## DWELL A VICTIM.

8 Prohibitionists Wrangle Intil Midnight, When the Californian Is Then

IOSEN ON ONE BALLOT.

ae of the Liveliest National Conventions of the Whole Lot.

EE COINAGE KNOCKED SILLY.

he Standard Oil Treasurer Attacked by Mrs. Gongar, but He

'ES OUT WITH A HALO OF GLORY

the INNATI, June 30.—The stars shonbec too a united, and to all appearances in hious National Prohibition party, the sun had gone down on that party in cord and the agonies of internal dissenon, with a not remote prospect that the a large and influential element of the

All the latter part of the afternoon ooked as though the party might split in wain. The platform was the cleaver which had descended on the party, and the con-servative element found it hard to remain in a convention that indorsed the most radia convention that incorrect the most radi-cal economic ideas of free trade, large is-sues of currency and government control of corporations, and when a declaration that Prehibition was the sole test of party fealty was defeated, they felt that nothing re-mained for them but a reluctant and sorrow-ful departure from the party.

mained for them but a reluctant and sorrowful departure from the party.

Some of the leaders recognized the danger ahead, and after a noisy, turbulent
storm, in which all rules were swept overboard, they succeeded in guiding the prohibition ship to a haven of peace by the rensideration of the action on the prohibian fealty resolution and its adoption as a
irt of the platform.

Dramatic Scenes During the Storm. Dramatic scenes attended the storm, and climax was an inquisition of William T. Vardwell, the Treasurer of the Standard il Company, and one of the chief men in e Prohibition party, by Mrs. Helen M. ougar, a member of the party's National

cecutive Committee.

The platform which caused this trouble is road, radical document. The absence of ree and unlimited coinage plank is noteorthy, however, for the convention resed to accept this plank of the majority
of the Resolutions Committee, and struck
it from the platform without replacing it
with any other declaration on the silver

question.

The following was offered by the minority Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the nominant issue in mational politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, in this one dominant issue, are with us greed, in the full belief that this party cand will remove sectional differences, proofer national unity and insure the best elfare of our entire land.

Cheers for All the Planks.

Cheers for All the Planks.

Secretary Wheeler, of the Platfoom Comittee, read the majority report. The first ering came at the end of the prohibition nk. Woman suffrage also elicited cheers, are was a loud outburst of applause on reading of the free coinage declaration, nusiastic manifestations continued ughout the reading, every plank seemto strike a responsive chord in the conation, particularly the anti-option and ublication planks.

The minority report was signed by 12

The minority report was signed by 12 embers, headed by James Black, of Pennlvania. The two reports were read, and e convention was in a good deal of confuon over the method of proceeding with its maideration, but finally, on motion of ex-overnor St. John, the majority report was ken up section by section.

There was no serious trouble until the fi-ancial and silver planks were reached. An fort made to substitute the minority plank

ancial and silver planks were reached. An fort made to substitute the minority plank aused a champion parliamentary tangle, omplicated by an amendment offered by fartz, of fillinois, having in view as a substitute for both majority and minority planks, a plank for the free coinage of the American product under certain conditions.

Points of Order in Plenty.

Points of Order in Plenty.

Points of order were as thick as flies around a molasses barrel. Prof. Dickie, of Michigan, endeavored to cut off debate to get to voting at once, but St. John energetically asserted that he had been first recognized; that Prof. Dickie's motion was out of order, and that if debate were cut off a million of voters would make answer at the polls. Now and here was the time to

the polis. Now and here was the time to meet the question squarely.

Chairman Ritter ruling against St. John's right to the floor, there was an exciting time, St. John evidently having the convention with him, notwithstanding the protest of Morgan, of Minnesota, against the convention being swayed by regard for any man. Fanning, of Michigan, appealed from the decision of the chair, and won by a rising vote of 482 to 453.

The way was thus opened for debate, and there was a warm discussion of the merits of the silver question, St. John and Hipp, of Colorado, championing free coinage, and Carskadon, of West Virginia, opposing it. St. John objected to the resolutions of Hartz and of the minority as indefinite, and so bound up with conditions of so bound up with conditions as to be mean-ingless. "For God's sake," he exclaimed ingless. "For God's sake," he exclaimed "don't let's do anything that will need a committee of interpretation to explain it. Free coinage of American silver would not furnish the needed relief, because the production was insufficient. We have a 70 cent silver dollar now, because in 1873 Congress adopted the most damnable robbery that was ever perpetrated. Under Republican and Democratic rule that extract the latest and the control of the was ever perpetrated. Under Republican and Democratic rule, that system has been continued to the present time, and if we have a 70 cent dollar it is a Democratic and a Republican 70 cent dollar. The opposition to this free silver demand of the laboring and farming interests found its mainspring in Wall street."

A Babel of Unnecessary Noise There was a babel of unnecessary noise be fore a vote could be had, but finally Hartz's amendment was beaten by a large vote, and then the minority report was defeated on a rising vote of 337 noes to 316 ayes. A roll call by States was ruled out of order on the

ground that the announcement of the vote and been previously made.

The fight then came up on the plank declaring in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both metals. A vote was promptly taken by States, and free coinage got a bad knock out, the plank being rejected by a vote of 335 to 596.

The tariff fight promptly followed, and it took a few minutes only to deteat the minority plank by a large vote and to adopt the majority plank, which is as follows: Tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the Government should be raised by levying a burden on with the people possess instead of upon twe consume.

r. George W. Woodby, a coal-black o delegate from Nebraska, gained an irtunity to offer as an addition to "the o rule" plank the following: elieving in the purity of the ballot and freedom of election, we denounce the old parties for their purchasing of es, fraud and intimidation.

fr. Woodby had to be content with his cortunity, for his amendment failed of

ption.
here was serious danger of a big split,
only in the convention but in the Pro-

hibition party as a whole, and of a bolt on the part of the members of the New York, Pennsylvania and other delegates, including William T. Wardwell, the Secretary of the National Committee and Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and other influential members. The financial and other economic planks was extremely distasteful to them, and the last minority resolution, making prohibition the only test of party fealty, was the principal tie that still bound them to the party as represented at this convention, much as they disliked to get out of the present party. Its defeat, and that with scant courtesy, bore hard upon them. Members of the delegation acknowledged that some of their associates were thinking of leaving the convention.

To most of the delegates the trouble was unknown, but Chairman Dickie, of the National Committee; Colonel Ritter, A. A.

unknown, but Chairman Dickle, of the National Committee; Colonel Ritter, A. A. Stevens and other leaders, knew of the storm within their ranks and were striving for a method by which to prevent an outbreak. The silver matter became lost eight of, and soon the delegates got an inkling of the division in their ranks.

Mr. Stevens of Pannaka.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, saw a light Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, saw a light out of the storm, and moved to take the "Prohibition fealty" resolution from the table and add it to the platform. In an impassioned speech he declared the Prohibitionists were not strong enough to ride rough-shod over everybody. He spoke not for himself, but for fellow delegates in New York and Pennsylvania, who could not conscientiously stand by the platform without this plank. In behalf of the cause and of victory he urged the aloption of the resolution.

Chairman Dickie took the floor, and usin all his strong personal following endeavored to bring the convention over to support of the minority plank. He did not believe anybody was bound by every plank of the the platform. He did not want the trouble that would come from dividing the prohibition forces. "In God's name, in the name of fair play and in the name of the prohibition vote, let's pass the resolution," he exclaimed. Prof. Dickie's speech produced a great effect on the convention and

duced a great effect on the convention and the tide was evidently turning.

It was supposed that the opposition of Mra Gougar, St. John and others had been because of a fear that it pointed toward tusion, but it now was evident other forces, including convention, to a consider party.

fusion, but it now was evident other forces, including opposition to a one-idea party, inspired them.

Mrs. Gougar had all through the evening been watching this resolution with eyes flashing fire every time it showed forth, and now she arose in her chair and shouted for a hearing. Woman suffrage, it was developed, was the key to her antagonism to the resolution. It came, she said, from the class of Prohibitionists who had been fighting woman suffrage, and she aimed a blow by name at William T. Wardwell, the Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company.

Standard Oli on the Defensive. It brought out a storm of disapproval, and a point of order against personal allusions was sustained. Mrs. Gougar demanded an opportunity to ask Mr. Wardwell a question, and that gentleman arose to meet the interrogation, but chaos was reigning, so it was by only the delegates becoming worn out and ceasing yelling to each other to keep quiet that the question could finally

Mrs. Gougar, facing Mr. Wardwell, leveled her eye right at him and said: "There may be no semblance of personality in the matter. I say there is no man in our ranks for whom I have greater respect than Mr. Wardwell, but I ask did he make the statement this afternoon that, as Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, unless we adopted this dominant issue, single-idea plank, that he would walk out of this convention and desert the Prohibition party? wention and desert the Prohibition party?"
When the uproar occasioned by this statement had subsided to some degree Mr.
Wardwell replied that he had the right to assume that Mrs. Gougar asked the question in good faith, for he did not believe she would otherwise ask it, but before the convention, before God and the world he wanted to deny the statement. He had only one desire in his heast and that was only one desire in his heart, and that was

This declaration was greeted with tre-mendous enthusiasm and uproarious ap-

Continuing, Wardwell said he had left the old parties because he could not con-scientiously stay. He did not believe in the Prohibition tariff plank. Twenty years ago he was a free-brader, but now he was a protectionist in a mild manner. He did not believe in the silver plank, but he was willing to sacrifice all his feelings if the convention said to him vote for Prohibition

Mrs. Gougar said the resolution came Mis. Gougar said the resolution came from opponents of woman suffrage. Miss Willard knew that two years ago he had said to her he had become a convert on that question. He wanted the convention to say to him as a conscientious, God-fearing to he might vote for Prohibition only, held a Prohibitionist.

Immense applause and an ovation greeted Mr. Wardwell's announcement, the tide was turned, the convention was with him, and it was seen that the spirit of harmony

was in the ascendant.

The disturbance ended by Bain, of Kentucky moving the previous question and the adoption of the resolution. By a rising vote it was added to the platform, and as darkness fell over the hall the star of peace once again shone on the Prohibition party. The platform as a whole was then 'adopted Prayer Nearly Overlooked.

Anxiety to get to balloting caused the convention to forget the usual prayer at the opening of the night session, but pious delegates objected strenuously to the omission, and when the throne of grace had been properly invoked the nominating speeches promptly began. Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kan-

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, at the request of the California delegation, was given the floor first to place before the convention the name of General John Bidwell, of California. Mr. Bidwell's name was loudly cheered.

The seconding speeches of Bidwell began to grow monotonous, nearly every State having a speaker for him. Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, livened things up. He said Nebraska wanted a President who will not travel from ocean to ocean with a drunkard's factory in his train; who will not serve five kinds of wines at public banqueta, nor allow his name to be used in organs of serve five kinds of wines at public banquets, nor allow his name to be used in organs of his party in connection with advertisements of brands of whisky; who will not accept from a pampered millionaire a 43-gallon barrel of Scotch whisky.

Mr. Wardwell, of New York, presented the name of W. Jennings Demorest. Mr. Logan, of Ohio, named Gideon T. Stewart, of the Buckeye State.

General Bidwell Nominated.

General Bidwell Nominated. Though only three candidates were named for first place the innumerable nominating and seconding speeches lasted until nearly midnight, to the weariness of

delegates and spectators. On the first ballot, at 2 minutes to midnight, General John Bidwell, of California, was nominated to head the National Prohibition ticket. The totals, before any changes or cor-rections were made, stood 582 for Bidwell, 184 for Stewart, 142 for Demorest and 3

General John Bidwell is an old California pioneer, a former Congressman, and now a wealthy land owner of California. He received 590 votes out of a total of 974, 487 votes being necessary to a choice. The nomination was greeted with a deafening din of cheers, whistles and cat-calls.

The noise that greeted the announcement of Bidweil's victory lasted fully five minutes. On motion of the State of Georgia, which was the only State to vote solidly against Bidwell, seconded by Demorest's friends, Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous and another contract follows: nanimous, and another outburst followed, ading with three cheers each for Bidwell

and for Demorest.

John Lloyd Thomas, late Secretary of
the National Committee, was presented with
a purse of \$200 in appreciation of his services.

It was approaching 1 A. M. when the
nominating and seconding speeches for Vice
Presidental candidates got under way.

Boys' Star Waists 75c. Formerly 82. Cheviot, madras and Oxford, 8 to 19 years; there are only 50 of them. A. G. CAMPSELL & SOMS, 27 Fifth avenue.

NEW YORK. June 30 .- The Commercial dwerteer this evening has the following For about a week the Democrats generally have been gushing about the extraordinary ability and capacity displayed by William C. Whitney in handling the Cleveland forces at Chicago. Nothing is too good for him, and many of the misinformed have gone around declaring that Whitney was to manage everything-be the tiger's keeper, guardian of grace, and custodian of the Cleveland conscience. Tammany's admiration for him is said to be unbounded, and that Whitney can have everything the wigwam contains.

Most of this stuff is fiction. Leaders of Tammany Hall who are just beginning to find their tongue are telling stories that may cause Mr. Whitney's halo to be sent to the repair shop. Briefly, the burden of these tales is that Whitney only assumed to be Cleveland's friend when he found that the Presidency was beyond his own reach: that there is a letter in existence in which he declared that it was impossible to elect Cleveland, and that his agents bought the votes of the Territories to make up the necessary two-thirds for Cleveland.

One of Tammany's Leaders Leaks. A leader of Tammany Hall, who is one of A leader of Tammany Hall, who is one of the wise men also, and thoroughly ac-quainted with every move made in the great Hill-and-Tammany combination, talked to a reporter this morning. "William C. Whitney deceived us," he said, "and he is entitled to no honor for Cleveland's nomi-nation, except that which is based on de-

nation, except that which is based on deception and unfair dealing.

"You remember that Mr. Whitney made a trip to Europe a short time ago and returned in May. There was a general impression that he was sgainst Cleveland, and he had only been back a short time when his talk on the situation confirmed this impression. His supposed opposition pleased Tammany, and it was a common expression when his good faith was doubted to hear men say: "Oh, Whitney is all right. He talks uglier than anyone else." This kept up, but some of us never trusted him. We had the feeling that he wanted to be the candidate himself and would so declare himself. He tound, however, that Tammany would make the fight for Hill—win or lose—and that there was no chance of many would make the fight for Hill—win or lose—and that there was no chance of New York going for another candidate. Whitney is clever. He was out of the race, yet determined to get something. If he took sides against Cleveland and Cleveland lost Whitney would only receive partial credit; accordingly, his scheme was to assume control of the Cleveland campaign and if he won all the honor would be his.

Two Letters From Whitney, "He only came to this conclusion ten days before the convention—about the time he wrote that letter to an editor in Massachusetts announcing his loyalty to Cleve-land and deprecating the mention of his own name. Only two weeks before he had written another letter. This was sent to a gentleman in the South, and in it William C. Whitney declared that he could not conceive any possible conditions under which Cleveland could be elected. We hoped to be able to use this letter at Chicago, but the man to whom it was written declined to have it made public, as it was confidential. have it made public, as it was confidential. It is still in existence, however, and will come to light. Whitney had found that there was no disposition to bolt on the part of Tammany, and, arrived in Cuicago, he used this argument with effect. In some inscrutable way he came to an agreement with Gorman, in whom we had firmly relied, and made his bargain—that was broken—with Senator Voorheea.

"Everyone that was supposed to be in the opposition was approached. Whitney's resources were inexhaustible, but up to the last hours we had him beaten. Then the

resources were inexhaustible, but up to the last hours we had him beaten. Then the machinery we had feared all the time was pushed for higher speed, and the delegates from the Territories 'seen' and convinced. Some innocent men may believe that Cleveland's victory was due to Whitney's generalship; we know it was obtained by Standard ship; we know it was obtained by Standard Oil influence and other influences abhorrent at principles of an honest Democracy.

ngt dng Against the Ex-Secretary Now. have nothing against Mr. Whitney now, nowever. His game was politics, and he won. I don't think he will care to assume the responsibility of the manage-ment of the campaign. He will also call off the Grace-Fairchild mugwump crowd."

This same centlemen also discussed This same gentleman also discussed Senator Hill's attitude. According to him Senator Hill's attitude. According to him the Senator will make no statement of his position, for the very good reason that he has no occasion to assure anyone of his loyalty. To make a public utterance that he would support the ticket would be to reflect on his own Democracy. Senator Hill will work in the campaign for Cleveland, aithough as he says Grover Cleveland has never aided him nor even mentioned his name. Secretary Charles S. Fairchild, also, while a member of Cleveland's Cabi-

also, while a member of Cleveland's Cabinet, came on to New York and voted against Hill for Governor.

Edward Murphy will retain the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and in every way the Hill people will seek to retain their grip on the machine. They intend showing that New York can be carried for Cleveland because the Democrate here are real once. crats here are real ones. There is deeper and more satisfactory revenge than beating him here. New York carried, there is no anxiety about what may happen to Cleve-land in other States. The Hill people pray that he may be beaten by the loss of these outside States, and they are going to help in that direction.

Battery B's Movement

Captain Hunt, commanding Battery B, has ordered his command to turn out on has ordered his command to turn out on Saturday night, July 2, on the grounds of the Hotel Kenmawr, Shady avenue, for firing duty at a concert to be given at that place. The battery will fire 50 rounds of cartridges. The members of the battery will report at the armory at 7:45 sharp. The battery will parade, mounted, on the 4th of July, at Schenley Park.

More Evidence Against Greiner. PARIS, June 30.-A second search of the PARIS, June 30.—A second search of the appartment of Greiner, the French Government clerk who confessed to selling plans of French forts to Germany and Italy and implicated the United States Attache Borun in his crime, has resulted in a fresh disclosure. Many important documents were found, including a complete plan of a new French war ship.

THE FIRST 10 MONTHS' RECORD

## THE DISPATCH'S ADLETS

Shows A GAIN OF \$1,400 advertise or an average increase of more than 100 every day of those ten months! The figures are as follows:

10 Mos. Ending June 30, '92......73,018 

Advertisers receive the most gratifying returns from the use of the Classified Columns of THE DISPATCH.

#### M'AULIFFE KNOCKED OUT.

Fifteen savage Rounds Finished the San Francisco Pavorite-Australian God-dard's Cyclone Rushes and Great Fighting Powers Win the Day Against Greater Weight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 .- [Special.]-Joe Goddard's mighty rushes and eyel tactics won the battle to-night against the San Francisco favorite, Joe McAuliffe. It took 15 savagely fought rounds for the Australian to knock out his man, though the fight was his from start to finish, his tactics winning against the Californian's superior weight. The fight took place in the Republican wigwam, which was crowded to the very doors. Many prominent sporting men from other cities were present. Both men looked in the pink of condition as they stepped into the ring. McAuliffe is much the bigger of the two, weighing in at 215 pounds to Goddard's 190, but seemed more placid and phlegmatic than ever, while the Australian looked the demon rusher that

he is.

There were over \$75,000 up in the four San Francisco pool rooms, including \$5,000 which Adolph Spreckels, the sugar king's son, staked on the Australian. Goddard began his rushes from the beginning of the first round, but the Californian responded gamely, bringing him to his knees at the very start. But with each succeeding round McAuliffe's blows became less telling, and Goddard's confident attacks left him weaker.

At the end of the third round the Cali-At the end of the third round the Call-fornian was groggy, and after this he pur-sued the weaker man's policy of clinching to save strength and avoid the terrible pun-ishment of the Australian's hurricane of body blowa. Goddard thumped his man on the neck so furiously in the sixth round that he fell exhausted by his own efforts at

that he fell exhausted by his own efforts at the close of it.

McAuliffe's blows, though powerfully delivered, were all too high, while Goddard continued to pound Mac's ribs and neck. Mac got in only one good blow. By the eleventh Goddard had his man where he wanted him and it became a mere question of endurance for Mac, who had to be torn away from his antagonist, as he clinched at every opportunity. McAuliffe fairly hung on the Australian's neck.

In the fifteenth round Goddard rushed in determined to finish the fight. He knocked McAuliffe down, but he was up in five sec-

determined to finish the fight. He knocked McAuliffe'down, but he was up in five seconds. He hung limp on Goddard's neck. Mae rallied, but was again and again thrown as he came up, to be again knocked down. He could not recover and was counted out. Goddard was comparatively fresh, but very tired, having done all the fighting through the most savage 15 rounds ever seen in this city. Goddard showed far more science than he had been credited with, and he demonstrated that he was dead game. He is by all odds the most savage fighter ever by all odds the most savage fighter ever seen here, and his victory over his big op-ponent was greeted with loud cheers.

#### PHILADELPHIA HAS A STORM.

One Man Killed by Lightning and Several Injured by the Wind's Missiles.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Between and 2 o'clock to-day a terrific thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by torrents of rain and a heavy wind, passed over the city rain and a heavy wind, passed over the city doing considerable damage to houses and trees, killing one man and injuring several others. When the storm broke John Jenkins, a colored man, and three white men, named George Soley, John Clymer and Patrick Furlong, were working in a brick yard at Twenty-seventh street. They took refuge beneath a shed and stood waiting the storm. Suddenly a blinding sheet of flame seemed to envelop. Jenkins, and strong sulseemed to envelop Jenkins, and strong sul phurous odors filled the air. Jenkins stood perfectly rigid for a moment and then fell back on the floor dead. The same bolt passed to his companions shocking each in succession, who were not seriously injured.

### STORMS IN CONNECTICUT.

WINSTED, CONN., June 30 .- A thunder, lightning and wind storm, accompanied by tremendous hailstones and heavy rain, struck Winsted this afternoon. It blew down trees, broke telegraph wires, washed out the highways and damaged crops. It is feared that the hail has ruined the tobacco

crops hereabouta In Torrington a cyclone with immense hailstones did \$60,000 damage. Houses belonging to William Clinton, J. A. Palmer and Joseph Deloy were blown down; barns, chimneys and trees were blown over. Four children of Joseph Deloy, in his house, were injured. Telegraph poles, outhouses and other small buildings were blown away. Great damage is reported from villages near Torrington, to trees and c.ops.

### BLINDED BY AN ANT.

Mrs. Helsel Squeezed It and Its Poison Put

Out an Eye. NEW CASTLE, PA., June 30 .- [Special.] -About 5 o'clock Mrs. Mary Helsel, of Berlin Center, Ohio, a short distance from the Pennsylvania line, was picking straw-berries for supper when she came upon a large black ant, which she pinched, the poison from the insect squirting into her

The eye quickly became swollen and intensely painful. The family physician was summoned but his efforts to give her relief were of no avail, and he called in an oculist, who found that the membrane of the upper lid, called the conjunctiva, was ruined and the outer layer likewise destroyed. The sight of Mrs. Helsel's eye is likely permanently gone.

Young Edmonds Probably All Right. SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—[Special.]—Communication has been established between Mt. Conuis and Mt. Diablo, which removes all fears for the safety of young Edmonds, of Coast Survey. His helio-graphic signals would have been seen but for the clouds that obscured the summit of Connis, which is covered very deep with

Seeking John Rudo'ph.

Mrs. Mary Rudolph with baby came to Pittsburg yesterday morning from Reading seeking her husband, who left six months ago to look for work in this city. She was sent to the Poor Farm, and Chief Elliot will institute inquiries in the Hungarian quarters for the missing John Rudolph.

TOPEKA, KAN., June 30 .- The Repub lican State Convention to-day nominated D.
M. Valentine for Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court, and the Platform Committee reported. At the closing hour of this sport the convention was still in session.

Kapsas Republicans in Session

Ocean Steamship Arrivals. Where From, Destinatio Rio Janeiro.....
London
New York
New York
New York
New York
New York New York.

Fireworks for the Fourth of July. All the best makes, immense assortment to select from and at prices we guarantee lower than these goods were ever offered at.

Try us and be convinced.

James W. Grove, Fifth avenue.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Finds it pays to use the best. They use Walker's Family Soap to wash their cars.

If so, drop in and buy some of the best and cheapest fireworks ever offered to the pub-lic for Fourth July trade. DIED.

Do You Want Some Fun?

CULP—On Thursday, June 30, 1893, at 13:45, AUSTIN W. CULP, at his residence, 7 Marquis street, Allegheny, aged 38 years. Funeral on SUNDAY at 5 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to at-

FATHER BEHAN USES LANGUAGE

That Rouses the Ire of the Followers of the Dead Patriot.

DOCTOR TANNER INCITES A SMALL RIOT

DUBLIN, June 30.-Archbishop Walsh has written a circular letter to the Catholic clergy stating that language directly cal-culated to incite turbulence has been addressed to the people and declaring that it is the plain duty of the clergy to use their best efforts to preserve the tranquility of the country.

Simultaneously , with the appearance of this circular letter, there appears a speech by Father Behan, delivered at a meeting of the anti-Parnellites. Father Behan says that Parnell was a curse to the country. God thrust him down to the grave, where his bones are now rotting and his fiesh putrid. The Parnellites did homage to lasciviousness. Every man living a loose life, every drundard, every man who liked to beat his wife was a Parnellite. Every virtuous man belonged to the National Federation. this circular letter, there appears a speech Federation.

When Father Behan was delivering this speech his Parnellite hearers hooted and jeered him. This excited the priest, who in angry tones, cried: "When we are your

masters we will crush you."

This statement added fuel to the flame of the Parnellite rage and an indescribable uproar followed. Father Behan at this point asked the anti-Parnellites to throw the Parnellites out of the meeting room. the Parnellites out of the meeting room.

None of the anti-Parnellites ventured to carry out this request, whereupon Father Behan said he would call the police and have the Parnellites bludgeoned. A voice in the crowd here exclaimed, "The day for that is over." This caused hearty cheering. When the meeting dispersed the presence of the police was the only thing that prevented fighting.

The Dublin Independent (Parnellite) says that if any layman used such language as did Father Behan he would be horse-whipped. The people, it adds, have endured these priestly indecencies too long, and will put a speedy end to them if Archbishop Walsh does not.

#### DECLARE FOR FREE TRADE.

Resolutions Adopted by the British Empire's Chamber of Commerce.

LONDON, June 30 .- The second ballot on the amendment proposed by Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner to England to the resolution submitted by Mr. Medley to the Congress of the Chamber of the Empire, resulted to-day in the final defeat of the amendment. At the first day' session of the Congress Mr. Medley offered a resolution declaring that a fiscal union between Great Britain and her colonies by preferential duties, being based upon protection, would be politically dangerous and that the arrangement that would best con-duce to an intimate commercial union would be for the self-governing colonies to adopt, as closely as circumstances will permit, the non-protective policy of Great Britain.

Britain.

Sir Charles Tupper's proposed amendment to this resolution declared that a small differential duty should be adopted by Great Britain and her colonies against foreign imports. When the amendment came up yesterday it was defeated by a vote of 79 to 34. Sir Charles challenged the vote and accordingly it was decided to have another ballot on the amendment. The second ballot was taken this morning and the amendment was again defeated, the vote Property Damaged and People Injured by
the Wind and Rain.

amendment was again defeated, the vote standing 33 in favor to 55 against. The Congress declared for free trade by adoption of the wind and Rain. The vote on Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was taken by chambers, each following resolutions offered by various delegates were adopted:

delegates were adopted:

That in the opinion of this Congress it is expedient that practical arrangements should, if possible, be devised to secure closer commercial union between the mother country and her colonies and dependencies. That a commercial union on a basis of free trade as within the British Empire would tend to promote its permanence and prosperity. That the frequent recurrence of labor disputes has caused great damage to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Empire. That it is extremely desirable in the best interests both of employers and employed that the readjustment of the rates and conditions of labor, which from time to time are inevitable, should be brought about without the wasteful and calamitous results proceeding from strikes and lockouts. And this Congress strongly recommends the formation of properly constituted beards of labor conciliation and arbitration in all important centers of industry and commerce throughout the Empire.

GLADSTONE ON HOME RULE.

He Thinks the Local Government Bill Was an Insult to Irishmen. LONDON, June 30.-Mr. Gladstone ad dressed an enormous and enthusiastic audience at Edinburg to-day. "If the Land Leaguers" he said, "were as Lord Salisbury has asserted, foes of law and order, why did Lord Salisbury accept their support in 1885 and persuade Mr. Parnell that the in 1885 and persuade Mr. Parnell that the Conservatives' policy could be reconciled with the Parnellite policy. The first duty of the Liberal Parliament would be the introduction of the home rule bill." In regard to the provisions of the bill he referred to his declarations of 1886 none of which he had retracted. The object of the bill was to give Ireland full and effective control of her own local affairs under certain condiher own local affairs under certain conditions, including the supremacy of the Irish Parliament, a fair adjustment of pecuniary Parliament, a fair adjustment of pecuniary burdens, special care of minorities and equal treatment of England and Scotland.

In obedience to the voice of the country, another condition imposed would be the retention of Irish members at Westminster; but the details of the retention, whether or not members should be allowed to vote on all questions and whether there should be one or two sets of Irish members, were matters that must be approached in a practical spirit after the establishment of the Liberal government.

Liberal government.

"It is a pity," Mr. Gladstone said, "that the educated, titled and wealthy classes have approached this question in such an implacable spirit while the poor Irish show the utmost willingness to make every concession, but in all great controversies in the last 50 years, the leisure classes have always been wrong." The Irish local Government will be added was a wanton insult to Irishbeen wrong." The Irish local Governmen bill, he added, was a wanton insult to Irish

### DR. TANNER ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Parnellites Capture His Meeting Place and a Free Shindy Follows.

DUBLIN, June 30 .- Dr. Tanner, protected by 100 policemen, attempted to-day to address a political meeting at Tuam, 19 miles northeast of Galway. The Parnellites seized upon the speaker's platform before the Tannerites arrived, and when the latter reached the place of meeting they found the enemy in full possession. Dr. Tanner made determined efforts to get upon the platform, but each time he tried he was knocked down. Finally the platform was pulled down and Dr. Tanner was caught beneath it. This was the signal for a free fight, and the fun waxed fast and furious until the police took a hand. The officers made no political distinction, but hit with their batons every one, within reach.

The shopkeepers, fearing trouble, had closed their shops, and this was doubtless a wise precaution, for the fighting was continued on the street. The situation became the Tannerites arrived, and when the latter

TURBULENT IRELAND.

so dangerous that the police were compelled to charge the mob with drawn swords. This had the desired effect. The fighting was stopped, and the mob finally dispersed. During the melec at the meeting some enterprising thief in the crowd relieved Dr. Tanner of a 5-pound note. Though Dr. Tanner was severely handled, his injuries are not serious.

#### BARRING OUT FOREIGNERS.

The House Committee's Bill to Restrict Immigration Ready to Be Submitted-A forced if Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 36 .- [Special.] - Representative Stump, Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, had a conference with Chairman Crisp, to-day, relative to the consideration of the proposed new immigration bill. Mr. Stump has nearly completed his report, which he hopes to be able to submit to the full committee early next

To insure consideration of his bill he To insure consideration of his bill he suggested to the Speaker that it be put through under suspension of the rules. This will probably be done, unless it can be assured of consideration in the regular way.

Mr. Stump says there is little or no opposition to the bill, for an abundance of testimony taken here and in New York has convinced everyone who is interested in the subject that more stringerul laws on the subsubject that more stringent laws on the sub-ject are necessary to protect us from an overflow of pauper and undesirable immi-grants. In his report Mr. Stump will show grants. In his report Mr. Stump will show that under the proposed law the captain and surgeon of each vessel engaged in the transportation of foreign passengers will be obliged to certify that each passenger is able to take care of him or herself after landing, without becoming a burden to the city in which they land. The agents of the various steamship companies will also be mulcted of a certain amount for every undesirable passenger they contract to bring to the United States.

By this means Mr. Stump says the class of immigrants will be different from those who have flooded our shores under the present laws. Under the existing law Commissioner Weber is the sole judge of the merits or demerits of immigrants. Now it is proposed

merits of immigrants. Now it is proposed in all doubtful cases to refer the matter to a

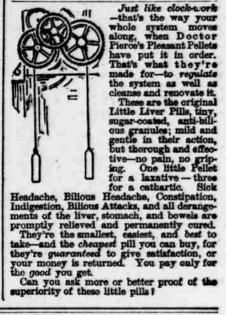
quard composed of four inspectors, and, upon a majority report from them, the sus-pected immigrant will be either admitted or rejected.

The bond or guarantee system is to be

also established, and in cases where human sympathy is appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury will alone be vested with authority to act. All such cases will be referred to him, and his decision will be final. ferred to him, and his decision will be final.

Next Monday, under ordinary circumstances, would be suspension day in the House, but as it falls upon the Fourth of July, an effort will be made to reach an agreement by which the following Monday will be designated as suspension day. The subject has been fully discussed in the public press, and the friends of the bill don't believe there is a necessity for a protracted debate in putting it upon its passage.

Arrested on a Serious Charge. Edward Canavan, 18 years old, who lives on Forty-fifth street, and William Ferris, 19 years old, who lives at 491 Fifth avenue. were arrested yesterday and locked up, charged with assaulting Lizzie Hoffman and Bertha Fontsler, both of whom are children.



# AT LATIMER'S.

# SPECIAL SALE!

AMAZING \* BARGAINS!

RECKLESS SACRIFICES! TREMENDOUS PRICE-CUTTING!

Sale Continues from 9 to 11 A. M. And from 2 to 4 P. M. Only.

Between Times We Must Adjust Our Stock. Our doors have been closed before to keep customers out and will be again. It is now admitted that Latimer's is the most enterprising store in Pittsburg or Allegheny. To the buying public we announce a Special Sale this week of tremendous importance. Competition will shake to the very foundation, stare in awe and amazement at the unmerciful cutting of prices—the reckless sacrifice of goods. You cannot imagine what this cold type means. See the goods with your

## we choose to give goods away that's our business. REMEMBER!

own eyes. We offer no lame excuses or reasons "Why." If

Morning Sale From 9 to 11.

Afternoon Sale From 2 to 4.

1,000 TURKISH TOWELS 4½c EACH.

6,598 YARDS CHALLIES 2c A YARD.

4,860 YARDS CRASH 4c AND 3c A YARD.

9,867 PAIRS LADIES' HOSE 121/2 C A PAIR. 1,236 MISSES' RIBBED VESTS

5c EACH. 786 SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

5.986 YARDS SHEETING 121/2c, WORTH 20c.

25c EACH.

7.896 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL 4c A YARD.

OVER 2,000 CARPET REMNANTS 25c For Any Whole Piece.

If you ever intend to buy Carpets or anything in the Drygoods line take the opportunity of buying at above figures.

# T. M. LATIMER.

138 and 140 Federal Street,