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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892-TWELVE

PAGES

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

Word Columns.

Harrison Holding Out Flags

of Truce to Clarkson.

Platt and Quay.

Interview for the Press.

Second Fiddle When He Is Told He Can't Be the Leader of the Orchestra

-High Praise for Campbell and Car-

ter-Whitelaw Reid Negotiating With

Platt for Peace-Quay Offered Some-

thing, but What It Is Doesn't Show

Up-Carter Still Changing His Mind

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, 1

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- President Har

rison has not yet succeeded in making peace

with the Blaine men whom he angered

when he so unceremoniously turned down

James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the Na-

tional Committee, and selected as his suc-

cessor the agent of Armour's great beef

monopoly. The feeling of those members

of the National Committee, who are not

known as out-and-out Harrison men, is very

of the campaign committee.

Several Times a Day.

OLIVE BRANCHES

any such incident is shown by the voluntary statement of one of the Canadian commis sioners, who denounced the report as untrue and without foundation when he saw it." FOR WORKERS,

CLARKSON TALKS OUT.

He Wouldn't Accept the Chairman He Says the Ticket Is All Right-Proud of Bis Four Defeats in Blaine's Cause,

of his position to-night:

ALL ARE TO BE PLACATED. solved upon this when the members of the National Committee came on, and to my surprise tendered me very generally their support for Chairman and Insisted that I should accept. I told them that the wishes of the candidates for President and Vice President should control and that I could not accept, as I did not want the place and feit satisfied that the President would desire someone else. The Ex-Chairman Out in a Dictated He Won't Sulk, but He Refuses to Play

There was no distinction as to faction in There was no distinction as to faction in the members who tendered me their support. Blaine men and Harrison men alike urged that it was my duty to accept. When I refused they asked if I was sore over the defeat of Blaine, and if I proposed to sulk. They insisted that the party interests required a non-factional organization, and proposed that the practice of the party previous to 1888 should be followed by the election of two chairmen, one of the National Committee, to serve four years, and one of the Campaign.

A Suggestion That Was Refused.

bitter, and they are indignant at the interference of the President in the organization Mr. Harrison himself fully realizes the dissatisfaction resulting from his selection of Campbell, and is endeavoring to do everything in his power to harmonize the conflicting elements in the party. To this end he is now bent on making Mr. Clarkson a member of the Executive Committee, where he will participate actively and prominently

in the work of the campaign.
It was announced yesterday that it had been decided to make Mr. Clarkson the Chairman of the Executive Committee, but Mr. Clarkson himself denies this to-day, and rather significantly says that it is absurd to suppose that he could be Chairman of the Executive Committee after having been practically repudiated by the Presi

Harrison's Present Campaign Plans. Notwithstanding Mr. Clarkson's denial,

however, it is said to be a fact that he is slated for a place on the Executive Committee, possibly the Chairmanship. The idea of the President is to have Mr. Clarkson as an auxiliary chairman, with headquarters in New York, while Mr. Campbell to remain in Chicago until the close of the campaign. Of course, if the President clings to his determination to have Clarkdetermination not to beat within with the Campaign Committee,

The fact is that President Harrison re alizes that he made a mistake in the selection of Mr. Campbell to be the Chairman of the National Committee, and that it is necessary for him to repress his desire to run the campaign by himself. He now sees the importance of having Messra Quay, Platt, Clarkson, Miller and other friends of Mr. Blaine's friendly to the Harrison ticket, and to that end he is about to inauc urate a policy of conciliation.

The President Desirous of Peace.

This desire of the President for peace ha been explained at length to Mr. Clarkson and it is understood has also been com municated to Mr. Platt, through Whitelaw Reid. The information was conveyed to Mr. Platt that there should be no unnecessary antagonism between him and the President, but that he should be allowed to control political matters in New York in his

own way.

The olive branch is being held out to Senator Quay, also, and the President is doing everything in his power to bring about harmony in every direction. In fact, the President and his friends are becoming very solicitons on this point, and are using the utmost endeavors to persuade the friends of Mr. Blaine that they are sincere in their desire to recognize them in every possible way. The President is anxious to have these sentiments understood, and i giving them as wide publicity as possible.

Mr. Tom Carter, the Commissioner of the General Land office, changes his mind two or three times a day on the subject of whether he will cling to his \$5,000 Government job or resign it to become Secretary of the National Committee. At present his determination is to sceept the latter place.

Politics Comes Before Business. Politicians in Washington don't ofter allow their duties to the Government to interfere with that business, and Mr. Carter is no exception to the rule. He put in an appearance at the Land Office this morning for the first time since he left here a month ago to help manage the President's canvass

at Minneapolis. So far as heard from Commissioner Carter has not been rebuked, officially or other wise, for his neglect of duty, nor has any condemnation been passed upon the large number of other Federal officials who have recently been absent from their posts engaged in political work for the benefit of their official chief.

Public office is a public trust, as a general thing, but during convention and election years it is as described by the late Senator Plumb-a private snap.

FOSTER DENIES IT NOW.

The New Secretary Suys There Was No Troub'e Between Blaine and Him,

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- [Special.] -Secretary of State Foster has again denied the truthfulness of the report relative to the reported disagreement between ex-Secretary Blaine and himself at the recent meeting with the Canadian commissioners on the day that Mr. Blaine sent his resignation to the President. "There was no difference between Mr. Blaine and myself on that occasion," Mr. Foster says. "We were in perfect accord, and the conference adjourned with the pleasantest feeling all around. The relations of Mr. Blaine and myself have always been cordial, and there was not the slightest foundation for the story that his resignation was precipitated or even renotely caused by anything that occurred "That the conference was not marked by

WAS HINGTON, July 1.-General Clarkson, a member of the National Republican Committee, made the following statement

of his position to-night:

I have been in a pretty difficult position since the result at Minneapolis, and have tried to get through it with personal good grace and party loyalty. I never wanted, and never intended to accept if tendered, the Chairmanship of the National Campaign Committee. I came to Washington fully re-

It was suggested that the President should be allowed to select the Campaign Commit-tee, inside or outside the membership of the National Committee itself, as permitted and suggested by the rule of the National Comvention at Minneapolis, and that the Na-tional Committee should delegate its entire

vention at Minneapolis, and that the National Committee should delegate its entire power to this campaign committee for the campaign. This would give to the candidates the full control and power of the committee for the whole campaign, and yet leave the National Committee to resume, after the election, its original functions, and become representative of the party itself and its future, not of the past and merely its two recent candidates for office.

At least 40 of the 32 members desired this plan, and it was this that they proposed to the President. He was not willing to accept it, and he desired the organization for four years, as in 1888, and as soon as he told me this I instantly agreed with him that his wishes should be complied with, and that I should not be the man for the head of either committee. There was no misunderstanding or even argument between him and me as to the plan, and our whole conversation proceeded on the understood fact that a strong majority of the committee desired the plan of two Chairmen, and my election as Chairmen of the National Committee. He exercised his right under party custom and his own judgment, and I agreed with him, and informed the committee that I could not accept if elected. The majority of the committee were not as willing as I to accept the President's decision, and I was sharply criticised and censured by them for having told him that I would foliow his wishes and not the wishes of the committeemen.

A Great Sendoff for Campbell,

A Great Sendoff for Campbell, I joined with other personal friends and urged Mr. Campbell to accept the Chairman-ship, after he had declined several times in the afternoon. He had been my personal friend for years and my colleague on the National Committee, where I had learned that he was a master in political details. that he was a master in political details. Therefore, I knew he was competent. No man has ever assumed the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee with larger or better qualifications than he possesses, and the party can have implicit confidence in his ablitty, his judgment and discretion, his fidelity and his power to do his part to command success.

Mr. Carter, the Secretary, is qualified for either Chairman or Secretary. He is a discovery in politics, and the best politician in the United States of his age. The combination of Campbell and Carter is as strong as

all good Republicans.

Mr. Campbell has asked me to take a place on the Executive Committee. Personal inclination would lead me to decline. Party duty requires I should accept. Loyalty is e to party, and not to men

due to party, and not to men.

I have no apologies to make for my course at Minneapolis. I am proud of the four defeats and the one victory I have had with Mr. Blaine since 1876, and I would rather have the record of having supported him in five contests than to have been in the Cabinet of the five Presidents meantime. It is Blaine men who know how to take defeat and how to be loyal. The ticket this year is worthy the support of every man who has a trace of Republican blood in his veins. Mr. Blaine was the first man to speak to the country through the Associated Press after the ticket was nominated to urge all Republicans to join in its support. The party in all its factions can do so with honor and self-respect, and I shall cheerfully do my part in whatever way I can bear a hand.

CHANDLER ON CLARKSON.

The Senator Sticks to It That the Ex Chairman Acted Foolishly-He Thinks the Republicans Have the Best of It. but Not in New York.

NEW YORK, July 1 .- [Special] - Senator

William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day, en route to Concord, asked if he had severely criticised General Clarkson, as alleged, said: "I criticised General Clarkson, but not harshly. I think he acted foolishly, and I said so. We all are guilty at times of being ridioulous, and we recognize it after-ward. The General used the National Republican Committee as a ma-chine to try and defeat the renomination of the President. Then he wished to be selected as Chairman of the Campaign Com-mittee. Now, according to all usage and logic, some friend of the nominee for President is considered the proper man to name as a Chairman. Mr. Clarkson should have

as a Charman. Sit. Clarkson should have recognized the logic of the situation at once and given way. I think Clarkson acted unwisely in this instance. In 1880 Cameron desired to do something shullar, but he had to give your to Lawell to give way to Jewell, who was the nomi nee's friend, and was selected as Chair

"What do you think about the political "Now that both conventions have bee held I am willing to say that I think the Republican ticket will be elected. The Democrats attempted to make a straddle on Democrats attempted to make a straddle on the tariff question at Chicago, but the ma-jority sentiment prevailed, and a regular free trade plank was inserted. Then they made a mistake in not nominating Gray, of Indiana. If they had nominated Gray for Vice President in 1888, instead of Thur-man, they might have carried Indiana. One thing is sure—I don't think the Demo-crats can carry. Indiana next. November crats can carry Indiana next November. The Minneapolis convention made no mis-takes to speak of, and it made a good ticket. er Mr. Reid an excellent nomina-

tion for Vice President. The Senator did not think Mr. Stevens on the Democratic ticket worth discussing. He would not add strength to the ticket. In regard to New York City, the Senator was afraid the Democrats, as he expressed it, would attempt to carry the election vie et armis. He considered the law giving the Republicant only one election inspector. the Republicans only one election inspecto and the Democrats two in this city danger ous and unsafe for the Republicans. As to New Hampshire, he said it was a close State, but the Republicans would carry it.

A COSTLY DEMOCRATIC BLUNDER

Redistricting Bills and Adjourn.

Madison, Wis., July 1 .- The discover was made just before the special session of the Legislature adjourned that the Senate and Assembly had adopted different measures, and the point was raised by Assemblyman Hall that no bill had been legally adopted. The announcement created a sen-

sation, but nothing could be done to rectify the error, as so many members had gone home that there was no quorum of either

House present.

The Republicans are jubilant, as it complicates the gerrymander question and puts the Democrats in an unenviable position.

SUGAR REBATES SPURNED.

One Firm Befuses to Sign the Agreement

Spoiling the Whole Scheme PHILADELPHIA, July 1 .- [Special.]-The first day's experience of the wholesale grocers of this city under the rebate agreement with the Sugar Trust, which went into effect to-day, was not an encouraging one, and the curious anomaly was presented not a single grocer selling sugar at the refiner's quotation of 4½ cents. The ruling prices for refined sugars ranged from 4 5-16 to 4½ cents, the one-eighth of a cent rebate in every instance being flung to the winds. The cause of it all is the action of one single firm in this city doing a strictly cash business, and in consequence, thereof possessing advantages for close margins not enjoyed by their competitors who decline to be bound by the agreement. This firm reasoned, and correctly, too, that for the Sugar Trust to discriminate against them in the matter of rebates was to invoke the actions of the court. The Sugar Trust evidently took the same view of it, and the word went forth that all grocers in the United States, whether members of a grocers' association or not, would be allowed the rebate of one-eighth of a cent a pound, together with the usual trade discounts; and though the trust fixed their price to-day to enable the grocer to make his rebate, they appeared distrustful of each other, and not one among them could be found with nerve sufficient to sell at refiners' quotations. not a single grocer selling sugar at the reto sell at refiners' quotations.

KICK ON A COLORED POSTMASTER. eston Business Men Strongly Opp

the Confirmation of Dr. Crum CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1.—[Special.]— The nomination of Dr. Crum, colored, as postmaster of this city by President Harririson has stirred up the business community.

To-day a protest signed by the Presidents of
the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Exchange and the Produce Exchange was telegraphed to Senators Butler and Irby requesting them to delay Crum's confirma-tion until formal protests could be for-warded. A public meeting of the entire business community is called for to-morrow to take action in the matter.

to take action in the matter.

It is urged that objection to Crum is not so much on account of his color as because of his inability to fill the office. It is said that a strong showing can be made against Dr. Crum on this ground, and if action can be delayed for a few days, such a statement will be presented to the Senate as will make even the most offensive Republican partisans in that body hesitate to approve of the President's choice for one of the most important postoffices in the South. Crum of the President's choice for one of the most important postoffices in the South. Crum is a native Charlestonian, copper colored, and about 40 years old. He is said to be well educated, and has acquired a competency of about \$20,000 in the practice of medicine among persons of his own color.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A Son of Ex-Governo Morrill Gashes and Hacks Himself in an Awful Way. SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., July 1 .-Special.]-Joseph L. Morrill, son of ex-Governor Morrill, of Iowa, and Secretary of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Con pany, made a desperate attempt at suicide this morning. He has been slightly deranged for two or three weeks past, due to

relatives and was found lying on the floor of a closet with 150 wounds on his head, face and neck. He first attempted to cut his throat with a dull pocket knite, enting a deep gash through the skin and nearly severing the windpipe. Failing to accom-plish his object with the knife he took a

long-handled ax and gashed himself on the head in a horrible manner.

After being found he made another attempt to finish the job, grabbing the ax from the hands of the attendant, but was restrained. His wounds warm weather causes blood poisoning. His accounts with the company are straight.

CENTRALIA SLOWLY SINKING.

Only a Opestion of Time Till the Mai Street Gives Way.

ASHLAND, PA., July 1 .- [Special.]-The situation at Centralia, where half a dozen ouses were destroyed yesterday by the sinking of the surface, is growing worse each hour, and the dwellings in the adjoining square are being deserted. Four large cracks now appear across the main street, and every hour finds an increase in their width. It is the opinion of practical miners that it is only a question of time when the houses on both sides of the street will sink below the surface.

below the surface.

Martin Farrell, a young druggist, spent last night under the roof of one of the doomed houses, and at midnight he was obliged to make a hasty exit, owing to the cracking of the weather boards and the falling of the cornice in front. The buildings have all been deserted and the families nave moved to other quarters. A cavern in that section of the town will be a serious blow to the little mountain town.

WHITNEY AND HARRITY

Trying to Shove an Honor From One's Shoulders to the Other's.

New York, July 1.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, before leaving for Newport to-day, said he was not to be Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. In fact, he was not to have an offi-cial place, but he would be in the thick of the fight at Democratic headquarters. He named William F. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, as the most likely man for the place. Mr. Harrity said to a Philadelphia newspaper to-day that Mr. Whitney was

A SOUTHERN BRIGADIER

Named by the President to Succeed Civil

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The President to-day sent in the name of George D. Johnson, of Louisiana, to be a Civil Ser-

son, resigned.
Mr. Johnson has for the past 25 years been engaged in educational work, and for some time was professor in an institute of learning at Tuscaloosa, Ala. During the war he was brigadier general in the Con-

CARPENTER, now in Russia for THE DISPATCH, writes for to-morrow's issue a preliminary letter to his filiustrated series from the famine district.

Seven Millions for a Sugar Bounty. WASHINGTON, July 1.-The total sug bounty paid during the fiscal year ending June 20, 1892, was \$7,330,046 of which \$7,-065,285 was paid on cane sugar. Of the total bounty on cane sugar \$6'870,506 was paid to planters in Louisiana.

Prohibition Badly Knocked Out, AUGUSTA, GA., July 1 .- Prohibition was defeated here to-day by 1,400 in a poll of 4,000,

The Free Coinageites Get Their Measure Through the Upper House

BY A NARROW MAJORITY.

Party Lines Obliterated, as a Glance at the Vote Will Show.

THE HOUSE TO BE TESTED AT ONCE,

When the President Will Be Given a Chance to Show His Hand.

SENATOR MORGAN MORE THAN PLEASED

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- The free silver coinage bill passed the Senate to-day, and to-night Mr. Morgan, the Alabama Senator, is the lion of the honr with the friends o the free silver fad. Months ago Mr. Morgan undertook the task of "smoking out" the Senstors who hung doubtfully aloof from any vote that would commit them on the silver question. He has succeeded, and has overthrown more than his enemies, for he has obliged a reluctant Senate to pass a bill that is as radical in its absolute free silver coinage requirements as the most devoted friend of the white metal could desire. Now the bill goes to the House, and that

body, which had buried the question, as it was supposed, for the present session at least, will again be obliged to face the issue. The bill will turn up in the House to-morrow, and if the usual course of legislation is followed, it will be referred to the Coinage Committee. A prompt report is expected on the bill from that committee, and it will take its place on the calendar, following hundreds of other bills and with about as much chance of being reached in the ordinary course of business as a bill to bridge the Atlantic.

Friends of the Bill Fall of Fight, But the friends of the bill are stimulated by the action of the Senate to a point near determination. They are Democratic in the House by a large majority, and they hold that it would be bad politics to allow a silver bill passed by a Republican Senate to fail in a Democratic House. Besides, they are still sore from their last failure, when they attempted to get a cloture rule to force a vote on the House silver bill. So they are going to insist on a special order from the Rules Committee that will give the House a chance to vote squarely on the free silver coinage proposition, and some Southern members to-night assert that not a wheel shall turn, not an appropriation bill

wheel shall turn, not an appropriation bill pass, and not even a further extension of appropriations shall be made until they get that special order.

On the other hand, the little phalanx of Democrats under the lead of Tracev and Williams, who so successfully resisted the silver men before, are now full of confidence. They feel that they can now have the active support of the Republican memory. the active support of the Republican mem-bers, who do not wish to force the President to pass upon the bill before election day, and they are already preparing for a test of endurance. That is what it will amount to

from present indications and that is the native down to one point, and that is the ability of the silver men to secure a quorum in the House. The united Democracy has not been able to maintain a quorun hour during the last six weeks, and it is not easy to see how a portion of the Democracy can do more. They think they can, and the other side is sure they cannot, and that is

the situation to-night. A Veto Not Exactly Expected.

It is early yet to talk about the prospects of a veto, but one argument the silver men are making to meet the point that their fight is uselessly embarrassing now was set out by Mr. Morgan yesterday, when he said that the President was too high-minded to resist the will of the people in so impartial

a manner.

When the free coinage bill came before the Senate, at 2 o'clock to-day, it was weighted down with the refusal made the day before by Mr. McPherson to be bound by the agreement to have a vote taken to-day, and it looked as if the end was still in the dim distance. But the Senator from New Jersey (possibly having slept on the matter) announced that he was prepared to withdraw his objection, and that he would interpose no obstacle or delay to the action of the Senate.

Even after that it looked for an hour or Even after that it looked for an hour or more as if there was to be a postponement of the subject for at least another week; but finally, after a good deal of discussion, all preliminary obstacles were swept away and the vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Commit-tee on Finance. Friends and enemies of the measure were willing to make that vote a test of their relative strength, and the de-cision was in favor of the friends of silver. On all the other votes that came after victory was still on the same side, and finally the bill was passed by a majority of four

The Senate voted to adjourn over from to-day till Tuesday next. Mr. McPherson withdrew his request for the privilege of addressing the Senate on the silver bill, and expressed or implied, to the order of the Senate." He should offer no objection and no dilators motion, and should do nothing to interfere with the carrying into effect the

order of the Senate.

Mr. Stewart said he did not desire place any Senator at a disadvantage, and he therefore proposed to fix Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, for the time for taking the vote without further debate on the bill and

Mr. Gorman said he felt himself under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He had been rather looked to by Senators on his side to object to the request for unanimous consent, but he had not objected. An agreement of that kind had never been vioagreement of that kind had never been vio-lated in the Senate, but he submitted to the Senator from Nevada (as he had already done privately) that under the circum-stances those in charge of the bill could not properly insist on going on with the bill without giving gentlemen an opportunity to be heard.

to be heard.

Mr. Pugh then remarked that his colleague (Mr. Morgan) was not in the cham-ber, and he hoped that no agreement would be made in his absence.

Mr. Stewart—Then I withdraw my r quest until he comes.

The matter went over for the present rithout any agreement as to the time for

taking the vote.

A Forerunner of the Result. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the presiding officer (at 2 P. M.) laid the silver bill before the Senate, and after considerable discussion as to the agreement made for a vote, Mr. Butler called for a vote on the motion of Mr. Dolph to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee. The motion to recommit was defeated—Yeas, 28; nays, 31. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Brice, Carey, Car-lisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Frye, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Platt, Proctor.

Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn and White—28. Nays—Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Bluckburn, Biodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockreil, Coke, Dubois, Faulkner, Georne, Harris, Hill, Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Ransom, Shoun, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Walthali and Wolcott—31.

Various motions were proposed and defeated, and Mr. Stewart then offered as an amendment his substitute, providing for the free coinage of silver buillion under the terms of the act of 1873, excepting foreign coin silver, and repealing the law of 1890.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the proviso

as to foreign coin.

Mr. Stewart expressed his willingness that the motion should be agreed to, and that part of the proviso was struck out without a division. Other motions were defeated, and the vote was then taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Vest), and it was agreed to without a division.

Text of the Bill as Passed. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of all the silver bullion in the Treasury, and it was agreed to without a division. The bill was then passed—yeas 29, nays 25. It reads as follows:

29, nays 25. It reads as follows:

That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.

The act of July 14, 1899, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes" is hereby repealed.

Provided, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates.

The following is the vote in detail:

The following is the vote in detail:

The following is the vote in detail:
Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Biodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cookrell, Dubois, Fauikner, George, Harris, Hill, Joues, (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Peffer, Ransom, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turple, Vest. Wolcott—29.
Nays—Allison, Brice, Carey, Carlisle, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley Mc-Pherson, Manderson, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, White—25.

Loud Manifestations of Triumph, While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Mr. Stewart, his countenance beaming with delight, sat in one of the front seats keeping tally with his fingers. When the result was announced there was a manifestation of triumph on the floor and in the galleries, which the presiding officer had some trouble in repressing. After order was restored some executive

communications were presented and re-ferred, a brief executive session held, and then the Senate adjourned till Tuesday The House took its first step toward final adjournment to-day in adopting the report of the Conference Committee on the agricultural appropriation bill. Then the day was devoted to labor propositions. A bill granting an annual leave of absence to the employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was passed. The bill to force the processions of the eight-hour law gave rise to considerable debate. It was finally

The announcement that the Senate had assed the free silver bill was received with applause. The House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Silver Men Have President Pro Tem. Manderson to Thank for Much of Their Tictory-Close Shaves for the Bill on Several Votes

row will say: The Senate to-day was brought face to face with the free silver bill by the decision of Senator Manderson, the President pro tem. The motion to recommit the bill was in

The Senate to-day was brought face to face with the free silver bill by the decision of Senator Manderson, the President pro tem. The motion to recommit the bill was in order. The motion was defeated by a vote of Sayes to 31 nays, and from that time until the bill was finally agreed to the silver men did not lose a track, although once or twice their escape from defeat was very narrow.

On a motion by Senator Hale to adjourn the vote was 26 to 27, and a still closer shave occurred on Senator Vest's motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday in December next, the object being to eliminate the subject from the pending campaign.

Senator Stewart characterized this motion as being a violation of the unanimous agreement of the Senate, an insinuation which Senator Vest, with some little show of wrath, emphatically denied.

Senator Morgan moved to lay Senator Vest's proposition on the table, and his motion was lost on a tie vote. As this vote was repeated on the original question the poetponement was also defeated. This was, however, steering a good deal closer to the rocks than the silver men wanted, and for a few moments gave a spice of uncertainty to the situation.

Senator Carey endeavored to play a trumpeard by offering an amendment which embodied in it the exact wording of the Democratic platform recently adopted at Chicago. As the clerk began to read the familiar sentences a smile appeared upon the faces of the Democratic Senator, which broadened presently into a hearty laugh.

Senator Gorman opened his desk, took out a newspaper clipping of the platform, and sent to the desk for the slip of paper upon which Senator Carey's amendment was written. While Vest "held copp," as they say in a printing office, Senator Gorman read the platform to his colleague and laughed to find it identical. Senator Carey, too, seemed to enjoy the humor of the incident, but if he expected that his scheme would succeed the falled most aignality. The Democratic platform amendment was tabled by a vot

tive Pierce and Deputy Sergeant at arms Hill stood at the door of the Senate, waiting to convey the news to the House, and they ran from one end of the building to the other in excited haste. Their announce-ment was received in the House with ap-

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Harrison's Peace Offering

Free Silver Passes the Senste...... A Day of Expectancy at Homestead Pittsburgers in an Ocean Disaster Another Fruitless Scale Conference..... Magee Says Miller Is All Right..... Everything Ready for the Fourth. Editorial Comment and Social Chat...... 4 Weekly Trade Reviews of the Agencies... 5 Review of English Politics...... Yesterday's Ball Games and Sport The Field Day Programme. News of the Nearby Towns. on on the Can The Oil Scout's Field Reports... Iron and Commercial Markets... Grier Accepts Bis Reduced Pay.

One Thousand Homestead Employes Prepare to Receive · Non-Union Men.

GUARDING THE RAILROAD.

Misled by a Rumor That 200 Workers Were to Arrive Last Night.

QUICK RESPONSE TO AN ALARM. River Front, Stations and the Werks Thor-

oughly Picketed GOOD PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE PEACE

IFROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HOMESTEAD, July 1.—Homestead's lawbiding populace put in many anxious tours to-night. Fully one-half of the town's opulation spent the weary hours between and midnight on the dark river bank watching with strained and anxious eyes furnished the transportation, and in 10 min-the row of shifting lights flickering from utes more this band of labor champions were

great cheer rose from a thousand throats. It drifted across the dark and silent river, and brought the glad announcement to thousands of anxious women and children in Homestead that all was right. An answering cheer was sent across the waters, and then the men and women slowly separated and started on their way rejoicing. Thus was ended the first dramatic incident of this picturesque labor difficulty. Fortunately for all concerned, the first genuine rising of the masses was inspired by a false alaum. The story of the coming of the first consignment of non-union labor proved untrue, but it demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that the members of the Amalgam ed Association have perfected a wonderful the works where the first battle.

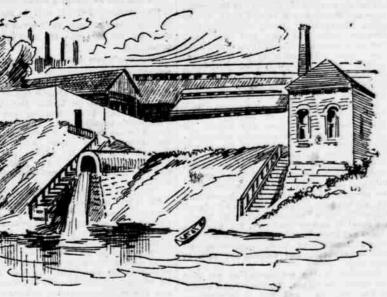
A Perfect Organization, and if the Carnegie of the first battle.

A Perfect Organization presented in the interests of labor. At 9 p. m. there were half a dozen of the Advisory Committee and a couple of reporters gathered at the head-quarters of the association. Things were decidedly duil and there was no immediate prospect of a change for the better. Suddenly a red faced man with a cheviot shirt hurried in. He whispered something to a member of the Executive Committee. Then he stepped aside and requested a fresh toby. The committeeman notified two of his associates and there was a hurried consultation between the trio.

Exactly five minutes after the red-faced

a hurried consultation between the trio.

Exactly five minutes after the red-faced man had entered the hall a thousand men had received their instructions and were on their way to the river bank. Fifty big rowboats and the Edna, a large steam launch, furnished the transportation, and in 10 min-



THE RIVER GATE TO THE WORKS.

opposite shore. Directly behind those gleaming torches were more than a thousand white-faced, determined men. This unique grouping were lined up on either side of the glistening rails of the Baltimore and Ohio road. Each man of the strangely silent crowd faced toward Pittsburg, and awaited with more than passing interest the advent of the train which was supposed to have left the city shortly after

Dame Rumor had told them that on this train were 200 men who had agreed for a financial consideration to fill some of the vacant places of the locked-out employes of people of the town had determined to take no chances and bad gathered together to extend a warm welcome to the strangers.

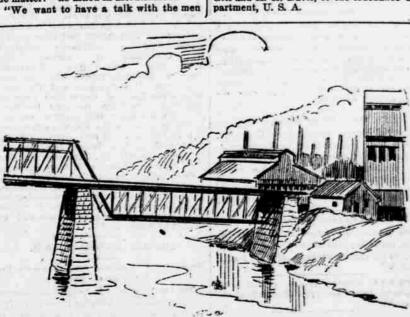
Patiently Waiting for the Train. For an hour or more their weary watch was unrewarded. Then from out the night was heard the shrill whistle of a locomctive. A moment later was heard the roar and rumble of the fast approaching train, and then a shaft of pale pink flame gleamed in the all pervading darkness. It was the headlight of a locomotive. Then it was that the face of everyone of the watchers hardened and softly spoken orders were passed down the line. Down the tracks thundered the train, its lights flashing over the placid waters of the river. and the hoarse voice of the locomotive intoning stentorian notes of warning, but the ranks of the men in waiting never wavered for a single instant. Moved by a common impulse they crowded in front of the fast-advancing engine. At first flash it looked as though the iron monster would shatter the human barricade, but suddenly its wheels ceased to revolve. There was the sound of escaping steam, then the faint voice of the conductor as he shouted, "All off for Salt Works station." In the glare of the headlight the dusttained engineer saw the crowd. "What's the matter?" he asked in astonishment.

along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio from the Salt Works station to that of City Farm. While all this was going on the engineer of the Homestead Electric Light Company was playing an impromptu solo on the shrill voiced steam whistle of the works. This signal notified the people for miles around that there was trouble on the river bank. As a matter of course hundreds flocked to the water's edge and waited for the coming of the train. It was a wonderful illustration of how quickly will make a tremendous fight even against

Prepared for Any Emergency. Their leaders say that they have prepared for any emergency, and as a matter of fact they have. The river front is guarded day and night by a fleet of 50 skiffs and a fast steam launch, the Edna. A picket line of picked men engirdle the works, and there picked men engirule the works, and there are 20 men on guard at each of the railway stations. The whitewashed walls of Fort Frick are closed and watched. No man has passed through its gates to-day. The fires in the great furnaces are out, and so complete is the shut-down that to-night not a single electric lamp lights the gloomy confines of the works. The stoppage is complete and absolute. This afternoon Chief Engineer Bailey of the works called at the headquarters of the association, and re-quested that he be allowed two men to aid him in working the river pumps which furnish water to the 100 families living in the company houses. The request was granted. The men say that this is a small triumph in its way, as it proves that the company is absolutely helpless at the present time.

The advisory committee decided to-night

allowed to enter the works unmolested: Lieutenant H. F. Fickbohm and Lieutenant John Sherman, Lieutenant Martin Beving ton, Lieutenant L. S. Graham, Government inspectors, C. C. Sheldon, Government clerk, and Lieutenant W. C. Cowles, John Gill and H. H. Davis, of the ordenance de-



THE P., M'K. & Y. ENTRANCE TO THE MILL. you brought down from Pittsburg," replied

roadway. The Men Were Not on Board. The curiosity of the engineer was satis fied, and he returned to his cab. By this time the train hands were at the front of the car platform prepared to assist the passengers to alight. But they had their who, by the way, was a well-known citizen of Homestead, and a dark-haired woman in a light-colored gown got off. For a moment the men on the tracks awaited the appearance of the expected strangers. Then they fell back, and at a sign from one of their leaders the

Aside from the stopping of half a dozen Hungarians who were on their way to the works nothing of any moment transpired during the day. This morning at 2 o'clock the pickets and the newspaper men are the only men awake hereabouts. All is quiet and the outlook for a period of peace and the morning that the control of the A 3-YEAR-OLD POISONER

Aside from the stopping of half a dozen

Tired Carrying It Around. FREEHOLD, N. J., July 1 .- [Special.]-

Mrs. John Boxmyer, who lives in Marlbor-ough township, went into the field yester-day to help her husband hoe. A baby girl dazed conductor, with a wave of his lantern, started his train on its journey eastward. It is safe to say that even now the trainmen do not know what it all meant. Had they realized how close they had been to being unwilling participants in what would probably have proved a serious incident, it is not likely that the dapper brakeman of the rear car would have chaffed the crowd as he did.

When the train left Salt Works station a said he did not want to carry it around. was left in the house in care of a 3-year-old boy. During her absence the boy gave the baby the contents of a landanum bottle. When Mrs. Boxmyer returned she discovered the empty bottle and was horrified to find the baby in a senseless condition. A doctor was sent for, but he was unable to to do anything for the child, who died in

CENTS

THREE

The Inman Liner City of Chicago Hits the Rock Irish Coast Hard

IN A VERY THICK

Major Montooth's Hoodoo 1 Him Over the Ocean.

OTHER PITTSBURGERS ON BOARD

Everybody Rescued by the Lifeboats and the Mails Safe, Too.

THE SHIP IS IN RATHER BAD SHAPE

LONDON, July 1.-The Inman line steamer City of Chicago, Captain Redford, which left New York June 22 for Liverpool, is ashore on the Irish coast. The teamer went ashore in a dense fog about half a mile inside the west head of Kinsale. The steamer ran her stem into the cliff within half an hour of high water. The sea was smooth and the wind was moderate from the southwest, and light. The west head of Kinsale is about 20 miles west of

Queenstown. It is supposed that she is grounded at a point known as Barrel's Rocks. She is in a bad position, and from what can be learned at present it is believed it will be a difficult task to get her afloat.

The passengers and mails from the stranded steamer are now being landed by means of lifeboats. The fore compartment of the steamer is full, of water, evidently the result of her bottom coming in contact with the jagged rocks.

and will experience considerable difficulty in reaching the disabled liner. PITTSBURGERS ON BOARD. Major Montooth in Hard Luck-Dr. Frank

McDonald and O. P. Scuife, Jr., Among

The weather is so thick that the tugs have

not yet succeeded in clearing the harbor,

the Cabin Passengers-Lots of Ladies There Too. NEW YORK, July 1 .- [Special.]-The full

list of cabin passengers on the stranded City of Chicago, is as follows: Mrs. J. D. Butler, Mrs. H. F. Brevgort, Mr. Kerr Bell, Mr. H. E. Blagrave, Mr. O. Brown, Mr. Thomas Campbell, Mr. James Cannell, Rev. Henry G. Cameron, Miss Carolyn Chapin, Miss M. H. Crune, Miss A. G. Coffin, Miss M. S. Coffin, Miss Emma R. dreds flocked to the water's edge and waited for the coming of the train. It was a wonderful illustration of how quickly and quietly a crowd of trained men can be gathered at a given point in a given time and demonstrated that the men have been preparing for just such an emergency for a long time. From the very nature of their trade thoy are trained athletes, ready made, so to speak, and as they are thoroughly in carnest it is certain that it called upon they ler, Rev. Charles M., Gillin, Mr. M. J. Cassie Harton, Mr. Fred Hills, Mrs. Hills, Mr. J. Cassie Harton, Mrs. Huytons Mrs. D. P. Hadden, Miss Clara May Howe, Miss Belles Hasting, Miss F. C. Heartt, Miss Lucy Haworth, Mr. L. M. Hall. Miss Mabel H. Hall. Miss M. D. Halsted, Mr. G. S. Howe, Mr. F. W. Highton, Mrs. P. C. Kingsbury, Mrs. Charles Kendrick, Rev. John F. Lally, Mr. John B. Longman, Mrs. Longman, Miss Eunice, M. Lambie, Mr. Ira Lampley, Miss C. W. Lockwood, Miss H. Lockwood, Mrs. Dan Le Geyt, Mr. Madden, Major E. A. Montooth, Dr. Frank McDonnid, Miss Miller, Mrs. E. H. Marsh, Miss H. C. Marsh, Miss Mary Mallory, Miss Frank Moore, Miss Julia S. Meldrum, Mr. John MoAteer, Mr. George Melville, Miss Jeanie Melville, Miss Marie Melville, Miss Jeanie Melville, Miss Marie Melville, Miss Helen W. North, Miss Sallie Osborn, Miss Christine Orrick, Mr. William Oliver, Mr. John Oliver, Rev. T. P. Prudden, Miss Emily Pateman, Miss Emily F. Paine, Miss K. J. Pelton, Miss Lizzie Plain, Rev. Theo. S. Rumney, Mrs. Rumney, Miss Mary Rogers, Mrs. May Rogers, Miss S. C. Rice, Mr. O'vell Ryan, Miss Annie Reid, Miss Katherine Rapp, Mr. R. H. Richardson, Mr. R. H. By Sams, Miss F. F. Sams, Miss R. H. H. Sams, Miss F. F. Sams, Miss R. M. Seymour, Miss Anna M. Stone, Mrs. M. H. Stebenack, Mr. B. Arna M. Stone, Miss Exelle Staples, Miss Harriet Staples, Miss M. H. Stebenack, Mr. H. K. Siebenack, Mr. Bayard Stockton, Miss Katherine Stockton, Mr. George R. Wood, Mr. Worthington, Mrs. L. H. Weand, Miss Madge V. Wilder, Miss Flora C. White, Mr. George R. Wood, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Edwin S. Zell, Mrs. Zell.

THE NEWS WAS LATE.

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It Did Not Cause Excitement in New York-The Commander a Careful Navigator Not the First Mishap to the Old Liner, Which Was Once Popular.

NEW YORK, July 1 .- [Special.]-The

news of the City of Chicago's mishap was received so late at the Maritime Exchange this afternoon that its circulation am shipping men down town was limited. followed so close upon the annou whence Europe gets the first news of the arrival of liners, that some doubt expressed as to its truth. Below the news had traveled up town the large the news had traveled up town the large the news had traveled up town the large than the large traveled to the news had traveled up town the large traveled up to the large traveled that the steamship had passed Brow office in Bowling Green was agents of the line were much a agents of the line were much surprises supposing that anything could happe the steamship on that coast under ful and experienced a commander as tain Arthur Redford, who is as far with the coast as any veteran in the sof the Inman line. The news of the It iner's plight did not get around town erally, and there were no inquirers at the Inman office after it closed.

The City of Chicago was once the of the Inman line, and was command Captain Watkins, now of the City of I who then held the office of Cowhich was abolished when the town giants came out. The City of Chicago giants came out. The City of Chica-iron ship, measures 3,383 toxa, is 4 long, 45 feet beam and 33.6 feet doc was built at Glasgow by C. Conne in 1883. She has compound engin horse power. She was repaired in 18 months ago she was refitted and attractive and comfortable as the besingle screw board. On March 6, City of Chicago while annual City of Chicago, while appropriate and at West Hampton. L. I in a few hours and came to her discount of the control of the con

WASHINGTON, July 1 .the river and harbor bill h agreement. There were left in dispute—the Sea providing for the Dallas the Lake Washington Conferes receded from boo provise that a be