AN EXCITING SCENE

In the House When the Homestead Tragedies Are Once More Broached.

DALZELL AND M'MILLIN

Exchange Left-Handed Compliments, When the Lie Is Passed.

PROSPECTS OF THE SILVER BILL.

Bland's View of It Not Nearly So Roseate as It Has Been.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TINPLATE BILL

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.]
BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.

Tinplate reduced in duty to 1 cent a pound after October 1, 1892, and to be put on the free list after October 1, 1894; lead ore admitted free when it contains more silver in value than lead, and clothing of tourists admitted free only to the value of $100, is the buncombe record of the Democratic House on the tariff question for one day.

If there were any sincerity or honesty in this rapid and destructive work it might be admirable in a way, but everybody knows, and the Democrats of the House know, that it was simply campaign buncombe. Many a Democrat voted for the tinplate and lead ore bills to-day who would have voted otherwise were there any chance for either measure becoming a law. As it was, they stood together simply to give the McKinley act a blow in a general way, as it stands for the great protection principle of the Republican party.

Not a Democrat of them all expects that any of the tariff bills passed by the House will ever be heard of again, but these free trade demagogues, upon the basis of to-day's work, can go back to their constituents, to whom the meaning of it all is very vague at best, and show what a grand work they have done for the laboring men of the country.

The Homestead Affair on Deck.

The tinplate bill offered opportunity for the demagogues to get in again their assertion that the Homestead riots are the result of the tariff. Whiting, of Michigan, first made some slurring remarks of this character, and they were supplemented by the loud-mouthed McMillin, of Tennessee, who stirred up Dalzell, of Pittsburg, and for a few minutes there was the liveliest scene on the floor that has occurred for many a day.

No sooner had Dalzell flung defiance at McMillin to show in any way that tariff was responsible for the trouble at Homestead, than members left their seats and crowded toward the two men who were now hurling charge of denial at each other, and the confusion at once became so great that not even the stenographers could catch the words of either.

The seat of the two members are nearly 100 feet apart, and what with their shouting at the top of their voices, the crowding and applauding of other members, and the thundering of the Speaker's gavel, the picture reminded one of the earlier days of the session, or of some of the most exciting scenes of the famous Reed Congress.

Dalzell and McMillin Pass the Lie.

Of course it could only last for a few moments. As members began to make their way back to their seats Dalzell was heard to shout above the confusion that he did not think any man living who was mean enough to gloat over the dead and dying men at Homestead, and McMillin to shout back that any man who accused him of gloating over these men could truthfully be accused of falsehood, and that ended the exciting colloquy.

If these Democratic demagogues do not gloat over the dead and dying at Homestead, some of them make a very narrow escape of gloating over the affair as a whole, which amounts to about the same thing. It is impossible for some of them, in connecting the occurrence with the tariff, to conceal a certain satisfaction that great use, as they think, can be made of the tragedy as a campaign argument against the tariff. Indeed, some of them narrowly avoid conveying the impression that they heartily rejoice over it for that reason. Doubtless much more of the same kind of talk as that of to-day will be heard before Congress adjourns.

Prospects of the Free Silver Bill.

The Stewart free silver bill will be reported to the House favorably and without amendment probably to-morrow, and thus nothing will remain in the way of its speedy consideration but the issue of a special order by the Committee on Rules that on a certain day the rules shall be suspended and a vote taken, the rule requiring a two-thirds majority for bills passed under a suspension of the rules being temporarily rescinded.

This is the plan now in contemplation by the Committee on Rules. It will do away with the necessity of reporting a cloture rule, so hateful to the Democratic sense since the various detestable clotures practiced by Speaker Reed in the last Congress.

To take up the silver bill under a suspension of the rules will almost be equivalent to the operation of the cloture, as under a suspension of the rules only a few dilatory motions can be made, and the most persistent filibustering can delay a vote but for a short time.

Therefore, the Bland bill, which was filibustered out of existence a few months ago, and which was supposed to have laid the free coinage question to sleep in the House for at least this session, will be resurrected in the form of the Stewart bill, and forced to a direct vote. What its fate will be no one can guess at this writing.

The Tactics of the Filibusterers.

When the excited filibustering over the Bland bill was in progress nearly every one admitted that if a direct vote could be had on the measure it would pass. The filibustering antis showed their fear of this in the tactics they adopted. It was well known that there were a number of Democrats who would vote to prevent consideration on all sorts of dilatory motions, believing that it would be injudicious to pass such a bill previous to the nominating convention, and possibly previous to the election, who would not dare, on account of their constituents, to vote directly against free silver. The free coinage people declared that on a direct vote they would have a majority of from 15 to 20. The direct vote never came, and the question with them is whether on a direct vote, at this time, they can muster that majority, or any majority at all.

The timid silver plank in the Chicago platform, and the nomination of a pronounced anti-free coinage candidate for President, have changed the situation materially, and Mr. Bland admitted to me to-day that he knew of two or three Democrats who on a direct vote would have supported his bill, but will now vote against the Stewart bill.

Bland's Pessimistic Views of Life.

As neither the silver plank of the Chicago platform, nor the nomination of Cleveland affected unfavorably the free silver vote, it is not easy to see why it should do so in the House. After his former defeat, however, Mr. Bland has taken life in a very subdued manner, as though he had little hope of anything good occurring more in this world. Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, Bland's right bower, is more sanguine. He professes to have no doubt of the outcome, and that it will be a victory for the Stewart bill. He claims to have counted noses since the passage of the bill in the Senate, and that free coinage will surely have from 12 to 15 majority in the House. Of course the antis do not concede a possible majority for the bill. Having defeated a similar bill they are convinced there is no chance for its success on a second trial. However, it is plain that they are anxious, because they will know that there may be a difference which they cannot anticipate between a filibustering vote and a direct vote. In the presence of this doubt the advantage of speculation is in favor of the free coinage men. But the doubt leads both sides to desperate work, and it is probable when the end comes it will be seen that a direct vote will be somewhere very near what it would have been if taken on the Bland bill. L.

HOT TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Dalzell and McMillin Make It Pretty Lively for a Couple of Minutes—Big Majority for the Tin Plate Bill — Other Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The filibustering of the Republicans in the House to-day against suspension day was not very vigorous and was not pressed. The tin plate bill, the lead ore bill and the bill to limit the amount of wearing apparel which travelers may bring into this country free of duty were passed under suspension day, the Democrats having a larger number of members present than they have had for months. The vote on the tin plate bill was: Yeas, 207; nays, 56. A bill was passed amending the land forfeiture bill of 1890. There were lowering clouds over the bill providing a local government for Utah, but, although there were some flashes of lightning, it was finally passed without injury, as was also the bill regulating car coupling. Lacking a quorum on the California debris bill the House adjourned.

During the debate on the tin plate bill Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, referred to the occurrences at Homestead. These occurrences, he said, showed that the present tariff, instead of increasing the wages of labor, as had been claimed by the Republicans, had decreased them. Did any man deny it?

Dalzell Denies the Accusation.

Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, most emphatically denied it.

Mr. McMillin again declared that the wages of labor had decreased, and again Mr. Dalzell entered a denial, supplementing it with a declaration that the gentleman did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. McMillin referred the gentleman to the statement made by Mr. Frick to substantiate his statement, and added that it was the gentleman himself who did not know what he was talking about.

Mr. Dalzell responded that he undertook to satisfy any fair and intelligent man in the House that the unfortunate affair at Homestead had nothing to do with the tariff question.

Mr. McMillin retorted that the Republicans had promised that wages would be increased. That this promise had not been fulfilled had been shown, and the Republicans were sensitive when the failure was commented upon. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania desired to maintain that the promise had been fulfilled, why had he not got up and done so when he had an opportunity to talk?

Gloating Over the Victims' Corpses.

Mr. Dalzell replied that he had not done so, because he had believed that there was not a man so mean as to gloat over the dying men at Homestead.

Mr. McMillin retorted that any man who accused another of gloating over the affair at Homestead could be truthfully accused of falsehood.

This dialogue did not last over half a minute, but it was a half minute of a good deal of excitement and threw the House into much confusion.

The lead ore bill provides that ores containing silver and lead, in which the value of the silver contents shall be greater than the value of the lead contents, according to sample and assay at the port of entry, shall be exempt from duty.

The land forfeiture bill extends the forfeiture to the portions of the roads which are uncompleted when the time expired within which the roads were required to be completed.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION

Defended Against Voorhees' Attack by Mr. Gallinger—The Homestead Difficulty Again Brought Up in the Senate—Quay Gets Frick's Interview Printed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Senate did not make much progress to-day on the sundry civil appropriation bill, although it spent four hours in consideration. The regular annual discussion on the subject of geological survey was indulged in, and the Chief of Geological Survey, Major Cowell, came in for more than his ordinary share of criticism for his methods of seconding an annual appropriation of about $1,000,000. Finally science carried the day by a vote of 31 to 21.

The resolutions as to the Homestead conflict were not reported back from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, but Mr. Gallinger, who offered the first of them, obtained the floor and made a speech in defense of the policy of protection.

The Associated Press interview with Mr. Frick was presented by Mr. Quay, and read so as to secure its publication in the *Record*.

Mr. Hill made a speech, practically his first effort in the Senate, in explanation of a bill introduced by him changing the date of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings at Chicago from the 12th to the 21st of October, and the Senate paid him the compliment of immediately passing the bill without the formality of referring it to a committee.

Mr. Gallinger, referring to the resolution which he offered Wednesday as to the Homestead conflict, said he had hoped it would have been agreed to without a partisan discussion, but in that he had been disappointed, inasmuch as the Senator from Indiana had seen fit to arraign the Republican party and hold it and the tariff responsible for the unfortunate outbreak and bloodshed in Pennsylvania. He expressed his belief that the system under which Pinkerton detectives were employed was a vicious one, and he trusted that the committee would investigate that phase of the question and give to the country reliable information about it. As to the merits of the contest, his impression was that an investigation would show that both sides were in a measure right. Capital was often selfish, arrogant and despotic; yet capital had rights as well as labor, and employes as well as employers sometimes did wrong. He sympathized with the laboring man, but it would be remembered that in the Homestead case the scale of prices submitted by the company did not very materially affect wages, and that if the question had been submitted to arbitration (as it should have been done) trouble would have doubtless been averted. He believed the remedy for labor troubles in the United States would be found in the reduction of undesirable immigration. He thanked God that he belonged to the political party which had done so much for the laboring people of the country, for without American industry American labor would go unemployed.

The sundry civil bill was then taken up and the paragraph for surveys and resurveys of public lands was amended by increasing the appropriation to $450,000. After disposing of 20 pages of the bill it was laid aside.

The House bill to reduce the duty on tin plate was laid before the Senate and referred. Adjourned.

FREE SILVER MEN THWARTED.

Their Opponents Refuse to Allow the Project a Show at All.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The free silver members of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures were unable to muster their full forces at the meeting this morning for the consideration of the Senate free silver bill. There are 13 voting members of the committee, but only 11 were present to-day. Six of those present were free silver men and the remaining five anti-free silver men—the free silver men, although in a majority on the committee, lacking one of a quorum by themselves. When a vote was taken on a motion to lay the bill on the table—a motion calculated to bring out the strength of the respective sides—the anti-free silver men declined to vote, and thus thwarted any attempt to reach a final vote on the bill at the meeting.

Mr. C. W. Stone moved the bill be reported to the House with a recommendation that it be laid on the table. A vote was taken on this motion and resulted nothing to 6, the anti-free silver men declining to vote. As this vote showed one less than a quorum, and as the hour for the meeting of the House had almost arrived, the free silver men came to the conclusion, in view of their inability to secure a quorum, that it would be useless to try to force action, and so an adjournment was taken until 6:30 o'clock. The House was still in session at 6:30, and as the committee has no authority to sit during the sessions of the House, the meeting was vacated. Chairman Bland has called another meeting for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS' INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee Expected to Reach Homestead on Monday.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—[*Special.*]—The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, having the Homestead strike investigation in charge will meet to-morrow to decide when they shall leave for Pittsburg. They will probably be on the ground on Monday morning, as the committee must finish its work before the adjournment of Congress.

The Committee is regarded as an especial strong one from a legal standpoint. Chairman Oats is thoroughly posted on the matter. He knows the question in general, thoroughly appreciates the character and motives of the various witnesses that may be called, and anticipates what questions will be contested by the Carnegie firm's lawyers. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Oates, Boatner, Bynum, Taylor and Broderick.

Change of Chickamauga Dates.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Many letters have been received from Grand Army men and members of the Army of the Cumberland in regard to the dates for the reunion of the latter society at Chickamauga. The change of date for this latter reunion, to avoid conflict with the encampment at Washington, has led to much confusion. The meeting of the Army of the Cumberland will take place September 15 and 16 at Chickamauga, the week before the National encampment, and not after it, as at first announced. Reduced fares have been secured on the railroads, and information received by General Rosecrans indicates a very large attendance at Chickamauga.

THE CITY IN COURT AGAIN.

Arguments To-Day in the Philadelphia Company's Suit Over Tearing Up Fifth Avenue—The City and Contractors Accuse the Company of Disregarding the Law.

The city and Booth & Flinn will this morning file an answer in court to the bill in equity filed on the 1st instant by the Philadelphia Company, by which the city was restrained from interference with the company in digging up Fifth avenue from Wilkins avenue eastwardly. The answer will be filed and the case argued this morning.

Considerable is involved for the company. Under their ordinance they have the right to dig up the streets for repairs to their pipe lines, and this is what they were doing when the city interfered. But the city is having that part of Fifth avenue repaved, and the company's men are going along just ahead of the city's contractors digging up the street, and, it is alleged, not filling up the ditch properly, so that the work of repaving cannot be done as it should.

At a meeting in the City Attorney's office yesterday afternoon the line of defense was decided upon. No denial of the Gas Company's right to dig up the streets will be offered, but it will be shown that a year ago the city decided to pave that portion of Fifth avenue, and notified the company to make whatever repairs in their lines they desired, so that the ground would be thoroughly settled before the contractors would begin. Instead of obeying this order, the company waited until last week, when the contractors started work. Their object was to save money, as by preceding the contractors they did not need to repair the street where they dug it up. But their ordinance requires that they shall refill and repair where they dig up, replacing the street in as good condition as they found it. Attention will be called to this, and it will be claimed that this feature of the ordinance was disobeyed and neglected, and that in consequence the contractors cannot lay the pavement according to the city specifications, the ground being so soft and yielding that whereas a ten-ton roller is required to pass over it, the ground will not support a five-ton roller, and the paving will not be accepted by the city. If the suit is decided in the city's favor, it be a great advantage hereafter in street improvements.

COVENT GARDEN, London, as seen at the break of day by an American woman, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SCARED THE FIREMEN.

Boys Turn in a Double Alarm for a Stable That Was Burned.

The stable of Jacob Schwartz, on the New Brighton road near Grant street, Allegheny, was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of probably $1,000. Three horses were liberated and considerable harness was saved. The fire was discovered shortly before 9 o'clock, and someone turned in an alarm from station 321. The person then ran toward the stable and left the box open. Some boys gathered around and one of them turned in two additional alarms calling out two more districts. The rapidity with which the alarm sounded created great excitement about City Hall, and large numbers of people went down to the place.

In anticipation of a large fire patrol wagon No. 2 was sent to the scene. The firemen on their arrival easily protected the adjoining property from danger, although the rear of Mr. Schwartz's house was slightly burned. The origin of the fire is not known.

Hadn't Paid for the Bricks.

Charles Burns alias Charles Foster, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn to by Reuben Willey, charging him with false pretense. Willey alleges that he engaged Burns to build a brick wall for him, Burns to pay all bills, and Willey gave him $60 for the job. When it was done Burns collected the money saying all the material had been paid for. This Willey found to be untrue when the bill for the bricks came in.

Shering and His Wife Arrested.

Grant Shering and his young wife, Sadie Mahue Shering, the two principals in the riot at the house on the old South Tenth street road where they were married Thursday night, were arrested in Allegheny yesterday by Officers Carrigan and Cochran. They were found in a shanty boat at the foot of School street, and were about to leave the city when nabbed. The rioters will have a hearing this morning.

MARY ANDERSON'S most touching recitation is based on an experience of Judge Ramey, told in THE DISPATCH to-morrow by T. C. Crawford.

HOME RULE IS DEAD

So Far as the New Parliament Now Being Elected Is Concerned.

LIBERAL MAJORITY TOO SMALL.

The House of Lords Can Veto Their Hated Measure Without Fear.

GLADSTONE TO TAKE A LIGHT PART

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LONDON, July 8.—Out of the 24 county constituencies contested yesterday the Liberals lost two and won two. These results dispose of the last possibility that Mr. Gladstone will obtain a reliable working majority. "Though disappointed in the boroughs," said the Liberal chiefs, "when the counties wheel into line we will sweep the country." As the elections held yesterday are fairly representative no great Liberal triumph can be expected from the county votes when completed.

The Liberal Executive relied upon capturing ten counties in the voting yesterday. They admitted that their calculations must be realized in order to fulfil their expectation that the agricultural labor vote was theirs. With their prediction falsified, the last hope fades that the Gladstone Government will be buttressed by a strong coherent party. On the contrary, the Liberal majority must now depend on the Irish party. Even with the support of both the Irish sections, it is improbable that Mr. Gladstone will have more than a majority of 50.

The Conservative Estimate Lower.

At the Conservative headquarters a majority of more than 20 is held to be improbable. Captain Middleton, who occupies in the Conservative party a position similar to that held by Mr. Schnadhorst in the Liberal party, can point to his estimate made prior to the elections as now being verified. The Conservatives regard with malicious equanimity the prospect of Mr. Gladstone in power with the sole prop of the Irish vote between him and collapse.

Among the certainties of the future nothing is so certain as that a long period of political turmoil is before the country. A Conservative Government with a small majority readily controlled and accustomed to obey, would be comparatively secure. Mr. Gladstone, with a small majority composed of motley groups of Liberals, Radicals, Laborists, McCarthyites and Parnellites will be unable to effect any serious legislation.

This self-evident fact has given rise to a rumor that he will decline to form a Ministry, and that he will recommend the Queen to send for Earl Spencer for that purpose. The Liberals rightly ridicule the rumor. They know that their chief, even with a nominal majority of 20, is ready to take office and produce his home rule bill. They are, also, beginning to admit that the chances of home rule passing the House of Commons are becoming remote.

The Peers Have a Free Hand Now.

If ever it does pass, no strain will be put upon the House of Lords in rejecting it. The peril to the House of Lords lay in vetoing home rule as backed by the declared will of the country. All danger of that is now past. They can reject it with a light heart.

Among other difficulties awaiting a Liberal Government, is the formation of a labor party not caring a rap for home rule, and ready to coalesce with any side. Already Burns and Hardie, the strongest personal forces among the Laborists, declare their intention to organize a party in Parliament and make terms for their support. When a majority is doubtful, even ten Laborists following Burns might decide the fate of the Government.

Besides, along with the pure Laborists, the new London members will form a Municipal Socialist group, equally regardless of home rule, and determined not to allow Irish questions to block the progress of social reforms. With these and other factors operating against him, Mr. Gladstone's cherished scheme to give Ireland a separate Legislature seems a hopeless achievement.

Anticipating a new Cabinet, the permanent heads of departments have, as customary, sought to learn what new Ministers they are likely to be required to serve.

The Heavy Work Not for Gladstone.

A leading Treasury official told the representative of the Associated Press he had obtained an unexpected intimation that Henry Fowler would be Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir William Vernon Harcourt, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons. This arrangement contains a startling implication that Mr. Gladstone will either retire to the House of Lords, or that he will take the lightest part in the Government—the Vice Presidency of the Council. Not the slightest inkling of his intention has as yet reached the chiefs of departments.

The Gladstone entourage ridicule the notion of his accepting a peerage. They believe that, despite his growing infirmities of seeing and hearing, he will remain in the House of Commons and fight home rule through before he withdraws from public life.

Concerning home rule, Mr. Gladstone, in a recent declaration, said the bill would follow the general lines of the measures of 1886, with some changes that have already been announced in these dispatches, including the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, the employment of the police and military to enforce the payment of all taxes leviable by the Irish Parliament, restricting the powers of the Irish Legislature to interfere with the endowment of religion or to impose disability or confer privilege on account of religious belief, and giving further guarantees regarding denominational education.

Ireland's Share of the Taxation.

The Associated Press has authority to state that he alluded to a revision of the proposals relating to the arrangements between the Imperial and Irish exchequers and the proportion of the national debt to be assigned to Ireland. In 1886 this was calculated as one-fifteenth for Ireland, based upon estimates of taxation, rateable values, etc. This has been found to be a gross over-estimate, entailing over-taxation of the Irish people. The financial inquiry long engaged Mr. Gladstone's attention, and in it he was assisted by Mr. Goschen. This inquiry tends to show that Ireland can only be justifiably apportioned about one-twenty-second part of the debt, making a very great difference in adjusting the burdens under the new bill.

The strain of the Midlothian campaign does not affect the vigor of the Grand Old Man. He has been devoting his leisure time to researches for the coming Oxford lecture on "Medieval Universities," and has been gleaning much knowledge from Lord Roseberry's great library at Dalmeny. After the elections Mr. Gladstone will go to Paris for a few days to find rest in searching for materials concerning French medieval universities.

If Mr. John Morley becomes a Minister he will have to be re-elected. His opponents in Newcastle mean to nominate Joseph Cowan to oppose him should he stand. Mr. Cowan is immensely popular, and the Conservatives believe he would be likely to oust Mr. Morley.

A LICENSE MIX IN NEW CASTLE.

One Saloon Keeper Has His Parchment Revoked on the Ground of Illegality.

NEW CASTLE, July 8.—[*Special.*]—This afternoon, Judge J. Norman Martin revoked the liquor license of Christian Kahrer, claiming it was granted in an illegal manner. Kahrer applied for a license at the regular License Court in March and was refused a license while the late Judge McMichaels was on the bench. On the day the Judge died, April 16, the two associate judges reconsidered the application and granted a license. At the time of reconsidering the application, neither the remonstrators nor the attorneys had any notice that the action was being taken. The opinion filed to-day contains the following:

They [the associates] have the right to address the grand jury and under certain circumstances may refuse or grant a license is undoubted. I am also convinced that this court has the power within a reasonable time to review or modify its decree, but in the present case George Lees, one of the remonstrators, had the legal right to be heard. There was no error in the face of the proceedings, and the court cannot strike off its judgment without notice to the parties interested. There is no authority by which a judgment can be entered in violation to the statute, and a former judgment entered in conformity with the statutory provisions be revoked.

Kahrer will make an application to the County Treasurer for the return of his license fee of $500, and more litigation is expected.

RED HAIR A HOODOO.

Two English Girls With Auburn Topknots Nearly Get Into Serious Trouble at Fukien — They Would Wear Chinese Clothes—Some Other Outbreaks.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—[*Special.*]—Several American missionaries from Foo Chow arrived to-day by the steamer Belgic. They reported everything quiet in Fukien, where Dr. Rigg and two English ladies recently had a narrow escape from the mob. Archdeacon Wolfe writes to the Foo Chow *Echo* defending Dr. Rigg from charges that he rashly ventured into a place from which he had been warned by older missionaries. He says:

"Dr. Rigg went to Taichu village with the approval of older members of the mission. He went to the village on the day before, to plead for the release of Chinese whose only crime was selling land to the mission. The magistrate of the place warned Dr. Rigg that an attack would be made upon the mission by a Chinese desperado, Chio, and a body of ruffians that he had collected, and asked Rigg to leave. Rigg begged for a guard to protect the mission buildings, and one was sent, but at their heels came the mob, who surrounded the mission before the doctor could escape."

Another correspondent says the two English girls would not have been maltreated if they had retained their foreign dress, but they put on Chinese costumes in order to attract less attention, and in this garb the mob had no respect for them. What intensified the feeling against them was that both had red hair, which acts on the Chinese like a red rag on a bull.

The Amoy *Gazette* says dynamite was first used in that place on May 23, by some villain to wreak revenge on native Christians. This man was in his shop when a bomb was thrown through the window. It mortally wounded the victims and wrecked the house. It is supposed the dynamite was brought from Hong Kong. The introduction of dynamite has caused alarm, as in the hands of revengeful Chinese it will be a terrible weapon.

LIFE THREATENED FOR A JOKE.

A Baltimore Society Man Has to Have a Young Friend Arrested.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—[*Special.*]—Graham Johnson, a Harvard student and the son of wealthy parents who live in Boston, was locked up at the Central police station today for threatening the life of Sidney C. Carey, a Baltimore society man. Mr. Carey was breakfasting, when Johnson appeared at the door and announced dramatically: "I have come here to do you up, and I am going to do it." Mr. Carey left the dining room and returned with an officer. Johnson was taken to the Central station. While at Bar Harbor, last summer, Mr. Carey was walking on the beach with his little girl, when he met Mr. Johnson and Miss Weidemann, of Baltimore. Carey knew both well, and he laughingly said to Miss Weidemann: "You are flirting down here now, are you?" and passed on. Afterward Mr. Johnson chided Mr. Carey for this remark, and Mr. Carey apologized.

Johnson said: "When the season ended I went up to Boston and worked all winter and this year returned to Bar Harbor. Somehow or other I was not treated the same by the people there, and I thought the people wanted me to do something more, so I came on here to see Mr. Carey about it." During the young man's testimony the magistrate had observed him closely, and when he was through, said to Mr. Carey that the young man's mind was evidently unsettled. Johnson then sent for Dr. Thomas Spearer, who gave the required bail and took young Johnson home with him.

CLEVELAND'S NEW SECRETARY.

A Young Man Who Recently Graduated at Dartmouth With Honors.

BOSTON, July 8.—[*Special.*]—Robert Lincoln O'Brien, of the *Transcript*, has just been appointed private secretary to ex-President Cleveland, and will enter at once upon his new position at Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay. Mr. O'Brien is a native of Abington, Mass., and is one of the best-liked of the younger men in the profession. He is about 27 years of age.

After attending the schools in his native town he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained but a year, preferring to complete his education at Harvard. He was graduated at the University in 1891, his name appearing in the list of honorable mentions, political economy and history being the studies in which he excelled.

THE BROTHER OVERCOME.

James Reilly Satisfied, but Unable to Look at the Body of the Suicide.

The brother of James Reilly, the prisoner who committed suicide in the jail last Sunday, came to the city last night from Brooklyn to take charge of the body, which had been kept at the morgue. The brother was too much overcome to look at it, however, but is satisfied of the identity. An inquiry came from Chicago yesterday from a woman who thought the dead man might be her husband, but he belongs to Brooklyn.

Their Youth Saved Them.

Samuel Haines, Edward Kehr, John Gaggins, Joseph Fanning and Joseph Sacofsky were given a hearing before Alderman Warner last evening on charges of malicious mischief and trespass, preferred by B. F. May, special officer for the Pennsylvania Railroad. May alleged that the boys stole coal out of the freight cars, picked old iron and couplings up on the tracks, ransacked any caboose that they happened to find open, and broke target lamps. The boys pleaded guilty, and on account of their youth they were discharged upon paying $3 and costs each.

Released Cars on a Grade.

Michael Matuchek and Frank Kruscowski, Polish boys, were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out before Alderman McPike by J. H. Savage, special officer for the Junction Railroad. There is a grade on the Junction tracks near Thirty-third street and often cars are left standing at the upper end. Savage alleges that the boys are in the habit of releasing the brakes on the cars and allowing them to run down the grade into an open switch. Although but little damage was done it is extremely annoying to the officials and employes of the road. They will be given a hearing to-day.

Working to Extend the Order.

The committee on extending the order of the A. O. U. W. will hold a meeting in the city this morning. The members of the committee are Sheridan Gorton, Smethport; John W. Bickel, Norristown; A. A. Anderson, Pittsburg, and James Allen, Connellsville. Mr. Bickel said the order had grown wonderfully in the last six months. At the meeting this morning they will discuss ways and means to increase the membership.

MILITIA IN REVIEW.

Inspector General McKibben Sees Much to Praise and Condemn.

TOO MUCH PURE FANCY DRILLING.

Four of the Companies May Be Disbanded on a New Inspection.

COMFORT OF SOLDIERS CONSIDERED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Inspector General McKibben has filed with the Adjutant General's Department, with his approval, the report of the inspectors of the various companies of the National Guard, made under his direction by the brigade inspectors this year. Colonel McKibben says:

The detailed reports show a careful compliance with the order, and are very complete and satisfactory. It is to be regretted that in some companies the attendance was not as large as it should have been. Some action should be taken to prevent this in future. These inspections should be made of greater importance, and every company should be required to parade for inspection with full ranks. It is greatly desired by the Guard that these detailed reports, with rating reports, should be published in orders and issued at the earliest date possible. Your attention is called to the reports as to the equipment of the Guard. I recommend that the following companies be reinspected (if possible) by the division inspector, and, if so recommended by him, that they be disbanded: Company B, Third Regiment Infantry; Company C, Sixth Regiment Infantry; Company G, Sixth Regiment Infantry; Company F, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry.

In his report to Colonel McKibben, Major F. K. Patterson says of his inspection of the Fourteenth regiment:

One of the Regiments Criticised.

There has not been the improvement in this regiment that I would like to see. They have fitted up, at considerable expense, a very neat headquarters room in Central armory, established an officers' school and are taking more interest than formerly in their organization. There is still room for further improvement. The armories of companies C, at Oakdale, and F, at Elizabeth, are in very poor condition and entirely unfit for the purpose, and should be condemned. All the field and staff, with but few exceptions, attended one or more inspections.

Of the inspection of Battery B, Major Patterson says:

The inspection of this command has always been a pleasure to me, but never more so than this year. The "school of the soldier," "school of the company" and condition of State property were as good as they could well be. Captain Hunt is a live, energetic officer, and his able lieutenants are soldiers in every sense of the word. They are full of enthusiasm and interest.

I regret very much that the State cannot furnish this admirable organization with an entire new outfit. The gun carriages and caissons are falling to pieces and are entirely unfit for service. The harness is worn out and unsafe. The whole outfit should be condemned and turned over to the State.

I would respectfully recommend that the State furnish, as soon as possible, new canteens. The old ones are rusty and worn out. The troops cannot possibly use them longer; also new haversacks and knapsacks. Many of those now in service will hardly hold together longer. The great coats are badly worn and should be replaced with new ones.

The Comfort of the Soldiers Considered.

I would also suggest that company commanders be required to see that their men are furnished with good, comfortable woolen and rubber blankets. Many of the blankets have been in service for the past ten years, and should the Guard be called into active service during the winter season they would greatly suffer.

Major George C. Rickards, of the Sixteenth regiment, inspected the Sixteenth of Company E. He says:

This is the nucleus of the best company in the regiment. Personnel and physique superior, but needs training. Captain Hoffert is in no way competent to command, not having as much as a fair knowledge of tactics. The first lieutenant is inefficient. The second lieutenant with little experience may make a good officer, though he should study.

The following is said of Company I:

Captain Coon should give the company more attention and look more closely to his own duties. The first lieutenant is an earnest officer, but should familiarize himself with his duties, use his own judgment instead of relying upon others. The second lieutenant was absent, I understand, through intimidation, he having been notified by an officer of his company that his appearance at the armory meant personal violence to him. This company needs instruction. The equipments were very good, but the arms were in a deplorable condition.

Too Much Purely Fancy Drilling.

The following are some of the general matters contained in the report:

Too much time is wasted in fancy drilling. If more attention were given to the schools of the soldier and company (especially in the latter, tactical loading and firing), skirmish drill and sentinel duty, it would add greatly to the efficiency of the brigade. The clothing of the several commands is kept in good condition, being renewed by the company commanders from time to time as required. I would again call attention to the lack of uniformity in the neckwear. Were the State to adopt either a regulation collar or woollen shirt the military appearance of many of the commands would be very much improved. Uniformity is the only guarantee of neatness in this particular.

Since my last report the number of strained bayonets has increased owing to stacks falling on slippery floors. The evil, however, will be done away with in the future, as the new drill regulations require the stacking habitually with the swivel. As the new drill regulations have been adopted and instruction has been begun, I do not think it necessary to report upon the tactical errors observed in the inspection.

FINANCIAL STRAITS OF THE FAIR.

A Threatened Deficit of Over $1,000,000 Staring the Managers in the Face.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Auditor Auckerman, of the World's Fair, made a report to the directory this afternoon showing that finances are in a grave condition. The amount of funds available is $2,731,443, including $500,000 not yet paid over by the city. Against this there are outstanding contracts aggregating $4,068,736 and running expenses of $125,000 a month for the departments, both administrative and exhibit gathering. The completion of nearly all the contracts is due by October 1.

It was estimated that 80 per cent of the stock subscription would be collected, or $5,122,672, the guarantee being for $5,000,000. Up to date the amount paid is $349,449 less than the estimated 80 per cent. Considerable money is expected to be turned in by subscribers before October 1, and there are substantial receipts from gate money, but neither of these two sources seems likely to come near remedying the threatened deficit. Since the inception of the Fair Treasurer Seeberger has received from all sources $9,394,603 and paid out $6,825,165, most of the expenditure being in Jackson Park for construction account.

IDENTIFIED HIS DEAD BROTHER.

Body of the Jail Suicide to Be Taken to Brooklyn.

Joseph Riley, a brother of James Riley, the man who took his own life in the jail last Sunday morning, came on from Brooklyn, N. Y., last night to take charge of his brother's remains, which have been at the public morgue since he killed himself. Mr. Riley recognized the dead body as being that of his brother. He said his brother had been away from home for about three months, during which time his friends had known but little of him. The remains will be shipped to New York to-day, as soon as they can be gotten ready. The body has not been embalmed, and consequently is not in a very good condition for shipping.

BISMARCK visited at Friedrichsruhe by Frank G. Carpenter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 40,000 IDLE IRON AND STEEL WORKERS,

With their hands full of cares, are apt to grow indifferent to the wants of their families.

There is literally no end to the ills arising from the failure to make home the dearest spot on earth. Bind the family to the hearthstone and harmony and happiness prevail. This is a lesson of reason and the experience of many. If you never spent your money judiciously and carefully before, do it now. Make home happy at the next-to-nothing cost by visiting the Great Midsummer Sale now going on at **LATIMER'S** Popular Drygoods and Carpet Store. There are bargains here that will bring smiles and sunshine to every home in our great cities.

A Sacrifice Sale that offers hundreds of dozens Ribbed Vests at 5c each is a REAL Sacrifice Sale.

1,000 Turkish Towels selling at 4c each ----just think of it.

We doubt if the good housewife eve before purchased Crash Toweling at 3c yard----the very best at 6c. We have botl these bargains. Thousands of yards (either grade.

We want to sell 5,986 pairs Ladies' Fa Black Seamless Hose this week---- pric 12½c. The price may seem ridiculous, but you'll say this is the biggest Hose bargain in all Christendom.

1,236 Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers go at this sale for 25c each.

5,068 yards 86-inch Sheeting that sold all season at 20c, now sell for 12½c.

Beautiful India Silks, 31c and 50c, are the regular dollar quality.

Finest French Satines, 35c and 40c---- worth double.

We offer over 10,000 yards finest Bedford Cords at 10c a yard. Mulls at 12½c; French Mulls at 25c, and thousands of yards of finest Imported Dress Goods at less than manufacturers' prices.

We have a small mountain of Carpet Remnants on third floor left from our tremendous carpet cutting the past season that are offered at 25c a remnant. Long or short —price the same.

There are hundreds of other bargains that the present price of goods and newspaper space will not permit us to mention.

If you want to realize as never before the power of the mighty dollar come to Latimer's Great Midsummer Sale and see the thousands of dollars' worth of magnificent Dress Goods, Carpets and Curtains selling at about one-half their real value—138-140 Federal Street Allegheny, Pa.

jy5-TTS

The Last Drop

Is as good as the first. No dregs. All pure and wholesome. The most popular drink of the day.

Hires' Root Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine Hires'.

UNITARIAN PUBLICATIONS FREE Address Miss Mary Lyman, 19 Oakland Square, Pittsburg.

THE FIRST 10 MONTHS' RECORD —OF— THE DISPATCH'S AD

Shows A GAIN OF 31,460 advertisemen or an average increase of more than every day of those ten months!

The figures are as follows:

10 Mos. Ending June 30, '92	73,
Same Period June 30, '91	41
Increase	32,

Advertisers receive the most gratify returns from the use of the Classifie umns of THE DISPATCH.

Now is the best season for plan pruning trees, laying out of lawn ing charge of work generally; also

HERMAN HEL LANDSCAPE GARDENE ELLSWORTH AV., Shadyside,