Bold Officer to Handle Them.

Cotemporary Review.]

AIMING AT A BALANCE OF POWER.

No Candidate for President to Receive Their Votes Unless

SIBLE TO BE HAD 15.-On motion of ming, the Senate toon that is expected sting results. It is against such a powerful combination as the friends of the Geological Survey, and it encouraged its authors to persevere. Later in the day, therefore, Senator Carey moved to cut down the appropriations to Major Powell's bureau to the extent of \$240,000, eographical Survey e yesterday, which of \$250,000 in the

by the committee for lution directs Major f the Geological Surnate the names of all loyes. The answer to o produce a sensation, at for many years the ureau has been a sort sons, nephews and smen and other inof the employes of the bureau.

als, without regard to own to everybody is Washingto ppropriations for the support of the geo. gical survey have been obtained year after year by a system of ppropriations for the open, persistent lobbying, genteel in its character, perhaps, but none the less ob-

/ Bureau.

eform

cott Propose to In-

THE DISPATOR.

jectionable on that account. Lobbyists Able to Checkmate Reform. For many years Western Senators and Representatives have been buffled in their attempts to expose the alleged worthless ness of the surveys and cut down the appro printions for their prosecution, but Major Powell, with the aid of lobbyists and the appointing power, has managed to check-mate them. It is a fact that for a long time an official known as "the executive officer of the bureau" has been employed, whose duties consist solely in seeing to it that Congressmen shall be made to vote right. It is also said to be a fact that almost every prominent man of influence in Wash has a relative or friend on the pay

roll of the bureau, many of them holding places that are absolute sinecures. The sons and nephews of several well-known Congressmen hold more or less arduous and well-paid offices, the most outrageous case of nepotism being that of the son of a conspicuous Democratic member of the House. The son is a young man of such dissipated habits that he is totally unfit for the duty more than half the time, and yet, as far as can be ascertained, no part of his salary has ever been withheld on this or any other

Barnacles to Be Smoked Out. The object of Senator Carey's resolutions is to smoke out these barnacles and bring to light the truth of the charges that have been so freely made. If Major Pond shall respond to the resolution frankly and fully, without any attempt to withhold the lesired information, his reply will make very interesting reading. The Senators who are most directly interested in arning the facts declare that they will take nothing but the whole truth for an nuswer, and if it is not forthcoming under the present resolution they will have one

passed more sweeping in its provisions, and from which there will be no escipe.

It has often been said that Congress needs young and fresh blood in its membership, and the aptness of this was never more forcibly illustrated than in the present fight against the Geological Survey. The Western Senators have, as has been said, for many years attempted to cut down the appropriation for the Geological Dureau, but have never expected and illustrately, when the assired reform was brought about, owing almost entirely to a speech of the eloquent | tery of the mounds. He selected the largnd energetic Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado

Nothing Heretofore Accomplished. Senator Stewart of Nevada and others have hurled defiance and epithets at Major Powell and his bureau session after session without accomplishing anything whatever. Senator Wolcott, however, has a way of going at things that is very effective. Yesterday he was so encouraged by his success the day before in wiping out of existence a large number of special land office agents, of existence who he says are the most offensive public employes in the entire Government service. and who go about the West blackmailing settlers and committing crimes for which they should be put in fail, instead of being compensated by the Government. Mr. Wolcott, in a very interesting speech,

attacked these special agents as enemies of he people, and his remarks were indorsed by Senators Stewart, Teller, Allen, Sanders, Felton, Cockrell and others, who testified to the entire accuracy of the Colorado Senator's charge The result of the young Senator's speech was that the appropriation to pay these men was reduced from \$200,000, as provided in the Senate bill, to \$120,000, as originally appropriated by the House. This cuts off the heads of many of them.

Elequence Not Thrown Away. Encouraged by his success in demolishing the special agents the eloquent Senator, in his necutiarly vigorous style, sailed into the Geological Survey yesterday and boldly moved to knock off several hundred thousand dollars of the contemplated appropria-tion for its support. In support of this motion he made a speech that for frankness, originality, brightness and good sense has not been equaled in the Senate for many a

He prefaced his remarks with a statement

that he was not an enemy, but a devoted friend to scientific research, and that he was in toyor of giving all proper encouragement to the pursuit of knowledge and its dissemination among the people. What he ob-jected to, however, was what he termed the utter uselessness of the Government Geological Survey and the wasteful extravagance of vast sums of money to carry out Quixotic investigations, the result of h no man could ever see or understand. Mr. Welcott brought to light in this con-nection the astonishing fact that the bureau same into existence without direct authority of law, in the shape of an amendment to an appropriation bill, and that the vast sum of \$6.852,405 has already been expended upon the surveys. According to Mr. Wolcott, the sole authority under which the director of the survey carries on his expensive in-vestigations is found in an amendment to the appropriation bill providing money for completion of a geological map of the

United States. Years of Labor Wasted.

In 1886 Major Powell assured the joint Congressional committee that he would complete the geological map in 20 years, and that it would cost \$18,000,000. His re port, filed in 1890, shows that at the then rate of progress it would take more than 100 years to complete the map, and that it would cost the United States more than \$100,000,000, or probably in the end more money than is involved in the national debt, and all this in spite of the fact that Prof. Agassiz, the son of the great Agassiz, reported to the committee in August 1886 that the work was valueless and expensive, and that the appropriations for it were uscless.

As an illustration of his charge that the morts of the geological survey are never blished until years after they have been uthorized Senator Wolcott made the fol lowing cutertaining statement: "One of the scientific men of the bureau was instructed to report upon a mining district, 14 year ago. There have been thousands and thou sands of dollars expended upon that survey. Meanwhile the district was discovered, was prospected, was worked, was developed, thousands of dollars taken out of it, and the eamp abandoned, but the report is not yet furnished."

RNACLES Leadville alone. It is a most valuable monograph. Every surveyor that comes out there fresh from college writes me to get a copy of the most magnificent publication that is given away by the Government. The illustrations along cost \$28,000. illustrations alone cost \$28,000.

Not a Thing of Value Turned Out.

"Everyone of these valuable monographs everyone of these valuable monographs, everyone of these valuable reports comes after the fact. There is not a blessed one of them that guides the prospector. After you have discovered your ore and taken it out, these very intelligent and cultivated the prospector. HEIR PLACES. men come along and say, 'that is beautiful.' I find here marvelous geological descriptions, showing just what happened-it is always just after the fact. It is beautiful knowledge, but it is not the knowledge that this Government should be called upon to pay every year from \$500,060 to \$1,000,000. The Colorado Senator's vigorous charge stirred up a lively debate, but his motion was lost by a vote of 24 to 28. That was a

and by a vote of 26 to 23 he succeeded.

It was a great victory and one the like of which has not been seen in the Senate for many years. The men who brought it about now mean to follow it up by a complete exposure of the extravagant bureau that is maintained, they say, by the aid of lobby ists and the effective distribution of patron age, and their starting point is the resolu-tion of Senator Carey calling for the names

## NEW MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

Long List for Pennsylvania Under the New P. O. D. Ruling.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, July 15,-Money order offices were established at the following postoffices in Pennsylvania to-day: Amity, Washington county; Biglerville, Adams; Bridgeton, York; Fryburg,
Adams; Bridgeton, York; Fryburg,
Clarion; Lock No. 4, Washington; Lumber City, Clearfield; Welsh Run,
Franklin; Wesleyville, Erie; Argenda,
Warren; Bear Creek, Luzerne: Big Shanty, McKean; Breneman, Washington; Canadensis, Monroe: Charlerol, Wash ton; Clinton, Allegheny; Delano, Schuylkill;
Pry Run, Franklin; Dudley, Huntingdon;
Elco, Washington: Friendsville, Susquehanna; Glenfield, Allegheny; Hadansburg,
Lawrence; Hatboro, Montgomery; Helvetin,
Clearfield; Hokondanqua, Lehigh; Lattimer
Mines, Luzerne; Little Cooley, Crawford;
Luthersburg, Clearfield: McConnellstown,
Huntingdon, Mines, Blair; Morris Cross
Boads, Favette; North Bend, Clinton; Nicholas, Schuylkill; Sober, Center; Sfrong, Northnmberland; Upper Lehigh, Luzerne; Wawa,
Delaware: Wyncote, Montgomery; Clearville, Bedford; Southwest, Westmoreland;
Trauge; Westmoreland; Braeburn, Westmoreland; Brodheadsville, Monroe; Clarence, Center; Eliwood City, Lawrence;
Gowen, Luzerne; Hatfield, Montgomery;
Rapmilton, Vensugo; Three Springs, Huntingdon, and Woodhawn, Beavor.

These new money order offices have been ton; Clinton, Allegheny; Delano, Schuylkill;

These new money order offices have been established in pursuance of the plan adopted by the Postoffice Department of making a money order office of every office where the receipts amount to \$200 per annum.

# AN INDIAN MOUND OPENED.

Human Skulls Exhumed Upon an Illinois Farm-A Number of Curiosities Also

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 15 .- All the ime of the people of the State of Illinois is not put in talking politics. Business is dull around the country stores, and various plans and expedients are employed to pass the time. Over at Macomb, in Me-Donough county, the gossip runs in the way of some remarkable finds of Farmer Morris Chase. His farm is situated about a mile west of Macomb, and is dotted with several curious shaped mounds which have excited the curiosity of the neighbors for genera-tions. A week or two ago, while the ground was too wet to plow, Mr. Chase made up his mind to investigate the mysof a hill for the first exper ment. The hill is a little plateau and slopes gracefully to the highway, probably 300 feet below. The mound was about 30 feet in circumference and was originally smaller, but repeated plowings smoothed and flattened it out. down soil The on the sides of the hill, being much darker and mixed with fine gravel. After digging into the mound to a depth of about 18 inches a layer of nussel shells was found. The shells had evidently been hauled three-quarters of a the creek-and, were arranged in irregular rows, it was impossible to distinguish any figure or form that might possibly have been constructed by them. The dirt on top had evidently been the accumulation of years. Beneath the shells were disclosed bones and broken pottery. The bones were those of deer and included one piece of antler six inches long. The pottery was black and a quarter of an inch thick. Many stones and coarse gravel were dug up, and as all the rocks had been burned the position is that it was the site of an Indian potter's kiln. In another mound at a depth of 20 inches an amount of clay burned to a bright red was found. Under this was a layer of earth, with which was mixed the dust of human bones and pieces of human skulls. This had evidently been the burial place of an Indian warrior of some note. A few feet from these remnants of humanity was discovered a small kiln or large oven. Beneath thick layers of burnt clay were sticks of charcoal The clay was bright red in color, and contained a little fine sand. Mr. Chase found

#### examined, except those on the farm of Mr. FATAL ALCOHOLISM.

a number of arrow and spear heads, a stone hominy haumer and other Indian curios.

There is no doubt that the hill was once the

site of a prosperous Indian village, probably of the Peoria or Illinois tribe, for

they laid claim to that section of Illinois a

century ago. It is said there are other mounds in McDonough and Warren coun-ties, and that none of them have been

A Man Sentenced to Jail for Drunkennes

Dies in Confinement, J. J. Wagner, about 38 years old, who was committed to jail yesterday morning by Magistrate Hyndman without a fine for drunkenness, died in that institution at 7 o'clock last night.

The man had been on a spree for several weeks, and was sent to jail at the request of his wife, who adopted that measure of sobering him up. When the man was brought to jali yesterday morning Warden McAleese noticed that he was in a serious condition, and at once summoned Jail Physician and at once summoned Jan Physician Chessrown to care for him. The latter worked with the man until 5 o'clock, when he left him in an improved condition. About 6 o'clock the prisoner began to get worse and Dr. Moyer was summoned, but worse and Dr. Moyer was summoned, but before he could .arrive the man died. The body was removed to the morgue, and his wife, who lives at the corner of Ann and Moultrie streets, Fourteenth ward, noti-fied. The deceased was employed driving a beer wagon for Brewer Rinebart, of Second avenue and Try street. He leaves a wife and

## A Ball Player Breaks His Arm.

Alexander Heilig, a 17-year-old boy living on South Twenty-second street, Southside, while playing ball yesterday fell and suffered a compound fracture of his left arm. He was removed to the Southside Hospital, where the necessary medical aid was ren-

ago, Inere have been thousands and thou-	35 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
sands of dollars expended upon that survey. I Meanwhlie the district was discovered, was	
prospected, was worked, was developed, thousands of dollars taken out of it, and the	France. New York Lizard
camp abandoned, but the report is not yet	Hekla New York London Memphis Baltimore London
He added: "Take the illustrations of	Newaya Idverpool New York

Mining States to Choose Independent Electoral Tickets.

HE SURRENDERS THE RIGHT OF VETO

HELENA, MONT., July 15 .- The National Mining Congress completed its labors and adjourned this afternoon. The following resolutions were passed and will be submitted to the United States Congress:

We declare that the responsibility for the less intrinsic value than the bullion in gold tized silver and forced the people to accept the laws of 1878 and 1890, by which free coinage of silver has been denied and the purchase of bullion by the Government in the lowest markets of the world substituted instead; and declare our unattern ble conviction, based upon sound economic principles and the actual experience of the world between 1850 and 1860, when the relative increase in production of gold in the United States and the rest of the world far exceeded the relative increase of silver over gold during the last decade, that the remonetization of silver by the United States at the existing ratio will speedily restore the intrinsic value of the silver dollars to

that of the gold dollar. Time Needed for the Proposed Test. While we demand that the intrinsic value of the gold and silver collars shall be equal, we protest against a test of value as to silver being made while silver money is debased and the Government engaged under existby purchasing it in the lowest markets; but by purchasing it in the lowest markets; but shall make the necessary test after the full use of silver as money has been restored for a reasonable time. We declare the free bi-metailic coinage of gold and silver at the existing ratio to be the most important public question now unsettled in the United States, as long as there is a lack of sound metal money upon which to do the business of the country, and upon which to base a full and fair volume of Governmental paper money.

base a full and fair volume of Governmental paper money.

We unge that in every section of the country, North as well as South, that true friends of free bl-metallic coinage shall make the unquestioning friendship of every candidate for office bearing any relation whatever to legislation upon the subject, as one of the chief tests of worthiness to receive their suffrages; that it is only by clearly discerning the right and acting independently and unflinchingly to undo the great wrong of silver demonetization that the conspiracy to loree the United States to a single gold standard of money can be thwarted.

Efforts to influence the Presidental election took form in the following resolutions passed to-day:

The Electorship Theory Expounded. WHEREAS, The theory of the Constitution is that electors for President shall be men of the highest dignity and integrity, fit to be intrusted with the gravest concerns of the nation, and that they shall, when elected, be free to cast their ballots for such person for President as will best insure the safety.

for President as will best insure the safety, honor and prosperity of the country; and Whereas, It has been the endeavor of the opponents of bi-metallic coinage to secure the election of candidates for the Presidency by the Republican and Democratic party, who, if elected, will oppose the will of the people by Executive veto whenever Congress shall express it in a free coinage bill; and md Whereas, As to vote as electors pledged in advance to select either one or the other of them for President without condi-

a purpose to defeat the popular will; and
Whereas, In the silver States there is but
one sentiment in all three mational parties
in regard to the full remonetization of silver: therefore be it Resolved, That wisdom and patriotism

The Will of the People, as Expres inany future act of Congress in relation to silver, shall stand without executive interference or veto; that in order to meet the contingency of the possible election of a President by the present House of Representatives, constituents of members of the present House be appealed to to demand of all members of the House who are candi-dates for re-election a promise that they will support no man for President who will not permit the will of the people, as ex-pressed in any act of Congress upon the si-ver question, to stand without Executive

veto.

Resolved, That commercial relations with South and Central America and Mexico should be cultivated and be made more intishould be cultivated and be made more inti-mate; that they are the natural markets for surplus manufactures and farm products, and that it is of mutual interest and import-ance that the resolution passed by the Pan-American Congress in favor of an agreement between all American nations that a uni-form silver coin be adopted which shall be legal tender for all commercial transactions between all American Governments should be carried into effect.

e carried into effect. The resolutions congratulate the World's Columbian Exposition upon its wisdom and progressiveness in establishing a Depart-ment of Mines to reflect in every way the and pledge united co-operation. A resolu-tion was adopted declaring that the Expo-sition should be open to the public Sundays.
The next session will be held at Salt Lake

December 2, before the meeting of the Elec toral College.

# AFTER SUMMER RESORT FISHERS.

Lake Chautaugus Violators of Game Laws Will Be Raided.

Fish Warden Pamarr, ot New Castle, was in Pittsburg assuring himself that Lake Chautauqua belonged to the State, not to a private corporation. Satisfied on this point he proposes to go to that famous resort and enforce the fish laws. He says a large number of seines and nets are used there contrary to law, and he intends to take a body of deputies with him and put a stop to the illegal practices and destroy the seines. There is also a great deal of spearing done there, as well as using dynamite. These latter offenses are most prevalent in win-

Mr. Pamarr also stated that there were 42 clubs camped on the Beaver river along a distance of six miles.

Yesterday Fish Warden Hague held up some violators almost within the shadow of his office. He went up the Monongahela in the atternoon in an Acme folding boat which is his constant companion. When he reached Lock No. 1 he saw a man mending net in a shanty boat. When told that the net was wanted he objected until he saw the badge, and then he gave it up. Under the Baltimore and Ohio depot he also captured a number of outlines that had been hung up

## FENCING OFF A RAILROAD.

Congress Passes a Bill That Will Settle Dispute.

Representative William A. Stone's bill to establish a division line between the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad and the Government property near Davis Island dam passed both branches of Congress yesterday. The bill was slightly amended in the Senate owing to some mistakes made by the engineers who surveyed the line. It will dispose of a question that has caused the Government and Fort Wayne Railroad much vexation.

A Family Affair.

Jacob and William Reichinger and Frank Taber were all defendants in cross suits on a charge of assault and battery before Mag-istrate Succep last night. The trouble arose through a family quarrel and all were THE SOLDIERS OF SOUDAN.

They Are Very Impetuous and Require a The Soudanese troops are vastly interest-

ing. The jet-black creatures, resembling amiable gorillas in face, of all heights and only one thickness, narrow hipped, thin chested, with no backs to their heads and RECENT TROUBLES AT HONOLULU. no calves to their legs, are liked and trusted by their officers to a remarkable extent. There is little of the red Indian in them; they would not fire into a sandhill or stand

still to be cut down.

The Dervish is their oppressor and natural enemy, and they only desire the oppor tunity to "get at him," at as close quarters as possible. They are children in their love of decoration and their whims and their devotion to their officers. They are savage in their dislike of discipline and their passionate impatience of restraint on the battlefield.

For this reason—to keep them back—they have more English officers to a battalion than Egyptian troops. They detest drill and blank cartridge. They are enthusiastic over every rumor of approaching fight.

I was told a delightful story of one recent action in which they took a prominent part.

The enemy was under cover not far off; but the firing line of blacks were blazing away at him as fast as they could open and close up their rifles. In vain their officers tried to stop them. The waste of ammunition threatened to become extremely serious, and their commanding officer, a Scotchman who had seen many fights with them, losing his temper, rode up and down behind the line, cursing them with every abusive epithet in a fairly adequate vocabulary of Arabic invective. But entirely without effect. At last one of them happened to turn, and discovered the beloved Bey in evident-

once rose, ian back to him, and, patting him reassuringly on the boot, he said: "Don't be frightened, Bey. It's all right. We're here; we'll take care of right. The Scotch Bey, however, was equal to the occasion. He rode out through the line, and walked his horse up and down in front of the rifles. "Now," he said, "if you must fire, fire at me." After this it is not sur-prising to read in dispatches that this officer has twice recently had his horse shot under

ly a very excited state of mind. He at

## THE BUMPOLOGY OF HORSES.

The Faces of the Equines All Tell Many Different Stories,

"There is a horse with a benevolent counenance," said a gray whiskered individual to a Chicago Daily Globe reporter, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, as he natted the nose of a cab horse. "Now," he continued, "you, in all probability, see no difference between this horse and others, except in its color and a spavin or so. There is as much dissimilarity in the facial expression of horses as of human beings. Horses cannot talk and must give vent to their feelings in action and expression. Take, for example, the dray horses of Chicago. As a rule their faces say, almost as plainly as a man could express it in speech, 'We are doomed to a lifetime of toil. It is not our idea of life, but we cannot help our-selves and are resigned to our fate.' "The cab horses stand at their posts rest

lessly with dropping heads but watchful eyes, and their expression is one of relief and eagerness to move when the reins are drawn tight and the order comes to 'get up.'

The street car horse has the vacant expreson of one who does his work by routine, and whose thoughts are anywhere but in "Notice that carriage team. The horses are members of the equine 400 and they know it. They are as conscious of their sleek

coats and shining harness as a dude is of his London made clothes. See the way they arch their necks. You charge it to the check reins but you are wrong; it is their consciousness of superiority which causes them to hold up their heads."

as many interesting countenances along the curbstones as on the sidewalks" The student of equine physiognomy walked away and the cab horse smiled.

CABLE news from every capital of Europe In THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

OIL AT THE SEASHORR.

A Baltimore Inventor Proposes to Save the Coney Island Beach,

New York Herald. To save the beaches at Coney Island and Long Branch from devastation by the sea by spreading oil upon the surf as it rushes upon the sand, thereby preventing the waves from breaking against the shore, is the ambitious project of Everett D. Moore, a Baltimore inventor, who is now stopping at the Morton House, having come to this city to interest owners of ocean front

property in his scheme. His plan is to station cannon along the beaches as soon as the stormy weather sets in and whenever the waves become dangerously high, to fire seaward from these guns cannisters filled with oil, which are so constructed that they will begin to leak as soon as they strike the water. By this means the sea will be covered for a long distance off shore with a film of oil that may prevent

the waves from breaking on the sand.

Each of the projectiles will be attached to a line by which it can be drawn ashore to be reloaded and refired. Its return course will thus be marked by an oleaginous waste which, the inventor says, will greatly add to the value of the operation. Another use to which the apparatus can be put will be to smooth a way through the

sent off to a shipwrecked vessel.

Pardoned From the Penitentiary. John Lawless, a convict at the Western Penitentiary, was released yesterday on a ardon issued by the Pardon Board. Lawless has been an inmate at Riverside for two months, and was to have served one year and six months. The crime for which he was imprisoned was an aggravated assault and battery on a neighbor in Clearfield county. He is well known there, and it was through his friends and relatives that a

The Ratio of Our Growth,

pardon was secured.

Columbus Dispatch.] It was stated at Wells Post last night that this country has subject to enlistment 8,000,000 of men for war purposes, and that in 1900 10,000,000 would be subject to enlistment, and on July 4, 1976, 25,000,000. provided our population continues to in-rease at the ratio that it has since 1860. It will then have been 750,000,000. How we

A Match Between Birds. The latest London idea is the linner singing competition. The birds in their cages are placed on a table and incited to sing. Bets are placed on the different birds, but the money is not won on the bird that

sings first nor longest. The winner is the one that in a given time executes the greatest number of notes, rings the greatest num-ber of changes or gives the finest run of Properties of Linseed Oil. The value of linseed oil on woods is the fact that, in drying, it has all the properties of a cement and also a varnish. It unites

the coloring matters in a homogeneous layer, and gives a gloss to the whole which nothing else will impart. No other oil will do this, at least in an equal degree, and thus linseed oil is the most valuable preserver, whether of historic pictures or of FUN by Bill Nye to-morrow.

A HAWAIIAN REFUGEE

He Arrives in America With a Long List of Political Wrongs.

A Rapidly Growing Desire for Annexation to the United States.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR EXPULSION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15. - Colonel Volney Vaillancourt Ashford, one of the leaders of the Hawaiian Patriotic League. was arrested in Honolulu on May 17 last who with Robert W. Wilcox and 80 others on a charge of treason, but was afterward released, arrived yesterday on the brig John D. Spreckels from Kahulus. When released from the Government prison by the the advice of friends he chartered the steamer Hawaii and went to the island of Hawaii, afterward boarding the brig at sea, Ashford has considerable to say about the traubles in Honolulu, and expresses himself both freely and intelligently. The arrest of so many members of the

eague on charges of treason he considers spite work on the part of Queen Liliuokaani. He claims that had the league promsed to coincide with her desire to return to the Constitution which was in force prior to 1887, which gave the sovereign the power of appointing the nobles, no arrests would have been made. Ashford also asserts that the present Constitution and Government are most unsatisfactory to the Hawaii people, and that they are, as a rule, favorable to annexation. The United States is their first choice. Ashford has an uncle, W. W. Ashford, residing at Haywards, and will visit there. On Honolulu advices will depend his future movements.

Sorry He Came Away. "I am more than half sorry," said Colonel Ashford, "that I came away. At the examination before Supreme Justice Dale there were many things which I wanted to come out, but they were suppressed. On May 17, the day before the arrests, the leadthe Hawaiian Patriotic League, of which I was one of the Executive Commit-tee, were threatened with immediate arrest unless we agreed to stand by an ultimatum that was presented by members of the Queen's party. Wilcox was sent for at his place near Waikiki and requested to meet Kanui and Kekipi at the office of the *Elele*, the Queen's newspaper, and give a final answer in behalf of the league regarding the ultimatum, which was the backing of a plan by which the Queen would proclaim the old Constitution in force, with the additional prerogative of appointing or dismissing the Supreme Justices, who now hold office for life. Wilcox declined, and was then informed that the arrest of all the members of the league would follow his refusal. "Over 80 arrests were made on May 18

on warrants for treason sworn out by Mar-shal Wilson, who is most intimate with the Queen. All the cases came before Chief Justice Dale. It is a most unusual occurbe commenced before a Supreme Justice.
There are other courts which have always taken jurisdiction in criminal matters and the only reason for this exception, it was commonly reported, was that the Justice was known, by opinions previously expressed, to be most desirous for the breaking up of the Hawsiian Patriotic League, which all the alleged conspirators be-

An Oath-Bound Political League. "The league was organized by R. W. Wilcox and myself, and was in the nature of a political club. Each member joining Resolved. That wisdom and patriotism both require that people of silver States and State conventions of all parties therein shall shape their action so as to secure the balance of power, if that be possible, in the Electoral College, to the end that the Electors elected by the people of such States may so act independently in the Electoral College as to defeat the election of any man as President who will not agree that

reins but you are wrong; it is their consciousness of superiority which causes them to hold up their heads."

"I spend every moment that I am on the street watching the countenances of the horses. I began studying them years ago lege as to defeat the election of any man as President who will not agree that

The league was established for the promotion of justice and equal rights in the political government of Hawaii 'of the people, for the people, for the people, for the people, and wail 'of the people, and over 250 members. At each meeting a change in the Constitution was agriated that would give the poor the same took an oath. The league was established for the promotion of justice and equal rights in the political government of Harights as the rich in their franchise as

"It should be here stated that previous to the revolution of 1887-in which I was of the military-which deprived King Kalakaua of many of his then prerogatives, the sovereign then had the right to appoint all of the nobles in the Legislature, consisting of one-half of that body, which numbered in total 48 members. By the constitution of 1887 the King was devived onstitution of 1887 the King was deprived of this right, and it was given to all resi-dents, whether native or alien—except Asiatics—who owned \$3,000 worth of real state unincumbered or received an income of \$600 a year or over. As comparatively few of the natives were noble voters by either their property or income qualifica-tions, the result was the putting of the election of the nobles exclusively into the ands of the whites. The nobles and representatives sit together as a legislative body. The representatives are elected by a general vote of citizens and are districted, while the nobles are elected at large and by a property vote. Thus it is that this latter vote not only puts the nobles in office but elects enough representatives to give that side of the House a working majority vote.

A Cause of Dissatisfaction. "Many other changes were made by the new Constitution, but this property clause was the principal one to cause the intense dissatisfaction that has made the native people seek a change in that part of the governing laws. The league designed to remedy this evil by constitutional measures, and it was not, as sought to be hown by the authorities, a political con-

spiracy.
"The Wilcox insurrection of 1889 was instigated to regain the lost prerogatives of the sovereign. Wilcox had been recalled by the present Queen, then Mrs. Dominis. He lived in her house and marched from there with an armed force to the palace. This inarrection was abortive, several men were killed and the trouble only lasted one day. At that time I was in command of the military, and a number of prisoners were aken. The cases against them were pushed but not a native jury was found who would oring in a verdict of conviction.
"At the time of the 1887 revolution I

helped to frame the present Constitution and was strongly in favor of the differential franchise clause simply as a war measure. Since that time the necessity has ceased, for this way of electing the nobles is a one-sided affair. Moreover, the natives, who are in a vast majority, will never be satisfied until they receive what they consider equal political rights; therefore, aside from the abstract principle, it is a crying necessity to change the manner of electing the nobles. At present, in the opinion of Hawaiians, the island Government is a ninority of aliens, and it was to agitate fo a remedy of this political evil that the league was organized.

The Queen Changed Her Mind, "Queen Liliuokalani and her party knew all about the league and recognized its workings up to the time she found its memhers refused to assist her to acquire the lost Supreme Judges. She wanted an absofor the tendency of the people is for a more Democratic Government. The Queen has openly stated that had she known of King Kalakaua's death in time she would have declared a new Constitution with all the prerogatives she wanted in it.
"There is a spreading tendency at the isl

ands in favor of annexation. The people want it, and it will come sooner or later. The United States Government is the one they would prefer being under-England as a second choice. Annexation has got to come some day, and the Government that gets the Hawaiian Islands will get a big

Ashford is 46 years of age, and was born in Port Hope, Canada. He is a pleasantspoken man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and wears flowing side whiskers. At Hono-lulu be practiced as an attorney with his brother, Clarence Wilder Ashford, who is a representative in the Hawaiian Government, and who was Attorney General of the successful revolutionary Cabinet

ALLEGHENY'S BOND ISSUE.

Resolution for a Special Election to Be Presented Next Thursday. Mayor Kennedy has not yet sent out to citizens of Allegheny the letters asking for expressions of opinion on the proposed issuance of bonds for public improvements He wishes to mail all of them at once, and

is having them addressed as rapidly as

possible. At the meeting of Allegheny Councils next Thursday evening a resolution will probably be introduced ordering the subnission of the question to the vote of the people, at a special election. Mayor Ken-nedy thinks this election should be held later than the Presidental election and prior to the municipal primaries in the early part of the new year. He does not wish to have the issue obscured by any other question. The Mayor will be glad to explain the proposition to any citizen who desires to secure information

Receipts of One City Department, In the Department of Public Works the receipts from the various bureaus for the nonth of June amounted to \$6,462.98. From the Diamond Market, \$5,127 85; Adams Market, \$350; Southwide Market, \$116 30; Monongahela wharf, \$331 52; Alle-gheny wharf, \$268 24; Southside wharf, \$24; city weigh scales, \$268 67; Bureau of Water Assessments, new buildings, \$322 90.

The Jury Says It Was Suicide. F. W. Mussler, the Manchester butcher who killed himself Thursday evening, was the subject of a Coroner's inquest vesterday norning. No fresh facts were brought out in the case. The verdict was that his death was caused by his own hand.

Will End Life at the Poor Farm. Joseph Zug, at one time a well-to-do citizen of the Second ward, Allegheny, was yesterday transferred from the Allegheny General Hospital to the City Farm. He suffers from an incurable disease and has no

Twelfth Victim of the Peorla Disaster. PEORIA, ILL., July 15.-The body of Mrs. Kate Beebe was found floating in the river this morning. She makes the twelfth victim of the Frankie Folsom disaster, and s believed to be the last.

GOULD is building the finest conservatory in the word. See THE DISPATCH to

RIVER NEWS AND NOTES. Louisville Items-The Stage of Water and

the Movements of Boats. ISPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.1 LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Business fair. Weather cloudy. River falling, with 3 feet 6 inches on the falls and 6 feet 8 inches in inches on the falls and 6 feet 8 inches in the canal. A very heavy rain fell late in the afternoon. The John D. Lewis and the B. F. Yonng are due up. The Sam Brown and tow came up this morning. The Couroy is laid up on the Jeffersonville side. Departures—For Cincinnati. Big Sandy; for Carrollton, Big Kanawha; for Evansville, City of Owensboro; for Kentucky river, Falls City.

What the Upper Gauges Show. ALLEGHENY JUNCTION—River 3 feet 2 inches and stationary. Heavy rains. WARREN—River 5, feet. Fair and warm. MORGANTOWN—River 4 feet and stationary. Cloudy. Thermometer 85° at 4 p. M. BROWNSVILLE—River 5 feet and stationary. Clear. Thermometer 84° at 5 p. M.

The News From Below.

EVANSVILLE-River 10 feet 4 inches and failing. Clear and hot.

WHEELING-River 5 feet 1 inch and failing. Departed-Congo, Pittsburg; C. W. Batchelor, Pittsburg; Ben Hur, Parkersburg, Cloudy and warm. MKMPHIS-Arrived-Kansas City, from Natehez. Departed-City of Cairo, for St. Louis: City of New Orleans, St. Louis: Oho, Cincinnati. Hiver 25 feet 5 inches and rising. Threatening and hot. ST. Louis-River 36 feet 2 inches and rising. Arrived-City of Monroe, Natchez. Departed-The Cherokee, Memphis; City of St. Louis, for New Orleans.

CAIRO-Departed—Jack Frost, St. Louis. River CAIRO-Departed—Jack Frost, St. Louis. River 25 feet 7 inches and failing. Clear and warm. CINCINNATI-River II feet 5 inches and fail-ing. Fair and warm, Heavy rain about 4 P. M.

News From the Wharf. THE Ben Hur is due to-night. THE Frank Gilmore is on her way up with a fleet CAPTAIN HARRY BROWN came home from Cin-THE John Moren came in yesterday from Cin-innati with empties, STAGE of water below Davis Island Dam, 3 feet 8 inches. River stationary. THE Onward and Hornet, No. 2, are laid up at ogstown, a few miles down the river. THE C. W. Batchelor came in last evening, and will leave for Wheeling at noon to-day. THE Congo. Captain Meintyre, is the Cincin-nati packet out this evening at 5 o'clock. THE Congo was delayed by fog for over six hours and will not get in till 10 o'clock this morning. THE Mariner was a few miles below the whar ast evening and is expected in this morning. THE Courier will arrive from Parkersburg this evening, and leave on ner return trip shortly afterward.

BOARDS have been put on the Davis Island dam, which has raised the water in the pool several ABOUT 200 head of sheep and 100 calves part of the cargo on the Iron Queen on THE Adam Jacobs, Captain Cox, was the Morgantown packet out yesterday at 4 o'clock. She had a fair trip. THE Elizabeth went out a little late yesterday afternoon. She had a good cargo, principally produce for up-river points. THE H. K. Bedford, Captain Green, was delayed by fog and did not arrive till noon yesterday. She left at 5 o'clock last evening.

THE Morgantown packet Germania is laid up for repairs at Brownsville. The Adam Jacobs has repairs at Brownsville. The Adam Jacobs has taken her place and is now running trips every CAPTAIN JOHN KLEIN, with a select party of friends, ran an excursion down the Ohio last even-ing on the excursion boat City of Pittsburg. The party did not return till about midnight. THE outgoing packets average between 125 and 175 tons of freight each trip and consider business good, though many of the Cincinnati packets can take as much as 600 tons when the water is high. THE Iron Queen, Captain Philaps and Clerk George McConlough, did not get in till 3 o'clock yesterday. She was delayed by fogs and tow boats near Fogstown. She left at It o'clock last evening with a good trip. Every berth was taken. The recent coal feet, having delivered their tows and gotten away with empties, are on the way up the river. The following are now a few miles down the river and are expected in any time: The Geo. Shiras, The J. W. Gould, Mark Winnett, Frank Gilmore Bennett. THE expected rise from the recent rains did not materialize. Some of the rivermen carnestly expected barge water, as the rains near the head waters of the Monongahela were very heavy. Enough barges are now filled and waiting for water to take out many atcamers,

YANKEE ENTERPRISE

Building to the Front.

ANY AMOUNT OF NEEDED ABILITY.

The Femaining Features Which Are Essential to Success.

TIMELY VIEWS OF CHARLES IL CRAMP

PHILADELPHIA, July 15. - The attention of Mr. Charles H. Cramp has been called to an article in the London Engineer under the heading of "American Atlantic Liners," the theme of the article being the proposed transfer of the City of New York and the City of Paris to American registry and the construction of two or more vessels of similar character in American shipwards. The British journal expresses the opin-

ion that "no American shipbuilder or engineer can construct a 20-knot vessel suitable for the Atlantic passenger trade," and adds that "if the proposed ships attain the promised necessary speed, it may be taken or granted that the work will be achieved by British brains." Regarding the first proposition, Mr.

Cramp said it was true that no vessels of the class referred to by the editor of the Engineer had been built by "American ship-builders or engineers." That fact would stand for what it might be worth, but it must be a narrow and prejudiced view which would accept such a fact as conclusive evidence in the negative for the future. He presumed that even the highest British authority would admit that the Americans had always done exceedingly well such ship-building work as they had to do. Cir-cumstances had excluded them from partic-ipation in the struggle for the North Atlantic trade since the Civil War. Any Amount of Ability.

During that period the principal energies of American brain, capital and handicraft had been expended in directions other than ship building, but Mr. Cramp thought that any competent judge who surveyed what had been done for the navy in American shipyards during the past six or seven years must admit that the ability to design and build first-rate ships for any or all purposes had by no means departed from the American side of the ocean.

American side of the ocean.
"I think it perfectly safe to say," pursued Mr. Cramp, "that our achievements in naval construction, from the Yorktown to the New York and the battle-ships, have been a constant succession of surprises to

our British neighbors.
"I was among the first to advise the Secretary of the Navy—then Hon. William C. Whitney—to buy all the latest and most approved English designs and plans he could get, and when his policy in that warrant was attacked by the consequence. in that respect was attacked by the opposi-tion in Congress I defended his action from the practical or professional point of view. The British designs of men-of-war represented experience which had been de nied to builders on this side. We took them and built upon them. We did not by any means copy them with servility, but we took them for what they were worth as results of British experience, applied to them the benefits of our own skill and in genuity, and I venture to say that no com petent English builder will maintain that the design of the Baltimore, for example suffered in our hands.

Can Equal or Excel England. "The same or similar conditions are true of transutlantic liners. Six months ago discussed this question in some of its mos important bearings in the pages of the North American Review. I there maintained that we were amply able to equal or excel the performance of the existing British built ships, class for class and rate for rate. I said that we would not copy British models or imitate British shop practices; pointing out at the same time that considerable difference existed in these respects between different uilders on that side

"I agreed with the editor of the Engineer," said Mr. Cramp, "in his assertion that the men who possess the ability to build such ships, even in Great Britain and Ireland can be counted on the fingers of one hand. In the North American Review, the paper I referred to I said, 'Although Great Britain had more shipyards than the rest of the world combined, there were not more than three or four of them which would be considered by any of the great steamship companies in connection with a first rate model vessel such as is now required for transatlantic mail and passe ger service.' This is another form of the same proposition and, at least quite as em-phatic. But the fact that such talent is scarce in England does not prove its total absence here. The old adage about the 'proof of the pudding' will apply in this instance. That Atlantic liners will soon be built in American shippards is beyond

doubt. Another Surprise for Foreigners "If they equal or excel the performance of British-built ships of the same class is will be only another surprise in store for our British friends, even more disagreeable, perhaps, than the discovery a few years ago that we could build first-class men-of-war." Mr. Cramp was asked what he thought about the question of properly manning such ships under the American flag to which the engineer refers in the same article.

"Unquestionably," replied Mr. Cramp, "the adequate manning, of say, four such ships with purely American officers and men would be a much more serious problem than the construction of the ships, at least in the beginning. It is well known that though our navy is the best paid, best fed small minority of its enlisted men are native Americans. The same is true to some extent of all our ocean steam shipping. American born sea-men for some reason appear to prefer sailing craft; and when they ship in steamers it is mainly as sailors or deck hands. Very few of them attempt the close confinement and hard work of the fire-rooms and coal bunkers, hence the fire-room force on American ships is largely composed of foreigners, and doubtless will continue so. However, there is no lack of competent officers for command. Limited as our oceangoing steam marine is, it yet contains som of the very ablest and most skilful captains

"Whatever might be the initial difficulty on the score of personnel it would soon disappear. The successful establishment of a great and popular American line equal or superior to any other would soon resurrect the maritime pride and ambition of the Americans which bave lain dormant so many

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED

**ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

J. HARPER BONNELL CO.,

FATAL RESULTS

Will Again Bring American Ship- That May Follow Neglected Catarrhal Trouble.

> Earache, Deafness, Headache, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhea, as Well as Bronchitis, Nervous Prostration and Consumption, Are in the Wake of This Insidious Enemy of Mankind-A Case Illustrating It-The Plain Truth.

The course of catarrhal trouble, extending throughout the system, involving the head, throat, chest and lungs, the stomach and the kidneys, has been commented upon in the articles printed from time to time in these columns by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers, but nothing emphasizes the truth of these articles so practically and so strongly as cases of individual experience, showing just how entarrh does extend even to the ears, causing the most intense, agonizing earache and headache; to the stomach, causing dyspepsia, indigestion, chronic and ing dyspepsia, indigestion, chronic and acute diarrhea, dysentery, etc.; to the bronchial tubes and lungs, causing chronic cough, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, etc., and finally weakening the general system so by depleted blood and inantition, due to lack of the stomach and bowels to perform their normal functions of digestion and assimilation, that utter nervous prostration and general debility ensue.

Every spring and summer we hear people

and assimilation, that utter hervous prostration and general debility ensue.

Every spring and summer we hear people saying: "I must take something to purify my blood," "or tone up my system," etc., etc., and they are encouraged in this line of reasoning by factors and venders of patent medicine compounds.

Why should the blood be any more impure in the spring and summer than during the winter, except that the system is depleted by the result of neglected colds contracted during the cold season?

These "colds," as we illustrate by to-day's statement are capable of affecting every tissue and membrane of the body, and there is only one way to get rid of this "enemy of mankind," and that is by availing yourseif of the prompt, efficient and sure method of treatment as practiced by Drs. Copeland, Hall, and Byers.

HEAD AND STOMACH TROUBLE,

Mr. John Hefner, East Liverpool, Ohlo, De-

seribes How Neglected Catarrh Affected

His Head and Stomach and How He Was Cured by Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers.

"I had been troubled two years with my head and stomach," says Mr. John Hefner, who is a teamster in the employ of Mr. William Sells, contractor, East Liverpool, O. "It was no doubt brought on by exposure to all kinds of weather, and the result of neglected colds. My nostrils were always clogged by mucous, which also dropped down into my throat, causing me to hawk to dislodge, and I was often attacked by the most excruciating headaches, which would lay me off from my work several days at a time. Byers.

enough to keep up sufficient strength to enable me to get through with my work. I would get such fearful attacks of heart-



Mr. John Hefner, East Liverpool, O.

burn that I would be worth nothing for hours afterward.

"I had doctored and doctored without benefit, until one month ago I decided to go to Pittsourg and consult Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers. They examined me carefully, and toid me my head and stomach trouble came from extarrh, and that they could cure me if I would follow their instructions faithfully. They gave me a month's supply of medicine to take home; and I must say that I have not been troubled with my head and stomach since the second day's treatment. It is simply miraculous how quick the medicine took effect. I cheerfully recommend them to all my friends and the public who may be suffering with any chronic trouble, as I know they understand their business perfectly."

How Does This Strike You?

Five dollars a month for the best medical treatment, with medicine furnished free. This includes consultation, examination treatment and medicine for all diseases and all patients.

Treatment for children unexceled anyfactory.

Fair, honest and candid diagnoses and a est road to recovery.

All skin and blood diseases, such as ecze-

tetter, sait rheum, etc., etc., are included in the \$5 rate. an the \$5 rate.

All kidney, bladder and rectal troubles, such as diabetes, Bright's, gravel, piles, fissure, fistula, etc., etc., are also treated for \$5 a month, medicine included.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbage, services for \$5 a month, medicine included.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, scrofula, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, dysentery, constipation, dropsy, liver complaint, jaundice, glandular tumors, excessive accumulation of flesh, etc., etc., are successfully treated for \$5 a month.

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers are originators of the \$5 a month treatment, or the system of reducing the practice of medicine to a business-like basis, and though many may imitate their style of advertising, the thorough, conscientious and, skillful

he thorough, conscientious and, a nethod of their treatment can be appr

Please Remember

—That this is the most Tavorable season of the year for treating catarrh and its kindred ailments, as the climatic conditions are per-fect and nature aids the treatment instead er.

-That more can be accomplished in one treatment now than in the treatment now than in the treatment in the complex t

month's treatment now than in months while the unfavorable influence. -That as the wise man "mends his roof" while the sun shines, so should the suff from catarrh seek treatment during most favorable season.

—That catarrh, especially when compli-cated by ear trouble, asthma, chronic cough, bronchitis, etc., etc., cannot be cured in a few weeks, but requires a thorough course of systematic and persistent treatment to

permanently eradicate.

That if chronic catarrh could be cured in a month, Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers would charge many times more than \$5 a month for such a thorough system of treatment as they employ. The \$5 rate was inaugurated to apply to those long standing aggravated cases which require time, patience and persistent treatment to eradicate, so that patients of moderate means could afford to continue treatment until permanently cured.

Drs. Copeland, Hall and Byers treat successfully all curable cases at 66 Sixth avenue. Pittaburg. Pa. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. M., 2 to 5 r. M. and 7 to 9 r. M. Sundays, 10 a. M. to 4 r. M. Specialtics—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs; dypepsia cured; nervous diseases cured; skin diseases cured.

Many cases treated successfully by mail.

diseases cured.

Many cases treated successfully by mail.
Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.
Address all mail to DRS. COPELAND, HALL & BYERS 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, P

\$5 A MONTH

ALL DISEASES TREATED AT THE UNL

FORM RATE OF \$5 A MONTH. REMEMBER THIS INCLUDES CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MED ICINE FOR ALL DISEASES AND ALL PA-