COLD WATER CHAPS.

They Meet With Song and Prayer to Formulate a National Ticket.

BIDWELL IN THE LEAD

For Momination for President on the

Prohibition Ballot.

TILTS OVER REPRESENTATION

Enliven the Proceedings of Two Essions of the Convention.

FAST WORK OF ST. JOHN'S FOLLOWERS

CINCINNATI, O., June 29.-The Prohibition party put in a hard day's work, ending late to-night, the National Convention beginning at 10 A. M. and holding three sions, morning, afternoon and evening. As a result a permanent organization has been effected with Colonel Eli Ritter, of Indiana, as presiding officer, and Sam Small, the Georgia evangelist, as Secretary, and to-morrow the convention will be ready to pass upon the platform and nominate candidates for President and Vice Presi-

Probably the most unusual and striking scene of the convention was the opening of the second session with prayer by a Catholie priest, Rev. Father Martin Mahoney, of St. Paul, Minn. When the delegates and spectators had partly recovered from the surprise caused by the announcement of his presence and name in such a connection, a great hush fell upon the assemblage. The dark garb and pale, ascetic features riveted attention instantly, as with upturned eyes he solemnly invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon the convention and the Prohibition party, and asked that the truth and the light might shine upon all the peo-ple. With one accord delegates and spec-tators were upon their feet, and with bowed heads, amid strange deep silence, joined in

Prayer by a Catholic Clergyman, It was, with one exception, the only instance on record in which a Roman Catholic clergyman has officiated at a National political convention in the United States. Father Mahoney, who is one of Archbishop Ire-land's assistants is, it appears, a regularly elected delegate to the convention from Minnesota and has been an active prohibitionist for 14 years. He delivered the prayer at the earnest solicitation of Chair-man Dickie, of the National Prohibition Committee and ex-Governor John St. John, of Kansas, the temporary chairman of the

The numerous sessions gave the Presi-dental boomers little time for wire pulling and there was an absence of the numerous canouses which distinguish the older parties. At the outset ex-Governor St. John gave the convention a whole platform in his speech, assuming the temporary chairmanship and from that time on the proceedings were kept moving constantly. Whenever the neces-sities of the occassion gave the delegates a few spare minutes, the time was taken up in the introduction of musical specialties by some of the amusement makers of the party. The impromptu efforts usually took the form of topical hits at those who talk prohibition and vote the other way and they met with enthusiastic receptions.

Bidwell in the Lead for President. It is hardly possible to canvass a Prohibition convention accumately, but in a general way Bidwell, of California, seems to have a material lead of the other candidates for the Presidental nomination, while dates for the Presidental nomination, while Demorest, of New York, is hardly as prominent as yesterday. Bidwell has also lost strength during the day, owing to the bringing out of Judge McCullough, of Illinois, as a compromise candidate, but Bidwell's friends still claim his election on the first ballot. There is a disposition to compliment a number of Prohibitionists with votes for President and these compliments. ment a number of Prohibitionists with votes for President, and these complimentary votes may perhaps become so numerous as to prevent any nomination on the first roll call. Judge McCullough has gained a great deal of ground during the day. The action of the convention in refusing to permit States to cast votes for delegates not present cut into Demorest's Southern following units seriously.

quite seriously,
The Platform Committee is at work and has a big task before it. That the proceedings before the Platform Committee were sent to a formulating Sub-committee of five shows that there is a decided feeling in tavor of the Prohibitionists taking strong and advanced grounds on various public questions other than Prohibition, and a bread redical bettern the prohibition, and a questions other than Promittion, and broad, radical platform is quite likely and a hot fight over it may occur on the floor of

The Delegates are Welcomed.
Chairman Dickie, of the National Committee, then called the convention to order, and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans, of Hedding College, Ill., who formally opened the

convention with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati, in behalf of the city and the State of Ohio, then welcomed the delegates in a speech that was appreciated and heartily applauded. In the course of his address he said:

planded. In the course of his sourcess he said:

I welcome you on behalf of the most thoughtful, unselfish and best manhood among the labor leaders of our city. They are fast learning that industrial conditions cannot be improved apart from the improvement of moral conditions. "The soul of improvement is in the improvement of the soul." A better manhood is the first necessity of organized labor; a better manhood is not possible in an environment of drunkenness and its concomitant; the labor and liquor problems cannot be separated. The Republican party has naturally and logically become a party in sympathy and in alliance with the labor leaders—the word sympathy I could not use alone, its meaning has been degraded in political uses. There is nothing right asked by labor which can be divorced from the right we represent, and the Ohio platform has blazed the path where this convention must begin to build a highway to the throne of power. And with this confidence I welcome you on behalf of the party in the State of Ohio—a State with more polities in it to the square inch than any sou have ever held you may consider it is due to the environment.

Prof. Dickie responded to the address of

Prof. Dickie responded to the address of welcome. He said the Prohibitionists knew precisely what they were here for and exactly where they were going, and there was no danger that any obstacle would divert them from their relentless purpose. "We are here," he added, "to put candidates in nomination and to keep them in the field until the polls are closed next November.

Ex-Governor St. John Talks.

He closed by naming ex-Governor St.
John, of Kansas, as Temporary Chairman.
Wild cheering and the waving of flags and
handkershiefs greeted the mention of the
name of ex-Governor St. John. The shouting was renewed again and again as the noted Kansan stepped forward and assumed the gavel. Ex-Governor St. John said: ers of the Convention:

I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor of being chosen to preside as Temporary Chair-man of this magnificent political convention; the greatest and grandest, in sobriety, moral occe and brain power, that ever convened on American soil. It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right, and condemns the wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happicondemns the wrong because it is wrong. It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home, and death to every saloon in the land. It demands for woman equal pay in the shop and equal say at the polls; a free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusette and Iows, as well as for the black men of Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina; that North and South, East and West, black and white, rich and poor, every human being, should have protection to life and property; that the expenses of Government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the

the wealth instead of the necessities of the people.

We claim that any system which imposes a high tariff on the food, fuel and elothing of the poor, and lets the diamonds of the rich come in free, is legalized robbery under the guise of "protection," and ought to be forever abolished; that all money should be issued by the general Government, and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes, and that the coinage of both metals should be free; that railway and telegraph lines should be under the control of the Government, to be obstacted at cost, in the interest of the people; that the President, Vice President and United States Senators should be extended to six years, with no second successive term for any man.

The First Fight of the Day,

The First Fight of the Day.

The first fight in the convention occurred on the question of adopting the temporary rules by the National Committee. These provided that only delegates present should be entitled to vote. This would have deprived a number of far-off States, especially those of the extreme South, of a part of their representation in the temporary organization, as all their delegates could not come on account of expense.

ganization, as all their delegates could not come on account of expense.

After a lively tilt, a rising vote and then the rules, with an amendment allowing the full ballot to be cast, were adopted. On motion of Mr. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin, the roll of States was called and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committees.

The new National Committee, which immediately re-elected Samuel Dickie as Chairman, is as follows:

mediately re-elected Samuel Dickie as Chairman, is as follows:

Alabama, J. C. Orr, L. F. Whitten; Arkansas, George C. Christian; California, Chauncey H. Dunn, Jesse Yarnell; Colorado, L. J. Kestor, H. E. Singletary; Connecticut, Allen E. Elizcoth, Henry B. Brown; Delaware, Charles H. Begister; Florida, T. A. Duckworth; Georgia, Rev. Sam Smail, Frank H. Sibley; Idaho, W. Thomas Smith, Illinois, J. B. Hobbs, D. B. Harts; Indiana, Helen M. Gougar, John Rateilfer; Iowa, S. A. Gilley, R. M. Diehl; Kansas, John P. St. John, M. V. B. Bennett; Rentneky, J. W. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Young; Maine, N. F. Woodbury, Voley T. Cushing; Massachusetts, J. H. Roberts, Augustus R. Smith; Michigan, Albert Dodge, Samuel Dickie; Minnesota, W. J. Dean, James P. Pinkham; Mississippi, James McCaskell; Missouri, J. A. Brooks, R. B. Rohison; Monitana, E. M. Gordon; Nebraska, C. E. Bentley, F. P. Wigton; Nevada, E. W. Taylor; New Hampshire, Rev. D. C. Baboock, J. M. Fletcher; New Jersey, Robert J. S. White, William H. Nicholson; New York, W. T. Wardwell, H. T. Bascom; North Carolina, J. A. Stikeleather, T. P. Johnson; North Dakota, E. E. Saunder, H. Mott; Ohlo, L. B. Logan, Mrs. Matte McCleilan; Origon, Mrs. N. S. Dygert, I. H. Amos; Pennsylvania, A. A. Stevens, S. W. Murray; Rhode Island, George H. Slade, Thomas H. Peabody; South Carolina, not sent up; South Dakota, Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Henry H. Roder; Tennessee, James A. Taite, A. D. Reynolds; Texas, J. B. Crandill, E. C. Heath; Vermont, C. W. Wyman, W. P. Stafford; Virginia, W. W. Gibbs, J. W. Jewton; Washington, E. B. Sutton, D. G. Strong; West Virginia, T. R. Carakadon, Frank Burt; Wisconsin, S. D. Hastings, E. W. Chann; Wyoming, O. S. Jackson, Martin J. Wanger; District of Columbia H. B. Moulton, S. H. Walker.

Absent Delegates Given No Vote. Absent Delegates Given No Vote.

Soon after 4 o'clock, the convention was called to order for the afternoon session. A number of the war horses of the party were present, and John Russell, of Michigan, the Presidental candidate in 1880; Dr. Brooks, Miss Willard; Mr. Thompson, who was on the ticket with Neal Dow and "Mother" Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio, were introduced.

The Committee on Credentials reported that 972 delegates were present, Louisiana and South Carolina being the only States

not represented.

The presentation of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization recommending Colonel Eli Ritter for Permanent Chairman and Sam Small for Permanent Secretary and reinstating the rule voted down in the morning, giving States rotes only for delegates present, was the signal for a fight.

The Rev. Sam Small presented a minority

report, signed by 15 States, recommending report, signed by 15 States, recommending that each State delegation be permitted to cast the full vote to which it is entitled. He made a vigorous speech in favor of the mi-nority report and protested against depriv-ing these States of their full vote as a monumental injustice. The majority report blotted out States and made the Prohibition National Convention simply mass meetings of men with money enough to get here. The Prohibition party was against

monopolies.

David Morgan, of Minnesota, was astounded at Mr. Small's speech. He had seen only a corporat's guard at Prohibition seen only a corporal's guard at Prohibition conventions under the old rule. When one man could vote for a whole Stat orporal's guard ever came to Prohibition

The question was discussed pro and con for nearly an hour by about a dozen delegates, and finally the debate was closed by Chafin, of Wisconsin, moving the previous question, but even this did not quiet the delegates, and the hall was full of the noise of interjections and points of order. A roll call by States on the adoption of the minority report resulted in the defeat of the minority report by a vote of 359 to 721, and then the majority report was adopted. Absent delegates will have no vote. The convention then adjourned to 8 P. M.

Ritter Addresses the Evening Ses Ritter Addresses the Evening session.
Singing and prayer by the Rev. David
Tatum, a Quaker preacher of Chicago,
opened the evening session. Colonel Eli
Ritter, of Indiana, who was selected for
Permanent Chairman, was escorted to the
platform to succeed Governor St. John as

presiding officer.
In his address, Colonel Ritter said that In his address, Colonel Ritter said that no political party in the history of the nation had ever accomplished so much or ever advanced an educational matter to the extent the Prohibition party had done in the four years just passed—and that in the face of the constant statement by the old parties that the Prohibition party was dead or dying. He attacked the Republican and Democratic parties for their ettinds to Democratic parties for their attitude to the liquor traffic.

He then abruptly asked: "What would be the consequences if we were to quit the field?"

His voice was for war until the liquor traffic was killed; then let us have peace. The old parties were keeping up a fend 30 years old and he wanted to shake hands with the South. The loudest applause of the evening greeted this announcement, the delegates rising in a mass.

He made this reference to Harrison: "There is a President from Indiana and he has been renominated. They was it will

has been renominated. They say it will be a hot campaign. I promise it shall be the hottest campaign ever seen and give notice we will be in it."

There was nothing remaining before the convention, and Mrs. Gougar addressed the assemblage.

A telegram from the Denver, Col., Pro-hibition League asking for a plauk uncon-ditionally favoring a free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver was read, and then the convention adjourned until 9:30 to-

morrow morning.

CHOKED THE POLICEMAN.

Colored Officer Badly Used Up by Three Street Car Cond

E. J. Harris, a colored police officer, was choked and thrown off a car on the Citizens' Traction line yesterday by the conductor of car No. 230 and the conductors of two other cars. Harris had been sent on an errand from the Twelfth ward police station to Magistrate McKenna's office and was re-turning to the station about 1 o'clock on car

Sagistrate sections as once and was returning to the station about 1 o'clock on car 23%. He was in uniform at the time and standing on the platform. The conductor asked him for his fare and Harris said the city police, when in uniform were not required to pay fare. The conductor told him he would put him off unless he paid, and Harris paid.

He was then told to go inside the car, but as he had but a short distance further to go he demurred. The conductor stopped the car and threatened to put him off, and Harris asked for the return of his fare and he would get off. The conductor refused it, but held his car until two others came up behind him, when he called the conductor and the three made it lively for the policeman. Chief Brown will inquire into the matter to-day.

Ways and Means Congressmen Confer. WASHINGTON, June 29.-The Demoratic members of the Ways and Mean Committee bad a conference to talk over the status of business in the House, but they are very reticent as to their plans.

matter to-day.

BISMARCK IN FOR

How the Ex-Chancellor Forced the Kaiser Through the Press to

TAKE UP THE GAUGE OF BATTLE.

The Government's Mistages in Dealing With Russia Are Shown Up.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS OF BERLIN

BERLIN, June 29.-The language of Prince Bismarck, which bas apparently waked the Government up to a determination to prosecute him, appears in an interview published in the West Deutsche Allge meine Zeitung, the Prince's new organ in Cologne. The passages in this interview that are especially offensive to Emperor William charge him, after the failure of his visit to the Czar at Narva, with assenting to Chancellor Von Caprivi's greatest error, s precipitate breaking of every link that bound Germany and Russia.

According to Prince Bismarck, the Em peror thought his personal amiability would win the Russians. Intermediaries, possibly appointed for the purpose, brought to the ars of the Emperor, even before he left St. Petersburg, remarks that had been made by members of the Czar's circle which left no doubt of the political failure of his visit, Under these circumstances the Emperor's immediate journey to England, followed by the East African treaties, assumed the aspect of a demonstration against Russia. These incidents were succeeded by a policy of friendliness toward the Poles, which was still more galling to the Czar.

The Emperor's Mistakes in Poland. No graver change in German policy could have been adopted. It showed to Russia on the political horizon a Polish legion in the event of war, with, in the event of Russian lefeat, a new kingdom of Poland. This naturally resulted in the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt. The appointment of a Polish Bishop at Posen was also a mistake in the international and external policy. In the course of the interview Prince Bismarck

said further:

When I read General Von Caprivi's first speech as Chancellor, I saw that I had been entirely deceived in my estimate of him—a thing that seldom happened to me. I always liked him until then. I thought him firm and sincere and generally reticent. I never recommended General Von Caprivi to the position of Chancellor. I had once spoken to the Emperor about him as suitable for the position of Prussian Prime Minister at some future period. This was long before the Emperor demanded point blank that I ask to be relieved from office, which I refused to do, offering a passive resistance to the demand. The Emperor had been in secret negotiations with General Von Caprivi, meanwhile keeping me away from Berlin under the pretext of sparing my health, but really in order to keep me from actual contact with the political situation.

How the Newspapers View It.

How the Newspapers View It. The Vossiche Zeitung, commenting upon the article in the official North German Gazette upon the attitude of Prince Bismarck, and the threat contained therein to publish certhe threat contained therein to publish cer-tain documents to show that Prince Bis-marck once strongly supported projects he now condemns, says the article shows it is possible for all truth to be laid saide, and that the crushing of Prince Bismarck will be undertaken. The Vossichs Zeitung also

A single false step on the part of the Gov-ernment in the contest now openly em-barked upon may lead to a traxedy. No matter what the opinion about Bismarck may be, it will not be a Bismarck traxedy. We merely hope the Government will not execute its threat to take action against the creator of German unity.

creator of German unity. The Tageblatt says: The die is cast. Prince Bismarck has attained the object for which he has striven during the last two years, and has forced the Government to take up the gauntlet he has so often thrown at its feet. But to attain this Prince Bismarck has been obliged to abandon the role of an anonymous journalabandon the role of an anonymous journalist. He has personally taken his place in the breach. With the full weight of his historic name he exposes Chancellor von Caprivi to the eyes of foreign nations, and discredits him by means of reckless dialectic. All patriots will regard the procedure with aching hearts, but at the same time they will admit that the Government acts in self-defense when it resolves to no longer expose itself to the poisoned arrows of its adversary. Chancellor von Caprivi's question, whether Prince Bismarck's conduct is patriotic, will be answered by a majority of the nation with a sorrowful but decided negative. Out-and-out Bismarckians may take the part of the Prince against the Government, but it is impossible to believe that the pronunciamento of the civilian Wallenstein will be crowned with success.

Bismarck Finds But One Defender.

Bismarck Finds But One Defender. The North German Gasette's article continues to be the all absorbing topic of the press. Newspapers of all shades, excepting Conservative journals and Bismarck's own Conservative journals and Bismarck's own organs, discuss the article. Bismarck's organs maintain complete silence on the subject. The Hamburger Nachritchten has not even reproduced the North German Gasette's article, and is supposed to be awaiting instructions from Prince Bismarck.

The Boersen Courier alone defends Prince Bismarck. It says: "Prince Bismarck never intended to work ill to the Father-land. The strength was not begun by

never intended to work ill to the Fatherland. The struggle was not begun by
Prince Bismarck, but was forced upon him.
Since he left office he has been the victim of
slander and misrepresentation, against
which he has only defended himself."

The Catholic organ, Germania, says: "The
North German Gazette's article shows the pain
felt by the Government in having to adopt
an inimical attitude toward the creator of
Garman unity, but they can console them-

an inimical attitude toward the creator of German unity, but they can console them-selves over the fact that for two years they have displayed unexampled patience and long suffering." A SEA MYSTERY SOLVED.

The Taylor Run Down by the Ocean Racer

Trave, but the Crew Saved. LONDON, June 29.—The steamer Trave. which left New York June 21 for mpton, has passed the Sicily Islands. she signals that she was slightly damaged after leaving New York by a collision with vessel. The Trave succeeded in saving the captain and crew, who are on board th Trave. The vessel which the Trave ran down is supposed to be the Fred B. Taylor, of Yarmouth, N. S., which was seen float-ing upside down in the ocean a few days ago, showing signs of having been nearly

ago, showing signs of having been nearly cut in two by a collision, and concerning the fate of whose captain and crew great anxiety has been felt.

A dispatch from New York says: News brought by a sailing ship has encouraged the friends and relatives of those on board the ship Frederick B. Taylor to hope that at least some of the crew have been saved. The Hippolyte Dumois, which has arrived at Boston, sighted the forward half of 'a large ship with a raft tied to it. It is believed that this was a part of the Taylor, and the fact that a raft was tied to the wreckage encourages the hope that at least wreckage encourages the hope that at least some of the crew may have escaped, for they evidently had time enough to make a raft after the ship was struck.

LONDON, June 29 .- At the Crystal Palace one of the attractions in the grounds is a captive balloon which carries passengers a captive balloon which carries passengers up as far as the rope attached to it will allow. This afternoon it ascended with four passengers, and after reaching a height of 100 feet it burst. Captain Dale, one of the occupants, struck the ground with terrific force and was instantly killed. The other passengers were terribly injured and it is not believed they will live.

A Forman Worthy of De Mores' Steel. Paris, June 29.—Captain Cremieux Foa, the Hebrew who a short time ago fought a duel with Edouard Drumont, editor of the Libre Purols, because of the attacks on the Hebrews that had appeared in that paper, and who wounded Drumont in the face, intends to fight a duel with the Marquis de Mores after the latter's trial for killing Captain Mayer. The Marquis has been provisionally released from custody.

STANLEY IS GUYED.

Gladstonian Sympathisers Break Up a

LONDON, June 29 .- Henry M. Stanley, who is to stand for one of the London constituencles of the Liberal-Unionist interest, is encountering considerable hostility. Today the explorer, accompanied by his wife, addressed a political meeting at Lambeth, and he had quite a lively experience. The proceedings throughout were marked by the most uproarious conduct on the part of

most uprearious conduct on the part of many present who were hostile to Mr. Stanley, and who continually interrupted him during the course of his address with irrie-evant remarks and irritating questions.

When the speaker denounced snarchy and socialism as opposed to law, order and morality, he was greeted with derisive yells and loud cries of, "How about King Coffee?" "How many negroes did you kill?" The disturbers then set up wild shouts for Mr. Gladstone, drowning Mr. Stanley's voice and interrupting him so that it was with much difficulty he was able to proceed. In spite of the efforts of those in charge, the disorder continued to increase and the meeting was at length terminated amid a scene of the greatest confusion.

CHOLERA'S WESTWARD WARDH. All Bussia Is on the Alert to Combat the

Dreaded Disease, ST. PETERSBURG, June 29 .- A number of doctors sent by the Government have arrived at Baku to aid physicians there in combating the ravages of cholers. The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea has been ordered to watch all ships leaving Persian ports. The quarantine stations in the trans-caspian territory have been increased in number, and a week has been added to the time to which individuals are subjected to

uarantiue. In Dzisak, in Turkestan, 130 of the inhabitants died with the disease in four days. The epidemic prevails in a more virulent form at Kashka, in the trans-Caspian terri-tory. Brandy, sugar and tes are daily distory. Brandy, sugar and tes are daily dis-tributed to the troops. The fears that the disease would invade European Russia have been realized, and already several hundred cases have been reported on this side of the

NORWAY FOR HOME RULE.

Its Ministry Resigns Because the King Refuses to Grant Separate Consulates. CHRISTIANA, June 29.-The Norwegian

Ministers, after a conference with the King and the Crown Prince lasting three hours, tendered their resignations to-day. The Premier stated that this action was due to the King's refusal to sanction was due to the King's resolution in regard to the establish-ment of separate Norwegian Consulates. The King, in accepting the resignation of the Cabinet, intimated that he would further consider the question to which the

McCarthyites' Confidence in Gladstone DUBLIN, June 29 .- William O'Brien adressed a political meeting at Cork to-day. He said Mr. Gladstone had obtained the full confidence of the McCarthyites and rule bill, from the Nationalists' point of view, would be as good, and in some re-spects better, than the bill Mr. Parnell dad

French Duties on Petroleum. PARIS, June 29.—The Government has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a | ment.

bill fixing the duty on refined petroleum at 18 france, and on crude petroleum at 15 france, the new tariff to go into effect March 31, 1893.

A Would-Be Duelist Sent to America. Paris, June 29.—Captain Gremieux Fos the Hebrew officer who is about to fight a duel with the Marquis de Mores, has been ordered on a special mission to the United States.

Reliaf for East African Germans. BERLIN, June 29.-A dispatch from Da es Salam, German East Africa says a relief force under the native chief, Johannes, has started for the German station at Kilimau-

DR. GALLAGHER'S CASE.

His Friends Ask Congress to Require at Inquiry Into the Cause of His Imprisonment-They say He Was Not Connected With the Phoenix Park Murder.

WASHINGTON, June 29. - [Special.]-There is likely to be the reopening of what was once a celebrated case. To-day Repreentative McAleer introduced into the House three petitions relative to the case of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the Brooklyn physician, who, nine years ago, while in London, was arrested for supposed complicity in the Phoenix Park assinations, tried and subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for life. The petitions are respectively from the T. A. B. of Philadelphia with headquarters at St. Paul's Temperance Hall; T. Burns' Club of Philadelphia, and the Sarsafield branch of the Irish Catholic Benevo-The petitioners asked that the House and

Senate pass a joint resolution calling upon the Department of State to inquire into the case of Dr. Gallagher, and, should it be proven that he is unjustly incarcerated, insist upon his immediate release. The petisist upon his immediate resease. The petitioners explain that Dr. Gallagher was a regularly naturalized citizen of the United States, and before leaving for London had with him a passport. On April 5, nine days after he reached London, he was arrested on a charge of being in sympathy and directly connected with the dynamiters over whose movements there was much agitation at the time.

at the time.

Application was made to James Russell Lowell, then Minister to the Court of St. James. Dr. Gallagher was promised as much protection as lay within the power of Minister Lowell to give. The petitioners allege that, contrary to his promises, Minister Lowell neglected to interest himself in Dr. Gallagher's trial, which was brief, and resulted in the accused's conviction. It is resulted in the accused's conviction. It is said that Gallagher was convicted on the evidence chiefly of a professional informer, who since has been tried and convicted for

perjury.

Representative McAleer, in the House in pursuance to the suggestion of the peti-tioners, presented a resolution. He prom-ises to push the matter, and has the assist-ance of several members from New York. Dr. Gallagher's case created much comment nine years ago, and the movement now started in his behalf has caused an immense amount of speculation as to its probable out-come. It is barely possible that another in-ternational complication may occur.

The Cleveland Car Strike Settled.

CLEVELAND, June 29.-The East Cleveland Railroad Company decided to-day to modify their proposition to the strikers on their street railroad lines, concerning the their street railroad lines, concerning the reinstatement of the idle men. It was accepted by the men, and they will return to work. The settlement does not apply to the Broadway and Newburg Street Railroad, where the reinstatement of the men who have been fined for interfering with the company's property is refused. The Knights of Labor are not recognised in the agreement.

GREETING TO GROVER

Extended by His Village Neighbors at Quiet Buzzard's Bav.

HE REPLIES IN A LITTLE SPEECH

Political Toleration.

CURIOSITY OF THE COUNTRY FOLK

SPECIAL PELEGRAM TO THE DISPANCE ! BUZZARD'S BAY, June 29 .- Mr. Cleve land and Mrs. Cleveland received the citizens and shore residents of the Buzzard's bay villages to-night. The guests were largely country people from along the shore, with a sprinkling here and there of Boston, New York and Western summer sojourners at neighboring resorts. There were few present of more than local importance, and

it was a simple affair soon over. Mr. Cleveland shook each guest by the hand, and Mrs. Cleveland had a pleasant word for all and a warm pressure of the hand. Many of the country people made themselves at home about the place, instead of quietly departing after presenta-tion. They ambled about the verandas, peeked into windows to catch a glimpse o the furnishings, and some of the young people went down on Mr. Cleveland's boat landing, helped themselves to his rowboat and paddled about to their hearts' content. and paddled about to their hearts' content.
Others ran pell-mell over the neatly kept
lawns, investigated the stables and even
the chicken house, which is being remodeled
for an office for Mr. Cieveland's private

secretary.

Mr. Cleveland was jovial and unusually cordial to his Cape Cod neighbors, who persisted in obtaining something more than a mere nod and a hand-shake from the Demo-cratic nominee. C. T. Chamberlaine introduced the visitors to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and made a short speech of welcome to Cape Cod to the distinguished couple, Mr. Cleveland responded as iollows:

Mr. Cleveland responded as ioliows:

My friends, I hope you will credit me with periect sincerity when I say I am glad to see you here, and when I thank you for calling upon me in such a neighborly way. I am one of those who deem the respect of my fellow citizens, the trust of my friends and the affectionate esteem of my neighbors, as among the dearest thing of life; and one who believes that no honors can furnish personal gratification except such as are based upon these sentiments.

I am thoroughly aware that many of us differ and are widely separated in political thought and action. It may be that we would not be so widely apart if we understood each other better. At any rate it detracts nothing from our good citizenship, provided our political ideas and beliefs are based upon deliberate, consolentious and particular reflection.

our political ideas and beliefs are based upon deliberate, conscientions and patriotic reflection. I am happy in the belief that you suspect me no more than I do you of any desire to injure the interests of the people and of the country. Therefore, while we may differ in politics, we will differ good-naturedly and atill be good neighbors, attached and devoted to our homes upon this pleasant shore and always congratulating ourselves that we, who enjoy the cool breezes of Buzzard's Bay, are favored above all others by a kind Providence.

After meeting the ex-President the visitors passed out through the west door and

After meeting the ex-President the Visi-tors passed out through the west door and slowly dispersed through the grounds. For an hour a steady stream of vehicles drove up to the door, and when the reception was over, at about 7:30 P. M., about 300 persons had called.

Buried Beneath a Falling Wall,

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 29. - While workmen were building an addition to a large structure to-day the wall gave way and buried a number of people under the debris. J. H.C. Winston, the owner of the building, and two colored men were killed and seven colored men were badly hurt. PAID A VERY PANCY PRICE,

A Colored Mas, Overcharged by a Besta rant Keeper, Sues to Recover A hearing was had before Alderma Cabill last night in a case involving an alleged infringement of the fitteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The case was an action brought by Fred Butler, a colored resident of Bellefonte street, against Patrick Welsh, proprietor of a restaurant on Frankstown avenue, to recover \$1.80.

fonte street, against Patrick Weish, proprietor of a restaurant on Frankstown avenue, to recover \$1.80.

Butler's story is that last Friday he and a colored friend went into Welsh's restaurant to get a mesl. Weish told them it would cost them \$1 each, though a card on the wall' said "Mesls 25 cents." A dollar meal was too "high" for them, and they said they would take a cup of coffee. That would cost 50 cents each they were informed. They then started to go out, but on the way saw a cut watermelon. Above it was a card bearing the inscription: "Watermelon, 10 cents a slice." They each asked for a slice, and were modestly told the price would be \$1 per slice. The proverbial love of the dusky race for the luscious fruit overtopped even the giltedged-price asked and two slices were purchased. Butler paid the \$2, and when the melon had been eaten considered how he Brimming Over With Kind Regards and

chased. Butler paid the \$2, and when the melon had been eaten considered how he could get his money back.

He consulted Attorney Holmes, also colored, and on his advice entered suit before Alderman Cahill to recover \$1 80 overcharge. At the hearing last night Mr. Welsh made no defense, and the Alderman reserved his decision. He intimated, however, that he would likely give judgment for the plaintiff in order to have the case taken to court and secure a decision on the matter.

PROPOSALS. TOROPOSALS - SEALED PROPOSALS PROPOSALS — SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received by the Caskiand subDistrict School Board until 7 o'clock P. M. on
TUESDAY, July 5, for painting to be done
at the Soho, Bellefield and Sylvan avenue
schools. Specifications can be seen at the
store of Freese & Aufderheide, corner Fifth
av. and Gist st., city, at which place bids are
to be left. W. J. SMITH, Secretary.

DEOPOSALS-SEALED PROPOSALS WILL PROPOSALS-SEALED PROPOSALS WILL
be received by F. J. Osterling, Architect, Telephone building, up until JULY 2,
12 M., for the heating and ventilation of the
new North Ward Public School building to
be erected corner Eighth street and Duquesne way, Pittsburg, Pa. General plans
for the building can be seen at the office of
the architect. Each bid must be accompanied by a detailed plan and specification,
clearly showing the system proposed. Bond
for the amount of the contract to accompany each bid. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

DR. G. S. SHAW, President,
DR. E. W. SWENTZEL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR VITRIFIED BRICK
Pavement, Curbing, Grading, Etc.
The undersigned Committee of Councils of
the borough of Uniontown, Pa., will receive
proposals for the laying of vitrified fire
brick pavement, including the furnishing
and laying of vitrified brick, the curbing
and the grading complete. Amount to be
laid, about 217,000 yards.
Proposals will be received until FRIDAY,
July 8, 1892, at 6 P. M.

The borough reserves the right to reject
any and all bids, if in the interest of the borough to do so. Bond in amount of the bid
must accompany the proposal.
Plans, specifications and all information
can be had by applying to the undersigned
or the borough engineers.

JOHN C. BREADING. DROPOSALS FOR VITRIFIED BRICK

or the borough engineers.

JOHN C. BREADING,
WILLIAM C. McCORMICK,
Com.

CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURG, PA., June 27, 1892. NOTICE TO BAKERS AND BUTCHERS. NUTIUE TO BAKERS AND BUTCHERS.

CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock r. m. FRIDAY, July 1, 1892, for supplying Allegheny County Jall with bread and meat from the 18th day of Juny, 1892, to the 18th day of January, 1892. Bread to be good quality wheat bread.

Proposals for meat to be: First, good quality of boiling beef, not to contain more than 25 per cent bone; second, to be free from bone and fat, and to be accompanied with such amount of soup bone as the warden may direct. For further information inquire at the county jail.

The Prison Board reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

JAMES A. GRIER,

County Controller.



WEISSER'S have just made The Largest Purchase of

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Ever attempted by any Pittsburg house. These are now on sale. The prices speak for themselves.

> • OVER 8,000 SHIRTS (In good styles only. Not a poorly made shirt in the lot)

At Half the Manufacturers' Price.



FOR 35 CENTS

700 Men's and Boys' Shirts, made with a yoke, 34 cuff and deep collar, in English, Crepe and Madras. A regular 75c shirt. Do not judge it by its price, but come and see how we sell shirts.

FOR 50 CENTS

1,400 English Canvas, Satines, Madras and Serge Shirts. These are 85c and \$1 goods. But this sale must be a successful one, so we hold nothing back.

FOR 85 CENTS

1, 100 Shirts in French Flannel, Crepe, Madras, Serge, Diagonals and all the new wears that are selling at \$1.50 at all other stores in the two cities.

◆─IO DOZEN \$5 SILK SHIRTS AT \$2─◆

FOR 25 CENTS

670 Men's and Boys' Shirts, not cheap shirts but good 65c and 85c qualities. You know our reputation as advertisers-we always have what we advertise. Read this ad. through, FAT TOU.

FOR 75 CENTS.

Our Shirts at 75c are a lot that cost early in the season just double this price, and the assortment is too large to receive special men-

FOR \$1.00.

We offer all our \$1.50, \$2, \$3 Shirts at \$1; silk finish, serge, imported Madras, best imported Bedford cords, silk stripe Madras and all our laundered collar and cuff shirts that sold

435 Market St., PITTSBURG, PA.

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