SALISBURY WEARY.

The Speech From the Throne to Intimate to Parliament That There's

NO BUSINESS ON HAND.

Fighting Tories Eager for a Programme and a Bolder Front.

WILLING FOR ONE MAN ONE VOTE,

Provided the Measure Is So Framed as to Benefit Their Party.

IRISH SUSPICIOUS OF THEIR ALLIES

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LONDON, July 29.—When the members of the Cabinet separated yesterday it was practically decided that the Queen's speech from the throne at the opening of the new Parliament would be limited to a blank intimation that Parliament had not met for the transaction of business. The militant section of the Conservative party, who want to combat the opposition al 'outrance, feel thoroughly exasperated at the abandonment of what they believe to be a strong position both for offense and defense.

Lord Salisbury is to visit the Queen on Monday previous to the final Cabinet Council for the consideration of the exact form of the speech from the throne. Powerful influences will in the interval be brought to bear on the Queen and Cabinet Ministers alike to try to induce Lord Salisbury to adopt a bolder policy.

A proposal which is finding large acceptance at the Carlton Club is that the Government open Parliament by announcing the introduction of a franchise reform bill, including such a redistribution of seats as will correct the proper abnormal system of representation.

One-Man-One-Vote Not a Bugbear.

The Conservatives, having no reason to fear a "one-man-one-vote" measure, if accompanied by redistribution on the principle of equal electoral districts, or taxation and representation going together, are now fiercely alive to the fact that the Salisbury Government has weakly lost a chance to carry a redistribution bill favorable to the party. The "one-man-one-vote" measure, when passed, will affect 200,000 votes, throwing them chiefly on the Liberal side. A redistribution of seats, based upon recognized Liberal principles, would increase the number of English members by about 140, mostly Conservatives, and the Scotch by 20, and would reduce the Irish representation by 20 members.

Many Unionist members are now pressing Lord Salisbury and other Cabinet members to defy the opposition and make franchise reform the single item of the Queen's speech and the whole business of the session, appealing on defeat, but Lord Salisbury has not the pluck and stamina required for this course.

The Premier Not in Fighting Trim.

Intimate friends of the Prime Minister confess that he is weary of office and wants a rest. His liver and kidneys are out of order, and anyone seeing his pasty face, bent shoulders and languorous walk would pronounce him deficient in energy—the sort of man certain to shirk a bold policy and unfit to grapple with a momentous crisis in the country's history.

The appeals now being made to him and his colleagues to challenge the Liberals on franchise reform have some Ministerial support, but the majority of the members of the Cabinet appear to rely upon an early break-up of the Gladstone Government through a rupture of the international forces on which it must rest. It is just barely possible that Lord Salisbury will yet be persuaded to throw down the glove before the opposition. If he does so, it will inspire the Unionists with rampant courage and enthusiasm which they have never yet shown.

With only a formal speech and no programme, the Ministers will avoid the usual official dinners on the night before the House opens. Up to the present the only dinner invitations which have been issued from a Conservative quarter are those of the Duke of Devonshire to the Unionist leaders.

Harcourt Will Be the Liberal Host.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is to dine Mr. Gladstone, the Earl of Roseberry and others prominent in the Liberal party. Hitherto the practice has been at these dinners to have the speech from the throne communicated to the opposition, as well as to the Government dinner guests; but with nothing to communicate, the present occasion is divested of all importance.

The absence of any declaration of policy in the speech from the throne will not deter the Liberals from proposing a vote of "no confidence." They will be rather strengthened in denouncing the Government for shirking the avowal of a programme.

Conservative whips who were consulted on the question of procedure yesterday stated that it is perfectly competent for Parliament to proceed to the transaction of business without a speech from the throne. It is a fact that the House of Commons can dispense with the speech if it so chooses. In order to assert the historic right to do without the speech from the throne, some bill is always read the first time in each House before the speech is considered. Still, the unbroken tradition is that Parliament requires some form of a speech.

The Irish Suspicions of Their Allies.

The Irish party are not entirely reassured, in spite of Liberal declartions, that home rule will be expedited; and until Mr. Gladstone adds the assurance of an immediate dissolution of Parliament if the House of Lords rejects the bill, a suspicion will haunt them that they will be used to carry the Newcastle programme and then be thrown aside. Both McCarthyites and Parnellites are possessed of an idea that if Mr. Gladstone, after passing the "one-man-one-vote" and other measures of the Newcastle programme, went to the country and got a British working majority, home rule would become smoke. Now, having him on the hip, they will throw him unless he makes home rule his first and final aim.

The McCarthyites, at a plenary meeting Wednesday in the committee room of the House of Commons, will reaffirm this policy. Their finances are improving. Still, 26 of their number will require monetary assistance to enable them to stick day by day to their duties in Parliament.

The payment of members will be early proposed. A bill dealing with the matter can pass without the assent of the House of Lords, by putting the vote of money on the estimates, which the Lords are powerless to touch.

Shipping Trade in a Bad Way.

LONDON, July 29.—Right Hon. Anthony H. Mundella, in speaking at a meeting of the British Steamship Trust, alluded to the present depression in the trade. He said that the tonnage idle in San Francisco in sailing ships alone, amounted to 130,000 tons, and that on the Tyne 260 steamships were laid up.

A NIHILIST OPPORTUNITY

Taken Advantage of, Is the Present Cholera Scare in Russia—Plague Riots Charged to a Revolutionary Plot—Inflammatory Ideas Sown Broadcast.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Riots arising out of the cholera panic and directed against the medical authorities have occurred in Tashkend. Troops have rigorously suppressed the riots, killing and wounding seven persons.

A ship has been anchored in the Volga near Nijni-Novgorod, for the reception of cases of suspicious illness. The vessel is guarded by military, as it is feared the excited populace may attack the ship. The crews of vessels lying nearby refuse to serve, while hundreds of laborers have become panic stricken and are fleeing from the district. The Sanitary Inspector telegraphs that the inhabitants of Nijni Novgorod itself are quiet and do not oppose the measures taken against cholera.

Confidential reports say that the Russian Government is convinced that the recent so-called cholera riots were due to Nihilists. They are evidence of increased activity on the part of the Nihilists, who have seized the outbreak of cholera as a pretext to excite the Empire. The poor are incited, not only against the medical authorities, but also against the well-to-do classes. Threatening letters have been scattered broadcast, and citizens in many towns are afraid to ask for police protection. Revolutionary agents assure the poorer classes that they will be killed in the cholera hospitals, while the rich will be spared.

An Iron Embezzler in Prussia.

VIENNA, July 29.—Count Hermsdorff, a member of the Prussian Landtag and a Provincial Councilor, has been arrested at Iglau on the charge of embezzling the proceeds of a sale of 1,500 shares of the Friedrichsdorf Iron Works.

No Cholera in Roumania.

BUCHAREST, July 29.—The existence of cholera in Roumania is officially denied. The public health is everywhere good.

WORTH SCRAPPING FOR.

Johnston Island Surely to Be Seized by a British Cruiser—Importance of the Place as a Factor Despite the Little Likelihood of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—[*Special.*]—The departure from Honolulu of the British cruiser Champion to seize Johnston Island has occasioned interest in San Francisco, where the Americans who claim its ownership, belong. That it is an American possession which the Champion is about to take possession of, there can be no doubt. A Washington dispatch to-day says that the State Department has gathered clear proof of American title to the island, which the British now wish to grab and use as a relay station for their proposed cable from Honolulu to New Zealand.

Captain Roberts, of this city, who is one of the present owners, said to-day that there was no question of the American title to the island. Fully $50,000 had been expended on the island. He and his partner, Mayers, had sent a sloop and a bark down there, but of late had not done anything, as the guano was not first class.

"The island," said Captain Roberts, "lies in the rainy belt, and the richer portion of the guano deposit is washed out to sea. One cargo was taken from there to New York, but the charterer of the ship lost $30,000. The island would be valuable to the United States for many purposes, and would be just as important to England. It lies just south of the direct line route to China, and is on the proposed route of the English cable from New Zealand to Honolulu.

In case of war the Hawaiian Islands and the Samoan Islands would be neutral, but Johnston Island is an important position, and could be used as a station by the Government in possession. There is excellent anchorage there, although about $10,000 worth of dynamite was needed to blow up some of the coral in order to widen the mouth of the harbor.

The island is about six feet above water on the right side of the harbor, and vessels can lie right alongside without any wharf. In troublesome times the island would be worth a great deal to this country. No other island as suitable for a station could be purchased for $500,000.

There can be no doubt about the island being the property of Americans. Mayers and myself have the original papers of Parker and his deed to us. We also have an affidavit sworn to by him before Cheever, then clerk of the United States District Court, in which he stated that he discovered Johnston Island and never transferred his interest to any corporation.

ANARCHIST ORGANS IN TROUBLE.

Their Incendiary Utterances May Get Their Owners Behind the Bars.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[*Special.*]—Assistant District Attorney Stapler, who is acting District Attorney in Mr. Nicoll's absence, said to-day that the District Attorney's office may take some notice of violent articles in *Die Freiheit* and *Der Anarchist* regarding the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick. The articles are being translated and he will ascertain whether they are of a nature to bring the writers and publishers within the criminal law. As yet he has not found any particular law that would be applicable. If he finds that their publication was an offense against the people of this State he will lay the facts before the grand jury, which meets next Monday.

The Autonomists were all in the back room of the saloon, Zum Groben Michel, to-night. Emma Goldman sat in the front room of the saloon for an hour, with the evident purpose of attracting the attention of passersby. All the while she talked in a loud voice about her principles and the police. About 10 o'clock the doors leading into the back room were opened. The Autonomists stood grouped around an old piano. All held mugs of beer. The Goldman woman walked to the center of the group, dramatically poked her one hand above her head, while she pressed the left side of her waist with the other, and exclaimed: "Noble Berkman!" All the assembled Autonomists then gulped down their beer.

NO WORD FROM STREATOR.

Adjutant General Greenland Awaits a Report Before Acting on Iams' Case.

HARRISBURG, July 29.—[*Special.*]—Adjutant General Greenland says he has not received official notice of the punishment inflicted upon Private Iams, and until he does no action will be taken in the matter. Assistant Adjutant General Krumbhaar, of Philadelphia, who has been in this city several days assisting General Greenland, says all he knows about the matter is what he has read in the newspapers.

"I have no doubt General Snowden will report the matter at the proper time to the Governor through the Adjutant General," said General Krumbhaar. "General Snowden is now busy breaking up his command and attending to other details. When he gets through with this work, I have no doubt that he will make a general report of the Homestead affair, embodying in it the Iams matter."

One Life for Eleven.

BIG STONE GAP, KY., July 29.—At Wise, W. Va., Talton Hall, the Kentucky desperado, who is credited with having killed 11 men, was to-day sentenced to hang September 2. The crime for which Hall will die is the murder of Officer Hilton, at Norton, Va. Hall has been placed under a guard of 10 men till the day of execution.

A TRIANGULAR FIGHT.

McKinley Speaks for Republicans, Warner for Democrats, and

ST. JOHN FOR COLD WATER FOLK.

Protection Championed by Its Brilliant Exponent, Against

DEMOCRACY BOTH OPEN AND COVERT

MADISON, WIS., July 29.—Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas; Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and W. C. Warner, of the New York Tariff Reform Club, delivered addresses at the Monona Lake Assembly today. Henry Watterson, who was announced as one of the speakers, was taken ill at Chicago and could not be present. Mr. St. John addressed hundreds of Prohibitionists in the morning. He said:

In 1863, when under Democratic and Republican rule, our Government went into partnership with the liquor traffic, the amount of intoxicating liquors consumed equaled but 2.59 gallons per capita of the population. From that time until 1891, under the fostering care of these two old parties the consumption continued to grow until it equals 15.57 gallons for each man, woman and child in the United States. The question I propound to you Democrats and Republicans is this: How long will it take to get rid of this home and soul-destroying evil at this rate?

I take the position that the whole tariff system is wrong in principle, because it levies its burdens on what we consume, instead of what we possess, thus making the day laborer contribute as much to support the Government as we impose upon a millionaire. Any system that does that is robbery.

The Farmer and His Wealth.

Fifteen or 20 men control to-day all the means we have for reaching the markets of the world, and our merchant marine has been practically driven from the high seas, carrying in 1886 1,164,000 tons less than we carried in 1869, with less than half the population we have to-day.

While the farmers compose over 50 per cent of the population, they owned of the wealth of the country in 1850 five-eighths; in 1860, less than one-half; in 1870, a little over one-third; in 1880, a little over one-fourth; in 1890, less than one-fifth. And still the farmer is consoled with the blessed assurance that he is "protected."

Under this system capital takes $16 net income from a ton of steel, while the gross receipts of labor is but $1 57, and in the face of these facts the laborer's wages is reduced 25 per cent, with a demand that his contract terminate in January instead of July. And because he refuses to submit to this reduction and sign a contract that would enable capital to turn himself, wife and children into the mid-winter storm, capital confronts him with an army of hired Pinkertons, and when he defends his interests he is called a murderer.

In this country, where we have a government to protect every interest, it should be made treason to organize a private army to intimidate even the humblest citizen in our land. [Loud applause.]

When Governor McKinley arose to speak this afternoon he faced an audience of 15,000 people. He said he was not present to represent the Republican party or to discuss the tariff in a partisan way, but to present in plain language the great business questions of the day. He knew of no subject so dull, he said, as taxation.

Taxation a Necessity of Government.

If we had the power to do away with it altogether, it would be the policy of the Republicans and Democrats alike; but so long as we have a Government we must have revenue. We can secure that revenue in only one way, and that is by the Government invoking the constitutional power of taxation upon its own people and the taxation of other people seeking a market in the United States.

It requires in this country nearly $400,000,000 every year to pay the expenses of the Federal government, more than $1,000,000 every 24 hours. This is what makes the subject under discussion of importance, and that is what the citizens of this and other States are to determine, what system of taxation shall raise that $1,000,000 required every day to prevent the wheels of this Government from being clogged.

You can do it by direct taxation, or you can do it by tariff taxation. You can do it by taxing yourself, your land, your property, your goods, your investments, your labor, your property, real or personal, and you can do it by taxing the product of every people of the world seeking a market in the United States. How will you do it?

The Democratic leaders of to-day seem to look to direct taxation, or the system of Henry George, to put the single tax on lands to raise the nearly $400,000,000 secured annually for public purposes. The trouble with the free trader is he never particularizes, for when he does he is lost.

Other speakers, he said, held that consumptions must be taxed; also the wealth of the country, the lands and the property. If that was literally interpreted, it meant direct taxation. Do you want that?

Great Progress Under Republican Rule.

The speaker dwelt on the disadvantage of the direct tax system, and quoted Jefferson and Madison as earnest opponents of it is in time of peace. In closing, he said the United States had 30 years of protection, and the country has improved its financial position so that it is unrivaled among nations, and $200,000,000 of the public debt has been paid. Thirty years ago 95 per cent of the hardware of the country was of English make, but now 95 per cent is American.

The Democratic revenue tariff is always paid by the consumer, and the foreigner fixes the price to the American consumer and charges to it their tax. The tariff or free trade has nothing to do with strikes and lockouts. It has nothing to do with differences between employer and employe. If the Democrats win in the fall, it will set the country back 25 years.

Mr. Warner said the Democracy of the past concerns us not to-day. The aims of the Democracy of the future are like beautiful ideals and hopes.

He said the Chicago platform contained many planks of great importance that in those days, when agriculture was driven to the wall and the great sea of labor was tossing restlessly to and fro, when monopoly was riding ruthlessly over the rights of the common people, the question was being asked where lies the road to reform? Could the Nation be taxed into prosperity?

Mr. Warner held that any man, whether able to travel abroad or not, should be entitled to bring into the country $500 worth of dutiable clothing.

THAT LAGGARD COLD WAVE.

Its Force About Spent Not Much Farther East Than Iowa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Twenty-nine deaths were added to the results of the hot weather, but relief is now at hand. A thunder storm burst upon the city about 10 o'clock to-night, and the temperature has fallen several degrees. The maximum degree of heat was 98 at 2:15 to-day. This was 2° hotter than yesterday's highest point. The mean temperature for the day was 89°, or 14° above the normal.

At New York the clang of the ambulance wagon was frequently heard in the street, for up to 11:30 A. M. 42 deaths from heat had been reported for the 20 hours expiring then, while prostrations were frequent. Washington was hotter to-day; Chicago got some relief from a rain storm, and Cincinnati was a few degrees cooler. The cold wave struck Burlington, Ia., this morning. The mercury fell 20°. Considerable rains have fallen. Fires were comfortable this afternoon.

STOLE A HUCKSTER'S RIG.

A Bold Robbery on Fifth Avenue Early This Morning.

Jacob Sebot, a West End huckster, had a wagon stolen on Fifth avenue this morning shortly before 1 o'clock. The police were immediately notified. The wagon was left standing on Fifth avenue near the market, while the driver stepped into a restaurant to get a lunch. When he came out the team was missing, and the only clew was that a colored man had been seen to drive the team away. He was afterward seen on Center avenue, going in the direction of the East End.

The wagon contained $35 worth of produce and the two horses and wagon are valued at $250. Up to a late hour this morning no trace of the stolen property had been discovered.

UNCLE SAM'S NEW GUN.

The Experts Declare, After Seeing Three Shots Fired, That It Is the Best Weapon in the World—Processes of Manufacture Described.

BIRDSBORO, PA., July 29.—The tests of the powder chamber of the new five-inch Brown segmental wire gun now under construction for the United States Government by the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill and Manufacturing Company, at Birdsboro, Pa., were continued before a large number of American and foreign experts. The results obtained were eminently satisfactory, and dispel all doubts as to the final success of this new system of gun construction.

Three shots were fired. For the first 2¼ pounds of Dupont's sphero-hexagonal powder were used and a main pressure of 40,176 pounds to the square inch obtained. The second was fired with a charge of three pounds of powder, and the pressure gauges registered a main powder pressure of 55,325 pounds to the square inch. The powder charge of the third shot was 3¼ pounds, and the powder pressure produced exceeded the measurement of the gauges, which only run up to 66,000 pounds; but it must have been at least in the neighborhood of 68,000 pounds to the square inch, and the powder pressure against the breech plugs was 1,300,000 pounds.

The test cylinder consists of twelve segments of very high-class American steel, having a tensile strength of 165,000 pounds per square inch and an elastic limit of 105,000 pounds per square inch, with an elongation limit of 14 per cent in two inches. The dimensions of the cylinder were: Length, 16 inches; diameter of bore, 5 inches; diameter of segmental tube, including lining, 11 inches, and diameter of wire jacket, 15.34 inches. The segments were compressed 0.019 of an inch by 32 layers of wire wound round them with a tension of 130,000 pounds. Before the firing the test cylinder was placed in a steel casing representing the trunnion jacket of the 5-inch gun. It held a fixed breech plug at the bottom, filling one end of the cylinder, while a second similar plug closed the other end. Two pressure gauges were inserted into the inside of the lower plug and a small vent hole gave access to the powder charge, which was exploded by an electric primer.

When the third shot was fired an enormous smoke and fire spout leaped with a ghastly hissing sound 70 feet into the air, concealing the test cylinder and the buildings in its neighborhood for several seconds from the view of the bystanders. For a few moments a feeling of astonishment seemed to have invaded the minds of those present, and several of those who were not experts believed that nothing could be left of the cylinder; but when the smoke had cleared away everybody rushed toward it, to see whether the heavy powder charge had done its destructive work. It had not. The cylinder had not been moved a quarter of an inch from its place, and showed no alterations whatever after the plug had been unscrewed and the inside of the powder chamber examined.

After the test the party of experts witnessed the winding of the new gun, which is now in the lathe covered with 23 layers of wire. There are only ten more layers to be put on, and then the gun will be put into the jacket. The process of winding is highly interesting, and the machinery used was specially invented for the purpose. Like the gun, it is the invention of John Hamilton Brown, who has during his long career earned so many laurels in the field of mechanical engineering. The wire has a tensile strength of 250,000 pounds to the square inch and an elastic limit of 200 pounds per square inch. It is wound round the core of the gun under a tension of 130,000 pounds to the square inch.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.

Two Exhausted Bathers Rescued by the Atlantic City Life Guards.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 29.—Jesse G. Hammer, ex-cashier of the Union National Bank of this city, while in the surf this morning, was swept into a gulley at the foot of Maryland avenue, and was rescued in an unconscious condition by Life Guard Davis.

When he diappeared beneath the breakers the great crowd in bathing at the time sent up a shout that attracted a mob of 1,000 people. Two of the surf boats, one manned by Davis and the other by Jones, were just out outside the curling breakers and both heard the cry at the same time.

Then ensued a race to the rescue that was watched with intense interest. Both men bent to their oars and sent their boats scudding toward the struggling man with a swiftness that sent the spray flying from the prows of their crafts. As the two boats drew near to the spot Hammer disappeared beneath the surf.

Davis, who saw the man floating beneath the surface, quickly caught him by the robe and dragged him into the boat, the act receiving loud applause. Hammer was unconscious and it took half an hour's vigorous work to bring him back to a normal condition.

Shortly afterward Mrs. Cook, of Philadelphia, stopping at a cottage on North Virginia avenue, was taken out of the water in an exhausted condition, near the same place by the same guard.

PITTSBURG PHIL tells how to win at horse races in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SAVED BY A VETERAN.

Captain Williams, Fleet Marine Officer, Rescues a Child From Drowning.

NEW LONDON, CONN., July 29.—A 5-year-old son of Seymour Hart, of Utica, N. Y., fell from the wharf here yesterday afternoon and but for prompt action on the part of Captain C. F. Williams, United States Marine Corps, of the Philadelphia, would certainly have been drowned. The little fellow was sinking and had almost ceased to struggle when Captain Williams happened to approach the end of the wharf and saw the commotion in the water. Without a moment's hesitation he plunged to the child's rescue. Had he waited to call the boatman or loungers near at hand it would have been too late. Captain Williams is portly and a veteran of the civil war. He will soon obtain his majority. Secretary Tracy is expected to arrive here in the Dolpin to-morrow noon. The squadron will probably leave for Bar Harbor Sunday morning.

THE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

Are continually increasing. Comparison with July last year shows a gain of 1,525 in the first 17 days of the month. The figures are:

July 1-17, '92	3,231
July 1-17, '91	1,706
Increase	1,525

THE DISPATCH was never more deservedly popular than now.

LEADERS ARE NAMED

By Chairman Harrity for Most of the Places at His Disposal.

HE CLAIMS TO BE HIGHLY ELATED

Over Assurances of Valuable Support in the Coming Campaign.

TANNER WILL NOT ACT FOR HIS PARTY

NEW YORK, July 29.—After several days of deliberation and conference with Messrs. Calvin S. Brice, William C. Whitney and Governor James E. Campbell, Chairman W. F. Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, announced at 5 o'clock this afternoon the names which have been selected for the national executive and campaign committees. They are as follows: W. F. Tarpey, California; Charles S. Thomas, Colorado; Carlos French, Connecticut; Samuel Pasco, Florida; Clark Howell, Jr., Georgia; J. J. Richardson, Iowa; Charles W. Blair, Kansas; Thomas H. Sherley, Kentucky; James Jeffries, Louisiana; Arthur Sewall, Maine; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; Daniel J. Campau, Michigan; Michael Doran, Minnesota; Charles B. Howry, Mississippi; John G. Prather, Missouri; Alvah W. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Miles Ross, New Jersey; William F. Sheehan, New York; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; Samuel Rhoney, Rhode Island; Holmes Cummings, Tennessee; O. T. Holt, Texas; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont; Basil B. Gordon, Virginia; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania, Chairman ex-officio; S. P. Sherin, Secretary ex-officio.

The Campaign Committee is composed of the following named: Calvin S. Brice, Ohio; A. P. Gorman, Maryland; William F. Sheehan, New York; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; M. W. Ransom, North Carolina; B. F. Cable, Illinois; E. C. Wall, Wisconsin; Josiah Quincy, Massachusetts; William F. Harrity, Pennsylvania.

Chairman Harrity when seen to-day said: "I am very much encouraged by the manner in which the leading and representative Democrats of the country are coming to my support. Whatever differences may have existed prior to the Chicago convention have disappeared. All seem now disposed to lend every effort and to lend every energy to win success in November. The letters and telegrams from the leaders of the party are of the most cordial character. They all say in effect, 'place me where I can do the most good and I will give my best services.'"

It looks to me as if we are to have a thorough organization of a united, harmonious, aggressive and enthusiastic party. The present outlook is exceedingly gratifying.

Mr. Harrity will not select the members of the Advisory Committee until after the meeting of the Campaign Committee. A meeting of the Campaign Committee has been called for Thursday, August 4. Chairman Harrity left tonight for Philadelphia, and will return on Tuesday next, when it is expected the new headquarters at 139 Fifth avenue will be ready for occupancy. The rooms now in use at the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been engaged by the Republican State Committee, who are obliged to enlarge their headquarters.

It is generally conceded that Calvin S. Brice will be chosen Chairman of the Campaign Committee unless Governor Campbell can be put in shape to accept the position.

JEFFERSON TO GET THE SENATOR,

Thus Improving Buff's Chances for Congress in That District.

BROOKVILLE, July 29.—[*Special.*]—The Republican conference of the Thirty-seventh district convened at the American Hotel, Brookville, yesterday, and after 136 unsuccessful ballots the Indiana conferees wanted to adjourn. The Jefferson county conferees declined, and insisted upon making a nomination before adjourning, because the Republicans of this district insisted upon a nomination being made. A motion to adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon was objected to and voted against by the Indiana conferees. The representatives of M. C. Watson then left the meeting and went home, leaving the conference still in session.

A reorganization has been perfected and the nomination of Captain J. C. Mitchell, Jefferson county's candidate will be made to-morrow. The nomination is demanded universally by the Republicans of both Indiana and Jefferson counties. Telegrams are pouring in requesting this action on the part of the Jefferson county conferees.

Chance for a Republican Gain.

MONTGOMERY CITY, MO., July 29.—The abrupt action of the Clark delegates at the Ninth District Democratic Congressional Convention in nominating Champ Clark, of Pike county, for Congress, has been followed by the Norton delegates nominating the present incumbent, R. H. Norton. There are thus two Democratic candidates in the field. Unless the breach is healed some way the Republican candidate will probably win.

Delaware Democrats to Meet.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 29.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at Dover this afternoon and decided to call the Democratic State Convention to meet on Tuesday, August 16, at 1 P. M. The business of the convention will be to nominate candidates for Presidental electors and a representative in Congress, formulate a platform and appoint a new State Central Committee.

Indians Forming Political Clubs.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held yesterday among the Indians on the Sisseton reservation in South Dakota and a Republican club, composed entirely of Indians, was organized with a charter membership of 75. Speeches were made by Indians and whites.

A Decided Cleveland Victory.

DENVER, COL., July 29.—After a stormy session last night the Democratic State Central Committee decided to call the Democratic State Convention for September 12, at Pueblo. This is a victory for the Cleveland or straight party men, in opposition to the Fusionists or anti-Cleveland men.

End of a Long Struggle.

NEOSHO, MO., July 29.—The Democrats of the new Fifteenth Congressional district met again this afternoon, when balloting was resumed and continued until 3 o'clock, when the deadlock was broken by the nomination, on the two hundred and fifteenth ballot, of Morgon, of Barton county.

DOUBTS OF SAVING THE ALVA.

The Prospect Discouraging on Account of the Strong Tides.

CHATHAM, MASS., July 29.—William K. Vanderbilt arrived this evening, accompanied by Captain Morrison and Steward Cazemore, of the sunken yacht Alva, to meet W. H. Hoyt, who was a guest on board at the time of the collision.

Mr. Hoyt has been here since yesterday looking after the examination which divers on board the wrecking steamer Rescue have been making of the sunken yacht. Mr. Hoyt was at the scene of the wreck yesterday and again to-day.

While the captain of the Rescue talks somewhat discouragingly as to the prospects of raising the yacht, on account of the strong tides, the representative of the Boston Towboat Company here assures Mr. Hoyt that they are ready to undertake the job and have no doubt of its success.

Mr. Vanderbilt will probably decide to-night or in the morning what he thinks best to do. In the meantime the wreck is a very dangerous obstruction to navigation.

OLD SOL HATES SUGAR.

Forty Men in the Big Brooklyn Refineries Stricken in One Day—Ten of Them Die During the Week—Special Medical Service Employed.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[*Special.*]—The excessive heat since Monday has been specially felt by the men employed in the Williamsburg sugar refineries. It is said that several hundred of them have been prostrated. Twelve are reported to have died, and many others are said to be in a precarious condition.

The 1,700 men in the Havemeyer sugar refinery and the buildings of the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company work in heat which averages from 115° to 145° Fahrenheit. Each refinery has a saloon in the cellar from which beer is supplied to the men. The men are mostly Germans, Poles and Hungarians and are designated by numbers. They live in the populous lower portions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards.

The prostration began on Sunday night, when two men were brought to their houses. On Monday 30 more were reported to have been overcome by the heat, and it is alleged two of them died Tuesday morning. According to a statement of a policeman, between 50 and 70 men succumbed on Wednesday in both refineries, while 85 are reported to have been prostrated Thursday. By Thursday night, it is said among the sugar house employes, ten men had died. Between midnight on Thursday and 4 o'clock this morning 40 men are reported to have been overcome in the Brooklyn Refinery and 25 men in the Havemeyer building. Twenty more are said to have been added to the long list from both refineries to-day.

It has been said that the companies had a regular staff of physicians who were constantly on duty in the refineries to treat cases of prostration. This the men denied to-day. They said that physicians were formerly called into the refineries, but now the cases were all left for ambulance surgeons.

ENGINEERS SENT TO JAIL

For Blowing Steam Whistles in New Orleans During the Night.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The City Council a few days ago passed an ordinance prohibiting the blowing of any steam whistles, whether by cars, boats or factories, within the city limits between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M. To-day a number of railroad engineers were arrested and brought before the Recorder for violating the law. The railroads made a strong fight against the law, declaring it was impossible for them to operate their lines at night without blowing whistles, and that it was dangerous to do so, as it might otherwise cause collisions or cause people on the track to be run over, as there was no other way of giving them warning.

In one of the cases on trial it was shown that the whistle was blown because a Southern Pacific freight train was crossing the track of the Louisville and Nashville road. The Court, however, replied the law was constitutional, and sent the engineers to jail for violating it.

KNOCKED OUT ONCE MORE.

Straight-Out Silver Men Get Left After Another Hard Struggle.

DENVER, COL., July 29.—The Silver party had a warm time to-day over the question of indorsing the ticket nominated by the People's party yesterday. The *Rocky Mountain News*, which the day after the Chicago convention refused to support Cleveland, and since the Omaha convention has supported Weaver, to-day flatly refused to support Waite, the fusion candidate for Governor. So when the silver men met this morning, a fight was on.

Late in the afternoon Delegate George moved to indorse only the People's party Presidental electors. This was lost, and after further discussion the entire ticket was indorsed, 115 to 56 being the vote. The negative votes were those of straight free silver men. The minority is greatly dissatisfied, and the result, it is thought, will be withdrawal from the People's party.

HUNGARY IN DANGER.

Russian Troops Near the Frontier May Spread Cholera Beyond the Border.

VIENNA, July 29.—A letter from Count von Taafe, Austrian Primier and Minister of the Interior, addressed to the Governor of Galica, shows that the Government apprehended a steady outbreak of cholera in Galicia. Count von Taafe enjoins the Governor to take the strictest precautionary measures, but admits that an outbreak of cholera can hardly be averted, owing to the large masses of Russian troops near the frontier.

If those troops become affected, he says, the disease will be quickly introduced into Hungary and Austria, and will thence spread throughout Central Europe. Habitual smuggling is practiced by the inhabitants of frontier districts, who are apathetic in regard to cholera and will not take the slightest precautions.

A COMPROMISE AT HAND

Between a Tweed Heir and Officials of the City of New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—[*Special.*]—Mrs. Fannie Fithian, eldest daughter of Richard B. Connelly, Controller of New York under the Tweed regime, has just returned from Europe and is temporarily stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Andrews. Neither she nor her husband have been here since 1872, when Connelly fled.

The city has ever since tried to execute the judgment for $8,000,000 obtained in the Supreme Court against him. Connelly transferred nearly all his wealth to his two daughters, and it is said that Mrs. Fithian's stay in New York at this time is for the purpose of compromising or settling the judgment.

THEY WHITEWASHED THE TRAMP.

Then Shaved His Head and Scrubbed Him With Soap and Water.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., July 29.—A tramp came to town to-day so offensively unclean that the police ordered him away. He went to the railway station and boarded a train, but the passengers at once objected and the conductor put him off.

Then the tramp was taken in hand by several men, who marched him to the woods.

There his clothes were taken off and burned. Whitewash was prepared and freely applied on his body with a brush. Next his head was shaved, and after that he was scrubbed with soap and water.

Bulgaria Reaffirms the Czar's Designs.

SOFIA, July 29.—The Government maintains that the Russian documents produced at the recent State trial are authentic. They say that Dragoman Jacobssohn, of the Russian Embassy in Bucharest, fled from that city to Sofia a few days after the murder of Minister Beltcheff and sold the papers to Premier Stambuloff for $6,200. Premier Stambuloff has sent proof to Berlin and Vienna.

The Parisians Are Not Christians.

The *Paris Univers*, referring to the de-Christianization of the French capital, shows that at present one quarter of the new born children are not baptized, one-third of the children no longer make their first communion, while the proportion of civil marriages and civil funerals has risen to 25 per cent. In other words, one-quarter of the population of Paris is no longer Christian.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT LATIMER'S.

HEAD YOURSELF
THIS WAY AND
SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.

Our Great Midsummer Sale last week proved conclusively to us that it is more profitable to sell 10 times as many goods by offering extraordinary bargains than to sell an ordinary amount at the regular prices.

THIS IS NO CATCH ADVERTISEMENT.
NO ARTICLE IN STOCK PROPORTIONATELY
LOWER IN PRICE THAN ANOTHER.

It was novel and astonishing to see the large number of children who purchased goods last week. Their parents had cut the advertisements and marked each bargain wanted. The shrewdest buyers could not have received more for their money than these little men and women.

We again offer the public an opportunity of settling the question of who sells the cheapest in these cities. Your approval and patronage will increase our sales sufficiently to justify us in selling goods at the following prices:

Colored & Fancy India Silks.

We bought and sold more silks this season than ever before. A tremendous stock of $1 goods to select from. Price now 50c. We have many remnants at next to nothing. 138 Federal st. entrance.

Broche Satines.

These are the richest French Dress Fabrics ever imported. All the choicest styles, and in fact we never again expect to offer you such inducements in styles and prices. Don't miss these bargains in the 138 Federal st. store.

Men's Sox, 10c.

We offer this week all our 20c and 25c Men's Half Hose at 10c. These are the regular English Striped and Balbriggans. 138 Federal st. entrance.

Velvet Ribbons.

Don't fail to see the big pile of Black and Colored Ribbons marked down from 25c to 10c a yard. 138 Federal st. entrance.

Balbriggan Underwear.

All our 50c Gents' Tans, Modes and Natural Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers are now 25c. 138 Federal st. store.

Embroideries ½ Off.

Our Flouncings are all ½ price and less this week; 50c for $1 goods, $1 for the $2.50 quality, in the 140 Federal st. store.

1,400 Pairs

Lace Curtains and Window Shades, 30c, 40c and 50c shades, beautifully fringed at 25c; Finest Lace Curtains $1.50, on second floor.

Bedford Cords, 6 1-4c.

Merchants and jobbers will please take notice that we don't propose to sell these Cords in wholesale lots. Ladies, this is your day and these bargains are for you—140 Federal street entrance.

Baige Robes, 98c.

The large sales last week leave a limited quantity. This $3 robe is cheaper than calico at 4c a yard. Why pay three times this price? The cloth is rich and beautiful. Goods at 140 Federal street entrance.

81-Inch Sheeting, 12 1-2c.

We offer over 5,000 yards of Sheeting at 12½c for 81-inch goods. Another lot of barred Crash Toweling at 6¼c. You'll find these bargains at 45 South Diamond street entrance.

Ladies' Hose Bargains.

Do you want a stainless, seamless Ladies' Black Hose for these warm, sultry days? 12½c a pair in our 138 Federal st. store.

66 In. German Table Linen.

We offer 3,867 yards at 50c a yard. You need not be told of the extraordinary chance in this department. 45 S. Diamond st. store.

Ingrain Remnants

Will be found on second floor. They vary in pieces from 2 to 45 yards. 44c for pure wool Ingrains now.

Tapestry Carpets

We will beat any price offered in the two cities. Learn our prices after you visit every other store and see the dollars saved.

T. M. LATIMER,

138 AND 140 FEDERAL STREET,
45 AND 46 SOUTH DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

jy26-TTS

MIRACLES OF TO-DAY.

Many Wonderful Cures Reported From a New York Shrine—The Lame Made to Walk, the Blind to See—Some Curious Cases Told About.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Faithful thousands thronged again to-day to the little Church of Saint Jean Baptiste, in East Seventy-sixth street, where reposes the sacred fragment of the forearm of Saint Anne, mother of the Virgin Mary. All sorts and conditions of men, women and children are among the visitors to the shrine of the venerated relic which is said to have accomplished such miraculous cures.

All who come seem to be imbued with a feeling of the deepest reverence, and even when the crowd is at its height and the little church is packed to its utmost capacity there is an utter absence of disorder of any kind, and scarce a whisper disturbs the solemn quiet of the scene, and even the clinking of a crutch or cane against the bare floors of the aisles can be distinctly heard.

"I have seen nothing in Europe or in this country to compare with the daily scenes at Saint Jean Baptiste," said Father Papillion yesterday. Such evidences of piety among young and old alike he had never encountered, he said. "While I have seen crowds equally as large at the shrine of the other relic of Saint Anne at the Church of Saint Anne de Beaupre, in Montreal," the priest continued, "there was always so much bustle and confusion that it detracted, to my mind, from the solemnity of the scene."

Here all seem to be absorbed in their devotions from the time they enter the church until they leave, he said, and this applied as much to those who were in perfect bodily health as to those who came in search of relief. Many fresh evidences of the power of the relic in curing disease were given today, the father said, though the names of the fortunate ones were withheld at their request.

"The most remarkable case that has come under my observation," said Father Papillion, "was that of an elderly lady who was driven to the church during the morning in her own carriage."

She was accompanied by a friend who is the organist of a prominent Catholic Church in East Eighty-second street, the priest said, and as she was not able to leave the carriage her companion went into the church and explained the matter to Canon Petit, who was then officiating.

The lady was a member of the Episcopal Church, the organist said, and had not been able to put either foot to the ground for 20 years. Being a woman of great wealth, she had had the advantage of the skill of the best physicians in this country and in Europe, but without receiving the slightest benefit.

"I have induced her to come here," the organist went on, "and I hope it can be arranged so that she may have the relic applied, as I am confident that it will effect a cure."

Canon Petit was so impressed that he carried the relic out to the carriage and touched the little casket containing the sacred fragment to the lifeless limbs.

"The sick woman bowed her head and prayed silently for a few moments," said Father Papillion, "and then, to the surprise and delight of all who saw her, she rose to her feet, and stepping to the sidewalk, entered the church and walked firmly down the aisle to the altar, where she again knelt in prayer."

The lady was so overcome by joy at her recovery, the father said, that she declared her intention of donating a large sum of money to the church for the purchase of a jeweled chalice and golden paten.

She then re-entered her carriage without aid and was driven home. Father Papillion continued, "where we afterward learned she was able to walk upstairs to her room without the slightest difficulty."

The Niagara Suicide Identified Again.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 29.—The remains found in the river below the falls last night, and identified as a young German officer named Victor Freiman, have been claimed to-day by Joseph Ott as those of his bother, who has been missing since last Saturday. Persons who saw Freiman are equally positive that it is the body of the German officer. A key on the bunch found in the suicide's pocket unlocks the trunk of Freiman, yet a signet ring in the pocket bore the letter "O." The body of Freiman is probably in the river.