# A BURNING QUESTION.

The Free Silver Coinage Ques-

RADICALS OVERREACH THEMSELVES

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.

BUREAU OF THE DISPATOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5. The question whether a tree silver bill will be passed by this Congress is again a burning one, and quite as much in doubt as it was two months ago, when the great battle occurred which engendered no end of had blood between the two factions of the Democratic party in the House. That body adjourned early to-day, after filibustering by the anti-free silver people, but it is almost certain that, if the councils of this evening prevail, the opponents of the bill will permit the measure to go to its legitimate committee to-morrow, without further obstruction, and mrke their fight on it when it is reported, first to prevent the reort of a special order, and then against the bill itself, if a special order be reported and

adopted. Whatever the outcome may be, it will only be after a battle the parallel of which has not been yet witnissed in this Congress. Two great factors enter into the fight now which were not present when the Bland bill was defeated, some time ago, by the per-sistent filibustering of Tracey and Fitch, of New York; Williams, of Massachusett; Raynor, of Maryland, and Harter, of Ohio, aided by all but about a half dozen Re-

Bland Notat All Dispirited.

Mr. Bland said to me this afternoon that Mr. Bland said to me this afternoon that he has not at any time despaired of the passage of a free silver bill of some kind at this session. He believes that public senti-ment has been so thoroughly aroused on the subject, and even in the eastern States, that defeat is impossible except by a Presi-dental veto, which would result in the loss to the Republicans of several western Re-publican States. The argument is that the publican States. The argument is that the Democrats can lose nothing by passing a silver bill, while the Republicans are sure to lose a great deal by the veto of free coinage by a Republican President.

Aside from all these considerations, a stumbling block in the way is the divided opinion of free coinage leaders in regard to the effect of the Stewart bill. Mr. Bland's the effect of the Stewart bill. Mr. Bland's opinion that it will have to be amended to prevent the demonetization of nearly 1,000,000 of bullion certificates whose redemption is provided for only in bullion, has great weight, and it is almost certain that this opinion will prevail, and that the it passed by the House, will be in an ended form. This will impose, tically, another contest in the Senate, senator canterees unfavorable to the would undoubtedly be appointed. The coinage sentiment in the Senate is, wever, almost unquestionably strong nough to fight down all opposition and delay.

Anti-Free Coinage Senators Out of It, their grip. Gorman, after playing fast and loose with the question in the interests of his Presidental ambition, attempted to pre-vent a vote on the Stewart bill, and defeat it if voted upon, but was able to control only his own vote and that of his colleague, Senator Gibson, who absented himself, after avowing his friendliness for the bills, permitted Gorman to pair him

Conceding the passage of a free coinage measure by the House and Senate, the ac-tion of the President, that somewhat anom-alous court of last resort in a republican alous court of last resort in a republican government, becomes the chief point of interest. Senators Stewart and Teller and other Republican free coinage advocates say that Mr. Harrison will not dare to veto such a bill if it passes Congress, as so blind and bigoted an antagonism to the voice of the popular representatives of the people would certainly lose to him every Republican silver State. They say that he can easily and logically sign such a bill, at the same time giving expression to his adverse opinions, but also paying respect to the opinions, but also paying respect to the voice of Congress and to a vast mass of the

people of the country. Consistency of the President. In this they are probably counting too much upon Mr. Harrison's devotion to "practical politics." The President has usually been consistent to the extent of sheer obstinacy in his adherence to his own convictions, and will be almost certain to veto a bill passed only by a preponderance of Democratic votes in both House and of Democratic votes in both House and Senate. However, it will place the Presi-dent in a very annoving position should the free coinage bill pass, as he will have to look in the face an almost certain loss of several of the lesser Republican States of the West—possibly, in the aggregate, suffi-

cient to counteract success in the almost forlorn hope of carrying New York. It is a condition of things really dramatic, and one which leads President Harrison to urge upon his friends in the House and Senate to strain every never to prevent a free coinage bill from reaching the White

House.

Generally speaking, both Republicans and Democrats here, in and out of Congress, profess to be mightily pleased by the nomination of Weaver for President by the People's party. They say that Weaver has been so long and so well known as a "crank" in Congress and in politics that the nomination measurement." tion weakens the "movement" tremendously at the outset. A few, however, in both parties do not minimize the influence of the work of the Omaha Convention.

The Platform the Best of R. Mr. Bland, though a thorough Democrat, said to me to-day that the platform of the convention, while it goes so far in advance of the utterance of any former organization (except the Socialist, which has been too obscure to be counted), is the result of the operation of influences which have been at work to long years and is the first form.

work for long years, and is the first formi-dable advance made beyond the old party shibboleths that has been made since the Free Soil party took the infant step that led to the abolition of slavery.

The truth is, the platform goes almost as far as that of the great State Socialist party of Germany, which numbers full 2,000,000 voters, and at this time has a larger repre-

sentation in the Reichstag than any o of the several parties in German politics. of the several parties in German politics. That a convention largely composed of representatives of the tarmer element, which is usually the last to be caught by new and revolutionary ideas, should subscribe to the acquisition of all the means of transportation and communication by the people themselves, is thought by the conservatives of the old parties to be a most eleming and revolutionary stem.

servatives of the old parties to be a most alarming and revolutionary step.

Senator Sherman said to-day that the platform was a declaration against the vested interests which demanded the most serions attention from all who objected to experiments which were coined in the fancy of men whose emotions had been aroused by either the spur of personal ambition or by brooding over real or imaginative abuses which must be corrected; if real, by the wisdom of time and growth of understanding under the present system, which is the

product of hundreds of years of the best thought of the world.

A Revu'sion of Feeling Expected.

Such men as Senator Sherman believe that the People's party, which is composed of all the malcontents who have been massing their forces under various names and organizations for the last 20 years, have tion Far Worse Than
Banquo's Ghost.

IT WILL NOT BE DOWNED.

Another Long Day of Filibustering in the House Prevents

A TEST VOTE ON THE SUBJECT.

The Third Party Platform Stronger Than Its Candidates.

Its Candidates. many electors as to enable them, with their plain declaration for free coinage to back their other other propositions, to gain so many electors as to throw the election into the House, and then force through their candidate, as against the known anti-free silver candidates, Harrison and Cleveland. Whatever may be the outcome, it is frankly admitted by members of the old parties that within 40 years no new party organization has started in this country having the eclat and enthusiasm of the People's party, and that it is not to be

#### ered at or ignored. LYNCHED AT MIDNIGHT.

Two Notorious Robbers and Murderers Taken From Jall and Hanged-A Form of Irial Gone Through-The Court House.

VICESBURG, MISS., July 5 .- [ Special 1-County Jail was stormed to-night by a large body of determined citizens, over 600 strong, and two of the negroes confined there, charged with the murder of Benson Blake and with complicity in many robberies, were taken out and hanged. These were Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, both notorious men, and against whom positive evidence exists as to the robberies.

The Warren Light Artillery had been ordered out by the Governor, and their Gatling gun was in the jail yard, which is enclosed by a brick wall 20 feet high, but it was useless to expect them to fire upon their relatives and friends, and this evening only their first lieutenant reported for duty. Hence the sheriff was powerless to resist.

The crowd began assembling early, but it was 11 o'clock before the attack was made. A huge pole was used as a ram on the gate. and in about 15 minutes it gave way and the crowd rushed in. Ladders had also been used to scale the walls.

Tobley tought like a tiger, but was soon Tobley fought like a tiger, but was soon overpowered and taken outside. Adams was brought out later and both were questioned, at first separately. Afterward Tooley was taken to the court house and into the circuit court room, where the examination continued after midnight. Adams being taken there also before that time.

Their examination was conducted in form, and a secretary took their statements until it became evident that they were

until it became evident that they were playing for time, and the oft-repeated cry, "hang them," arose. There was a rush down the stairs, and Tooley was brought out and strung up to a tree in the yard. He begged for mercy as well as he could, the neose being around his neck. He had scarcely ceased to struggle when Adams, so cool that he was even defiant, was taken to a tree and was soon darding from a limb and was soon dangling from a limb.

Cries were then heard that another pris-

oner also implicated in the same crime should be hanged, but the crowd thundered "No" and soon afterward began to disperse, carefully planned affair, and while there was much shouting and yelling, the men who actually did the work were not excited and had little to say and nothing to shout

#### MATRIMONIAL INFELICITY.

It Results in the Fatal Wounding of Wife's Landiady,

HURON, S. D., July 5 .- N. R. Thompson was brought here this morning from Arlington, Kingsbury county, and placed in jail on the charge of attempting to kill his wife and Mrs. Blight, with whom his wife boarded. Thompson and his wife quarreled some months ago. He was arrested and put in jail here for a number of weeks charged withbrutal treatment of his wife. He had a trial and was acquitted. His wife then sued for a divorce, which was granted, together with a share of the property. Yesterday Thompson left the farm and

went to Arlington to induce his wife to go home with him. Being refused he drew a butcher knife and struck her across the abdomen. Her corset prevented the blade from making a deep gash. He then turned from making a deep gash. He then turned on Mrs. Blight, cutting her across the bowels so her intestines protruded. Parties in the house caught him while attempting to take his own life with the same knife. Mrs. Thompson will recover but Mrs. Blight will die. Thompson says he took half a dollars worth of opium with suicidal intent, but without effect. He says he is crazy and will kill himself as soon as possible.

#### MORE BICYCLING RECORDS BROKEN. The Quarter Mile Time Reduced By Thre-Fifths of a Second.

HARTFORD, July 5 .- [Special.]-At the Columbia and Colt bicycle clubs meeting several records were broken this afternoon. In the first event a half mile race Harry Tyler, of the Springfield club, rode the last quarter in 29 3-5 seconds, a world's record in competition. Harry Arnold, of New Britain, won the quarter mile State championship race in the American record time of 33 seconds. The previous record was 33 3-5 seconds, held by Zimmerman. George Taylor, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, created a new world's record for the quarter mile standing start in 32 1-5 seconds, from 32 3-5 seconds established by Zimmerman in England.

C. Ford Seeley and F. H. Herman, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, beat the one mile world's tandem record in competition—which was 2:284-5, held by Banker and Brinker, of the Buffalo Athletic Club—by 2 3-5 seconds, baying finished the mile in 2:26 1-5. In the new tandem record Messrs. Seeley and Herman rode their quarter in 37 4-5, the half in 1:11 1-5 and the three-quarter in 1:49. Peter J.
Berlo, of the Manhattan A. C. created a
new half mile American record in 1:05 4-5.
H. Tyler previously held the American nalf-mile record, which was 1:06.

Harry Tyler and P. J. Berlo started from their scratch marks in all their races, but the former beat Berlo out in every

#### CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY.

The First Wednesday in June Will Bo Observed Hereafter in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 5 .- The Confeder

CHOLERA

The Authorities Are Incapable of Coping With the Disease.

CAUCASUS

THE HOSPITALS ARE INADEQUATE

To Care for the Hundreds of Patients Applying for Treatment.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN TOWNS IN RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5. - Reports from Elizabethport and other cholera infected towns in the Caucasus all testify to the incapacity of the authorities to cope with the situation and to the filthy condition of the towns. The food used by the inhabitants is described as injurious, while the non-existence of any system of drainage is deplored. Saratoff is apparently the only threatened Russian town where efficient and energetic preventive measures have been taken.

The risk of contagion in Astrakhan is greatly increased by the inhabitants eating putrid fish, which constitute their habitual food. It is rumored that cholera has appeared in Romanoff, and the medical department has received disquieting news from Rybinsk. The Russian Steam Navigation Company and the Austrian Lloyds have withdrawn their steamers which have been plying on the Batoum route on account of the cholera epidemic.

of the cholera epidemic.

Only four doctors at Baku have volunteered to attend the patients in the cholera hospitals. The other doctors only assist in the work when they are compelled to give their services by the very strict orders to that effect which the Government has issued. Hospitals Entirely Inadequate.

The hospitals in Baku are entirely inadequate for the heavy demands which are be-ing made on them, and medicines and dis-infectants are only to be obtained by the payment of exorbitant prices. The municipal authorities have commenced the work of disinfecting the streets of the town by sprinkling large quantities of petroleum in each thoroughfare. The inhabitants of Baku complain that a temporary hospital for the reception of cholera patients has been erected in the most populous district of the town.

Officials of the Trans-Caucasian Rail-way have decided to construct temporary hospitals at seven of the stations between Baku and Tiflis, Pending the construction of these hospitals patients will be lodged in disused railway carriages. Nobody from the cholera-infected dis-Nobody from the cholera-infected districts is allowed to approach any trains, and the Russian frontier has been closed against all Persian goods coming by way of Ouzumundi, with the exception of cotton, which has been subjected to a month's quarantine. All Persian travelers are also compelled to undergo quarantine for the same length of time. The Tiflis police have received the strictest orders to closely watch all arrivals from the suspected dis-

Hot Beds of the Inspectio Official advices from Saratov, capital of the Russian Government of that name, state that in the past two days 20 new cases of cholera have been reported there and that in the same time eight deaths from the disease have occurred. Only one of the persons attacked by the cholera had been known to have had any communication with places where the disease existed or with persons suffering from it. The disease is spreading at Astrakhan. On Sunday there were 19 cases in the town and 45 in

the roadstead.

Advices from Paris say fresh deaths from cholera have occurred in the suburbs. Dr. German See describes the condition of the barracks of Paris as scandalous. He says they are perfect hotbeds of infection, and that some of them have not been cleaned, whitewashed or repaired for a century. De Preserving a part to the Beart of the Reserving and the state of the second of the sec tury. Dr. Proust, in a report to the Board of Public Health on cholera in the Caucasus, says the greatest vigilance is necessary to prevent the epidemic following the course prevent the epidemic following t the disease took in 1831 and 1847.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says: Cholera appears to be advancing toward Moscow. It is privately reported that the disease has appeared on the other side of the Volga, in Samara. The mortality is increasing in Baku and its

#### MOB RULE IN SPAIN.

Madrid's Mayor Forced to Resign by the Hot Blooded Castillans.

MADRID, July 5 .- A mob which colected in this city yesterday, demanded that the Mayor should liberate the persons arrested for rioting on Saturday, on account of the imposition of new taxes on retailers, or try them forthwith. The Mayor refusing to accede to their demands in any way some of the rioters stormed the barracks attempting to prevent the exit of the civil guards, while others stormed the residences of various municipal officials and even threat-ened to set fire to them. Troops were sent from Logron to quell the riots. During the day the Mayor resigned his office. To-day a riotous mob attempted to force the prison at Calaborra in Old Castle, with

the prison at Calaborra in Old Castle, with the object of rescuing the convicts there. The prison authorities and several regi-ments of cavalry and infantry were ordered to the prison. Martial law has been pro-claimed in the town. The mob when it reached the prison demanded the release of the men who had been imprisoned for riot-ing. When their demand was refused some of the rioters beset the barracks to prevent the guard coming out, while others stoned and threatened to burn the houses of the municipal councilors. The troops that were sent for came from Logron, the capital of the province, soon quelled the ricting. Before they arrived, however, the houses of three of the municipal councillors were burned, as was also a building devoted to the use of officials,

#### BIOTING IN BRAZIL

Italians Start a War of Their Own and Are

Routed by the Natives. RIO JANEIRO, July 5.-A meeting of Italians was held in Sao Paulo yesterday evening to protest against the recent action of the police of Santos in maltreating some Italian sailors at that place. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Italians paraded through the streets, uttering wild shouts and cries, and loudly defying the authorities. They tore down a Brazilian flag and otherwise acted in a riotous man-

ner.

The police, even with the aid of the citizens, could not overcome the rioters, who fought savagely. Several persons on both sides were killed and a large number wounded, many of them seriously. The citizens sought satisfaction by resorting to retaliatory measures. A large and greatly excited crowd of Brazilians made an attack on an Italian restaurant and also on the officers of the Italian journal Roma. the officers of the Italian journal Roma.

They stormed these places with angry shouts, and, after putting the occupants to flight, proceeded to wreek the buildings the convention meets. and everything which they contained.

#### GUILLOTINED FOR STEALING.

Hadelt Pays the Penalty and Ravacho Will Shortly Die in the Same Fashion, PARIS, July 5—The man known as Matthias Hadelt, who was convicted recently at
the Assizes at Valence of the murder of
Father Ildefonse, the Procurateur of the
Trappist Monastery, at Aiguebelle, and Father Ildefonse, the Procurateur of the Trappist Monastery, at Aiguebelle, and who afterward robbed the monastery, was to-day executed at Valence by the guillotine. M. Diebler (Monsieur de Paris) was the executioner. The next person to be handed over to Deibler will be Ravachol, the noted murderer and thief.

Hadelt, the man executed to-day had a remarkable history as a criminal. For many years he had obtained admisssion to

various monasteries by his hypocritical pro-fessions and afterward robbed them.

BORUP'S FRIENDS VEXED.

Not Have Been Made Public. LONDON, July 5.-The Times corres pondent at Paris says: "Some American-friends here are vexed at my silence in the Borup affair, but it is difficult to form a decided opinion on the subject and any outsider intervening in such a delicate affair is liable to displease all parties. A diplomat of the highest standing told me he would not like to have done such a thing. Captain Borup, however, was entitled, even bound to obtain documents for the benefit of his own country and government, but he would be culpable if the documents fell into the hands of another government. Thus, in the light of strict duty he could purchase secret documents, even knowing them to be stolen. A case similar to that of Captain Borup is spoken of as having occurred at St. Peters-burg. In that case the attache was recalled by his Government but was afterward pro-

The Post says Captain Borup and his friends are irritated against the French authorities for giving publicity to the affair before the y ascertained precisely how matters stood, thus exposing to public odium not merely the honor of an American soldier, but the honor of the American sol-dier, but the honor of the American nation. They are still more annoyed by the action of Mr. Coolidge, the American Minister, which seemed to confirm the French suspicions and the attacks of the press. They argue that the accusation took Minister Coolidge, who had only been at his new post a few days, by surprise and that the hate he showed in arriving at a decision was due to his inexperience of men and things in

#### BUTCHER BUSHOFF ON TRIAL

Nearly a Hundred Witnesses Summoned

BERLIN, July 5 .- The trial of the Jew ish butcher Bushoff, charged with the murder, at Xanten, in June, 1891, of a Christian boy named Hegmann, has opened at Cleves. There are 99 witnesses for the prosecution, but only 18 for the defense. Buschoff pleaded not guilty and the president of the court pointed out to the jury that the sole motive for the crime mentioned in the indictment was the desire of the accused for revenge because of

damage done to Hebrew gravestones.

The case has aroused much bitter feeling. The case has aroused much bitter feeling. Young Hogmann's mutilated body was found in a stable, and the discovery caused intense excitement. Buschoff was sespected of the crime by certain zealous anti-Semetics, who declared that he had murdered the boy in order that his blood might be used in the observance of Hebrew rites. Buschoff was arrested months ago for the murder of Hegmann, but was subsequently released, owing to lack of evidence. Anti-Semitic agitation morrased however to such a degree that increased, however, to such a degree that the authorities finally had Buschoff rear-

#### BISMARCK'S SENSATION.

When He Takes His Scat in the Reichstag He Will Sey something More,

BERLIN, July 5 .- The Hamburger Nach richten, organ of Prince Bismarck, has caused sensation with an article headed "The Opinion of Prince Bismarck," which was written in reply to the recent threatening article in the North German Gazette, the organ of the government. The article in the Hamburger Nachrichten says that Prince Bismarck regards the comments as ridiculous and will not ascribe them to Ministerial inspiration. Continuing, the article says; If the ministers continue in their present paths, if the practical consequences of their measures make themselves felt by the country more than hitherto, they will be obliged to hear things of a very different nature from that of Prince Bismarck's utterances in Vietna. When the Prince takes his seat in the Reichster the Prince takes his seat in the Reichstag his criticisms will not be restricted to those limits. If voices are raised in Germany that earry felonious lutent so far as to imply the desire under certain circumstances to place the German policy and the German army at the service of the English, anyone uttering such a warning against such a course would naturally cause serious vexation to upright Englishmen."

Emperor William Recognizes Barrios BERLIN, July 5.—Emperor William has recognized General Reinas Barrios as President of Guatemala.

#### LEPROSY AMONG THE CHINESE

Urged as a Reason for Passing Strict Restriction Laws,

OTTAWA, July 5.—[Special.]—In Parliament, to-day, a bill was introduced tol restrict Chinese immigration by further limiting the number of Chinese that may land from each vessel arriving in Canada, and by discontinuing the certificates now issued by which Chinamen visiting their native country are permitted to return to Canada. In moving the adoption of the bill Gordon, of British Columbia, drew attention to the outbreak af leprosy on the Pacific coast as one of the lamentable results of Chinese immigration. He contended that the class of Chinamen who entered Canada were a curse to the community. Chapleau, Minister of Customs, while intimating that the Government could not support the bill in its entirety, stated that the Chinese restriction act of 1885 might be so amended as to prevent the fraudulent isso amended as to prevent the fraudulent is-sues of Chinese certificates, as had been the practice with several firms in China, who were now reaping a good harvest out of the business of supply-ing these bogus certificates to Chinamen emigrating to Canada, by which they were emigrating to canada, by which they were enabled to escape the payment of the \$50 per capita tax now imposed on all China-men landing in the Dominion. The bill was allowed to stand.

SPRINGER HAS A SCHEME.

He Would Have the Votes of Ohio, Penn sylvania and Other States Fosed. KANSAS CITY, July 5 .- [Specia'. ]-The Times to-morrow morning will print a letter from William M. Springer, of Illinois, addressed to the Democrats of Kansas, in which he urges the State Convention, which will meet to-morrow at Topeka, to indorse the electors of the People's party, and thus take Kansas out of the Harrison column. He says if the Kansas Democrats will do so their example will be followed in Iowa, Minnessota, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that thus the elec-tion of Harrison will be rendered impossi-ble at the very outset. The Democracy of Kansas would therefore have the credit of electing Cleveland by throwing the election of President to the House of Represent atives.
Copies of the Times containing the letter

will be placed in the hands of every dele-gate at Topeka to-morrow morning before

Music Teachers in Session, CLEVELAND, O., July 5 .- The annual meeting of the National Music Teachers Association began this afternoon. Mayor

HONDURAS' REBELLION

The Missing American Steamer Oteri They Think that His Little Affitr Shoul Returns Home.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN THE CONTROL

Of the Entire Atlantic Coast of the Little Warlike Republic.

EARLY MOVEMENTS OF THE REVOLTERS

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW ORLEANS, July 5.- The missing American steamer, the Joseph P. Oteri, which was captured by the Revolutionists in Honduras and used as a transporter man-ofwar against the Government arrived at quarantine to-day. The vessel had not been heard of since June 25, and Mr. Oteri, the owner, telegraphed everywhere but could get no account of the whereabouts of his boat. The Oteri will be detained three days at quarantine.

The officers of the vessel say that the entire north or Atlantic coast of Honduras is under the control of the Revolutionists headed by Nuilo. The men at the head of the revolution are the best in the Republic, and have the sympathy and support of the mercantile and wealthy classes. Nuilo has made himself wery strong by refunding the taxes illegally wrung from the merchants by his prede-cessor, Munoz, and business is again going on as usual. The Oteri was seized at Cuba by the Revolutionists on June 24, and on the 25th Truxillo was reached and captured with very little fighting. Truxillo's Commander Among the Dead.

One of the attacking party only was killed and several wounded. Munoz, the Commander in Chief of the Truxillo and the entire north coast, was shot down by the Revolutionists, as was Portello, his Secre-tary. It was intended to move on Ruatan Island from Truxillo, but this movement was frustrated by the loss of the ship's boats and after leaving a force to occupy Truxillo.

Nuilo returned to Ceibs with 500 men. At Ceiba the commander of the revolution-ists determined to march at once on the Capital and not to attack Puerto Cortez. and the Oteri was released. He proceed at once to Livingston, where the matter of the seizure was laid before the United States Consul, who at once entered a vigorous protest. The officers of the Oteri say they were well treated by the revolutionists, but they were compelled to go under threat wherever the revolutionists ordered them. The revolutionists, 900 strong, were to march from Ceiba on the capital, Tegulegulpa, on June 29.

Dr. J. L. Posey, medical officer of the Louisiana Board of Health, stationed at

Ceiba, Honduras, in a letter dated June 25, gives the following particulars concerning the revolution headed by General Leonardo Nuila, which broke out at Ceiba on

Particulars of the Earlier Movements There was a fight, during which one guard was killed and two wounded; one of the wounded subsequently died after having his leg amputated. The insurgents took possession of the custom house, telegraph office, municipal offices and coast defenses and captured and imprisoned many Government and municipal officials. Many officials who were not in sympathy with the

revolutionists fled from the city.
On June 24, 500 insurgents, under General Nuila, seized the American bark Jos. Oteri, Jr., and proceeded with her to Truxillo for the purpose of capturing that town and exterminating General Munio's forces. These men were armed with improved Winchester repeating rifles, swords, pistols and matchetes. The letter states that at that time there was every reason to believe that the revolution would be a general one. There were 20 dozen guns and 25 cases of carticides on board the los Corni all of which ridges on board the Jos. Oteri, all of which were taken by the insurgents.

#### CYRUS FIELD GROWING WEAKER.

The Once Vigorous Man Now Weighs Only Eighty Pounds.

NEW YORK, July 5 .- [Special. ]-Cyrus W. Field grew steadily worse to-day. Members of the family said that with the passing of every hour he lost strength. He was in a state of coma all day except at short intervals, when he was able to recognize some of his relatives. His mind during these periods of consciousness seemed to be recalling past events, particularly those of 25 years ago. To allay his pains, his physicians administparticularly those of 25 years ago. To allay his pains, his physicians administered anodynes. Not being able to take much nourishment Mr. Field has fallen away from his normal weight of 150 pounds to only 80 pounds, and his doctors say he is now living chiefly on his vitality.

The doctors called at Mr. Field's residence at 7 o'clock to-uight and remained with him one hour. They said it was be-

with him one hour. They said it was be-yond their skill to tell how long he would live. He might last a few days, and might die within 24 hours. He was noticeably weaker. He was very restless and weak last night, but his pulse was stronger this morning. His son, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., remained at home all day, but left for New York on the 8:24 train to-night, to be on hand here to-morrow morning for an important business engagement. As he was getting on the train he said he expected his father to live through the night. through the night.

#### THE OLD LIBERTY BELL

It Will Make a Grand Patriotic March to the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 5 .- Mr. George E. Vlekers, Chairman of the Philadelphia World's Fair Council Committee, who is here to make arrangements for the Pennsylvania display at the Fair, says that among the display at the Fair, says that among the interesting historical relies to be sent from that State is the Liberty bell, which rang when the Declaration was proclaimed, and which is now in Independence Hall.

A proposition has been made, and is likely to be carried out, to bring the bell out in the day time and make it the occasion of a practical property from Phileds. out in the day time and make it the oc-casion of a practical pageant from Philadel-phia to the Fair. The proposal is to accom-pany the old Liberty Bell with the bell that was rang at Valley Forge, when George Washington entered that town with his army. A stop will be made at every town of 30,000 inhabitants, the Valley Forge bell to be used as a herald to an-nounce the coming of the Liberty bell. This will be a kind of patriotic grand march and

### will arouse enthusiasm among the people and give many an opportunity to see it who otherwise might never have the chance. MILLIONS IN MUD.

A Boston Company Follows Up a Clew to Recover a Treasure. New York Sun.]

About 112 years ago the British frigate Hussar sank in 70 feet of water between Randall's Island and what is now Port Morris. There is a legend that she had £960,000 in golden guineas on board, and that this money is now imbedded in the mud where the vessel sank. At irregular intervals dur-ing this century men with money and time have tried to recover this fortune by dig-ging, diving, dredging, fishing, and dam-ming, but the fishes have winked and flap-ped their fins in derision, and men have

ped their has in derision, and men have given it up.

Another company with optimistic views and a small capital, recently organized in Boston, has sent a flotilia of scows down here to pick up the guiness. There are four of them; one for dredging, one for sampling the mud and washing the guiness one for carrying the mud away and one, the "Hotel Hussar," containing a little house for the greek.

#### MEISE POOL IMPROVING.

The St. Clair Oil Company's Well Brought Up to 20 Barrels an Hour Yesterday-Shane No. 1 Dry in the Fifty Sand-Wells Which Are Due To-day,

The well of the St. Clair Oil Company, in the Meise pool, has turned out better than the owners first anticipated. When the Gordon sand was first perforated and the drill had penetrated to a depth of 15 feet, it was yielding only 125 or 130 barrels a day.

was yielding only 125 or 130 barrels a day.

Since then it has struck a better pay streak
in the sand, and yesterday afternoon it was
reported to be doing at least 20 barrels an
hour. It is located only a short distance
southwest of the old Meise No. 1, and makes
the pool look a great deal better than when
this territory was first drilled over.

The well of Guffey & Co., on the Shane
farm, located half a mile southwest of the
old Meise well, was drilled through the fifth
sand yesterday and no oil was found in that
formation.

The Belmont Oil Company's well, located 310 feet northeast of the Shane well, will make 15 or 20 barrels a day.

Malarkey & Co. expect to reach the sand this afternoon in their No. 2 on the Freeman property west of Gukdale.

Shooting at Noblestown The Forst & Greenlee No. 3, on the Mar-shall & Chalfant lease, located half a mile southwest of Noblestown, was drilled

southwest of Noblestown, was drilled through the fifth sand yesterday. There was no more oil found in the fifth than in the Gordon sand, and yesterday afternoon they gave it a shot in the fifth.

Jennings, Guffey & Co.'s No. 7 on the Herron farm was down 1,400 feet yesterday.

McManus & Co.'s No. 2 on the Auseough property was in the ton of the Gordon sand and showing for a good well.

The Forest Oil Company's No. 5 on the John McEwen farm, which is located about 400 feet north of the Shane, was in the top of the Gordon sand last evening and showing for a light well in that formation.

The Forest Oil Company's No. 5 on the Wright heirs' farm is due to get the fifth sand to-morrow. It went through the fourth sand yesterday, has eased the water off from the 100-foot. The same company's No. 3, on the McCleiland farm northeast of Oakdaie is due sefore Monday.

McMedden & Co.'s No. 1 on the Thistie

dale is due before Monday.

McFadden & Co.'s No. 1 on the Thistle farm, located a mile east of Sistersville, started to pumping yesterday, and found oil immediately. It is showing for a good well. The other wells in that region are light. Gauges of McDonald.

The gauges of the big wells yesterday Lynch & Co.'s No. 1, Meise, 25; Oakdale Oil Company's No. 3, Morse, 22; Unkade Oil Company's No. 3, Robb, 20; Forst & Green-lee's, No. 3, McMurray, 25. The estimated production of the field was 20,000 barrels, and the stock in the field 54.

000 barrels.
The runs of the National Transit Company on the Fourth were 9,742, and the shipments 242 barrels. The runs from McDonald were 15,217 barrels, and the shipments 108,707. Buckeve pipe line shipments were 1,863, and runs 9,665. Macksburg division runs, 1,563, shipments, none. Eureka line, shipments, none; runs, 6,485.

Yesterday's Market Features There was very little trading, the holiday

There was very little trading, the holiday bringing no improvement. There was one sale at 53%c. This was the highest point of the day. The opening, lowest and closing was 53c. Refined was quoted: New York, 6; London, 4%; Antwerp, 13%. Daily average runs, the latest posted, \$1,782; daily average shipments, 67,268.

New York, July 5.—The Petroleum market opened steady, fell ½c and closed steady. Penn'a oil spot sales 2,000 barrels; opening, 53%c; highest, 53%c; lowest 53c; closing, 53c; lima oil no sales; toral sales, 38,000 barrels; Oil City, Pa., July 5.—National Transit certificates, opened, 53%c; sales, 4,000 barrels; lowest, 53%c; closed, 53%c; sales, 4,000 barrels; clearances, 178,000 barrels; shipments, 151,225 barrels; runs, 248,911 barrels.

#### CAMP M'CLELLAND IS QUIET.

Congress to Be Requested to Perpetuate the Confederate Lines of Buttle.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 5.-Camp Mc-Clelland, of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., was exceedingly quiet to-day. The usual band concert in the morning and evening and illustrated lecture on the Battle of Gettysburg were the only general sources of entertainment. The regular summer business meeting of the department was presided over by Commander Taylor. It was decided to request Congress to make pro-vision for the perpetuation of the Confed-erate lines of battle and that the next summer's encampment should be held at Gettys

John Taylor, Tax Recoverer of Philadel phia, presided over the yearly session of the Pennsylvania Reserves Association. It was decided to transact no business until the encampment in September at Washington The Eighty-fourth and Seventy-third Penn Regimental Associations held reunions.

A Philadelphia Defaulter Captured, CHICARO, July 5 .- Samuel T. Butler, ax collector from Philadelphia, was arrested in this city on a telegram and ar-raigned before Justice Ryan to-day. But-ler is charged with having embezzled \$6,000 from the city while employed as a tax col-

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anteed to remove wrinkles and make the face plump.

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# FAMINE DISTRICTS

CZAR'S REALM

FOR THE DISPATCH

FRANK G. CARPENTEN.

The popular correspondent is now in Rus-sian territory, and his first letter is ex-pected in time for publication

SUNDAY, JULY 10. He takes along a complete photographic

#### AND CARRIES LETTERS From Blaine, Elkins, Rusk, Tracy and other

HE WILL TELL THE TRUTH! After spending some time in the famine distriet Mr. Carpenter will visit other parts of Russia, and give readers of THE DIS-PATCH the first unbiased and accurate account of the Czar's Government and people. He has instructions to spare neither time, money, labor nor influence to get what will please and instruct

READERS OF THE DISPATCH. No pains will be spared to faithfully repreduce his photographs.

WATCH FOR THE LETTERS.

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