serts that he could not see the light on account of the severe rainstorm.

A prominent railroad official to-day said Kelly is blamable in not having his train under control when passing a block station. The coroner's jury has not finished its investigation, but it is generally believed that Kelly will be indicted, along with the operator who is now in writer. rator who is now in prison.

The Dock street operator is excused from all blame. He made desperate efforts to stop the section. His block signal was properly displayed, and he also waved a red lantern from the platform of his tower, but he said to-day there seemed to be no slack in the speed of Kelly's train, and he knew what the result must be, as the first

knew what the result must be, as the first section was running slowly, only a short distance west of his station.

Kelly has been in the service of the company for 21 years, and this is his first accident. The body of one of the dead victims was identified as J. Black, by his collar button, on which the name was engraved. It is not known where Black is from. The friends of John Black, of Altoons, were here last night, but they were sure the dead man did not belong to them. Officials of the Pennsylvania road are expected here to-morrow to investigate the

SCHWAB SEES HIS ERROR.

Friends of the Imprisoned Chicago A

archists Organizing for a Pardon, CHICAGO, June 26 .- Friends of Neebe, Schwab and Fielden are organizing to secure their pardon. A meeting was held to-day, attended by enthusiastic believers in the nuocence of the Anarchists now confined at Joliet. Over 200 delegates from labor orthe local operators of about 140 societies, including the Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Foresters, Knights of Honor, Knights of Labor, and numerous mutual benefit and aid associations, turnerbunds and socialistic meeting which concludes as follows:

Our mistakes as to our m ethods of agita-tion may be tranquilly admitted as true, and we cannot deny that we committed grave a.cd fatal errors. The court did not even accuse Fielden of being the direct cause of the catastrophe on Haymarket Read Judge Garry's letter to Governo

TAKING CARE OFT HE SOLDIERS.

Little Piece of Practical Politics at th People's Party Convention. OMAHA, June 26 .- This week will be very busy one for the local committee having in charge the arrangements for the Peo-

unique. It has no precedents to guide it, being the first National Convention of the party, and it is thought some confusion may result from that reason.

QUADRUPLE LYNCHING PROBABLE.

Four Negro Flends Break Into a House and Attack Three Ladies. COLMES NEIL, TEX., June 26 .- A local paper has news of an outrage on a widow named Beasly, near Spurgeon, Wednesday night. Mrs. Beasly, with a single daugh-ter, was visiting Mrs. Stuffielf, a married daughter, whose husband had gone away. At 10 o'clock at night two negroes forced an entrance into the house. One attacked Miss Beasly, whose screams aroused the other ladies and the negro was frightened off. The ladies ran out, but the other negro caught Miss Beasly. Five negroes were arrested on suspicion. The last account was

Spurgeon. A lynching is more than probable if the guilty parties can be established A WOULD-BE WOMAN DUELIST. She Thirsts for the Blood of a Rival Who

Is Fairer Than Her. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 26.-Misse Gertrude Hager and Lizzie Spears are two of the handsomest young ladies in Lincoln of the handsomest young ladies in Lincoln county. The long-continued contest between them for social preference led to bitter enmity, and Miss Spears, having recently made several conquests by her superior charms, her rival one day last week challenged her to mortal combat, and fired five shots at her. She proved a bad markswoman and none of the shots took effect.

HIS NAME COSTS HIM DEAR.

Miss Spears was before Justice Smith the

day following for a warrant to restrain her enemy from further violence, and the end is

Nominal Bank President Gets Trouble for Lending It. KANSAS CITY, June 26 .- C. N. Porter, President of the Ft. Bend County Bank of

Richmond, Tex., was arrested here to-day on a charge of embezzlement. The amount which it is charged he embezzled is not known. He says his only relation with the bank was the use of his name as President, and his deposit with the bank was \$13,000.

He came here two weeks ago, he says, to engage in business, and knows nothing of the condition of the bank. He says, however, that he has heard that it has ma assignment since his departure from Rich-mond. J. Brown, Vice President of the bank, Mr. Porter says, is the responsible

Mexico Electing a President CITY OF MEXICO, June 26.-The first said to be 18 feet deep. The train was making 40 miles an hour at the time, and went some distance before its speed could be slackened.

series of elections for the Presidency were held to-day. Quiet prevailed throughout the country. There was no opposition to slackened. The car was partly submerged, but none given July &

A PULPIT BROADSIDE

THREE CENTS

Fired by Rev. Dr. Dixon, the Alleged Libeler, Into the Ranks of Tammany.

A COTERIE OF CRIMINALS,

Which Feeds on Vice and Crime and Makes Judges and Juries, Is

A SPECIMEN OF HIS PHILIPPICS.

As a Southern Democrat, He Calls on His Farty to Fire the Tiger.

THE GRAND JURY ROUNDLY ROASTED

NEW YORK, June 26.-Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., now under bail pending trial on a charge of libeling Excise Commi Koch from his pulpit, preached to-day in Association Hall for the last time during the summer months. As a prelude to his sermon he made a statement of some of the facts and the official record of Commissioner Koch upon which the so-called libelous sentences in the Review of May 29 were based. Mr. Dixon said he had never seen Koch

until he took the witness chair. "I had a

supreme contempt for this man, who is ut-

terly obscured by the hopeless rascality of

the record he has made in office, if we are to believe the testimony of uncontradicted witnesses and the decisions of the judges of the Supreme Court.
"Koch," said he, "is simply the catspaw of the quiet young man who spells the King's English with difficulty and is averse to publicity of any sort. Tammany is

the pulpit of New York. An Attack Upon Judge Grady. "Koch found at last in his pal, Grady, a Judge whose opinion he was willing for the public to hear; but he did not venture into Grady's court until he ascertained beforehand by private confab what the de-

amply trying to throttle the free speech of

cision would be. "When the farce at the court was ended, he complaint was railroaded down to the District Attorney's office in a few hours. The indictment was drawn in a few hours more and hurried into the grand jury. Why this extraordinary haste? Is such haste usual in New York? I found out why when I got in the grand jury room. Not suspecting a job, I foolishly asked the privilege to make a statement. For public show they allowed me to enter. The foreshow they allowed me to enter. The fore-man, however, drew a line at any evidence in justification or excuse of the alleged libel. I learned subsequently that this foreman was Frank Higgins, a Tammany Hall "heeler." There is, therefore, no mystery in a Tammany complaint before a Tammany Judge being shot like lightning through the District Attorney's office into the itching talons of a Tammany foreman especially when the indictment was based

on an assault upon Tammany.

"This same grand jury dismissed eight indictments sent in through Dr. Parkhurst's society, while it took them only three minutes to find an indictment against me for words which occurred in public defense of

Dr. Parkhurst and his work. Immany Hall a Band of Criminals "Tammany Hall is the most powerful coterie of organized criminals that ever dominated the lite of any civilization. It makes and unmakes judges and juries. It feeds and breeds on vice and crime. With merciless, iron heel it crushes the weak and intimidates the half-hearted and defies the strong. It is the one withering, blasting curse of our city's life, damning with the hot breath of corruption and dishonor every ramification of our body politic. Like a

festering cancer, it is literally eating the heart out of the bonor of our ambitious ple's Party National Convention. It has been proposed by the local Grand Army posts to have an immense camp near Hanscom Park, in a grove, where they will take care of the Confederate veterans who come to the convention. The matter has not yet been definitely decided upon, but many campfires will be held at which the veterans will fraternize.

heart out of the small convention of the first the true that the life of a minister of the gospel is not safe who dares seriously to attack Tammany Hall, then, in the name of the Almighty God, it is time the world knows it. By birth, wadition and association as a Southern man, I am a Democrat, and I voted that national ticket last election. By the word 'Democracy' I last election. By the word 'Democracy' I learned in my old native State meant honesty, and integrity, and decency. A South-ern Democrat cannot affiliate with Tam-many Hall without first lowering the standard of his manhood and selling his soul to the devil. I take occasion to warn

a load it cannot carry longer.

Tammany Accused of Treachery. "Before the party comes before the nation "Before the party comes before the nation to win another victory it will first have to kick Tammany out of its back door and turn on the hose-pipe. After trying to destroy the State of New York, they come sneaking back from Chicago saying they will support the ticket. They liel they come back with honey on their lips, treachery in their hearts and knives in their boots. They will do in November what they have done before, and spend another four years in trying to lie out of it. The difference between the present regime of Tammany Hall and that of its founder, William M. Tweed, is the difference between the ethics of a bunko-steerer

highway robber. "If the slippery godchildren of William M. Tweed believe they can intimidate the pulpit, let them take notice—they have made a mistake."

PEACE AT CLEVELAND

The Street Car Strike to Be Settled by Arbi-

tration and a Compromise, CLEVELAND, June 26.-There are signs of a settlement of the pending street railroad strikes. No cars were run to-day. This afternoon at a conference between Mayor Rose and the heads of the street railway companies, it was agreed that no cars should run during to-morrow forenoon. At noon representatives of the companies will meet representatives of the companies will meet; representatives of the strikers at the Mayor's office and submit a proposition for a settlement. If terms cannot be agreed upon it is probable the matter will be left to arbitration, pending which cars will be started. It is understood the companies will pro-pose to pay 20 cents an hour for ten hours' work to old men, and 18 cents an hour for men in the employ of the companies less than three months. The men ask 20 cents an hour for all. The strikers have agreed to recede from their demand that all em ployes belong to the union.

THE MISSISSIPPI UP.

It Goes Above the High Water Mark of 1888 at Davenport, Iowa.
DAVENPORT, June 26.—The Mississip river at this place at 6 o'clock this even reached the unprecedented stage of 19.1 feet. This is five inches higher than the record of 1888. Along the lowlands in South Rock Island hundreds of families have been driven from their homes.

Sawmills and other factories along the river front in Davenport and Rock Islands have been forced to suspend. The rise has been so gradual that no lives have lost, but the damage to property tens of thousands of dollars.