SUNDAY, JULY 31.

TORIES WILL FILIBUSTER As Long as They Can Possibly Stand

Up to Delay the Matter. SOME VERY HARD NUTS TO CRACK,

And Will Have to Take a

Long Rest Before Tackling

the Home Rule Fight.

GLADSTONE IS

Jags of Several Kinds Give Justice a Job | Give English Justices Some Hard Nuts to Not to Be Envied.

LADY SCOTT AND HER BANKRUPTCY

ONY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, July 30.-[Copyright.]-There is no reason to fear that Mr. Gladstone's health is not as satisfactory as his numberless friends could wish. The tremendous strain of the last few weeks has undeniably made its effect felt both upon his mental and physical strength, and the Grand Old Man will certainly have to take a long rest before commencing the herculean task of plloting a home rule bill through the House of Commons and fighting the House of Lords afterward.

If wise counsels should prevail, Mr. Giadstone will share that work with others by giving John Morley or Sir William Harcourt charge of the bill during the whole of the committee stage, which will be unduly prolonged by Tory filibustering. At present the aged statesman will not listen to the dictates of prudence, lest he should unwittingly shirk any part of the sacred duty of giving justice to Ireland, which he has imposed upon himself, and with which his mind is occupied night and day, to the exclusion of almost everything else and to the utter disregard of personal consideration.

Harmony in the Liberal Ranks. Numerous conferences have taken place during the week between the Liberal leaders and party managers with reference to the parliamentary plan of campaign, and the necessary secreey of these deliberations has given rise to absurd rumors of divided councils and incipient mutiny. A Dis-PATCH reporter is enabled to state, upon authority, that harmony prevails among the leaders, and unity and enthusiasm in the rank and file of the various corps which compose the Liberal army. Even the nine Parnellites have ceased to hint at sedition, and Keir Hardie, the solitary Labor member, who has shown a disposition to kick over the party traces, has demonstrated his loyalty by promising to help John Morley, should that gentle-man have to seek re-election on his appoint-

ment to office.

The policy sketched in THE DISPATCH hast week has since been formally decided upon by the Liberal leaders. The home rule bill will take precedence of everything else, and measures dealing with electoral registration laws, suffrage, qualification and extension of local government in Great Britain will follow closely in its wake. If the debate in the House of Commons on the motion of want of confidence should be at all prolonged, the Queen will be at Balmoral when she has to summon Gladstone to her presence, which means that the Grand Old Man would have to travel to the Highlands and back, a distance of 1,200

No Consideration for Gladeto No other monarch would dream of being absent from the capital during a ministerial crisis, and the Liberal newspapers are in-sisting that Queen Victoria shall display proper consideration for Mr. Gladstone's convenience, and at the same time facilitate public business by taking up her residence for two or three weeks either in Bucking-hum Palace, London, or in Windsor Castle. It is certain, however, that she will not come to London because that would be too great an honor for the metropolis, which she shows a strange delight in avoiding. What she will do will be to remain at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, until the com pletion of the ministerial changes-so say Aberals and Tories alike.

It is stated the sum which Andrew Carnerie subscribed to the fund for promoting he election of labor candidates was \$1,000 whom the most successful was Keir should be returned to the donor by way of marking disapproval of the recent proceed ings at homestead has not been received with favor by those who obtained shares, because it is thought to sayor of the proverbial folly of cutting off one's nose to

Sir Edward Watkins' Schemes Sir Edward Watkins has not given up his idea or settling the Irish question by a ship canal and a tunnel to Ireland. He writes to to-day's Times, "The distance between iverpool and New York, via Queenstown is 3,547 miles, while the distance between Livertool and New York, via Galway Bay, is 2,964 miles, or a saving of 583 miles, and the questions of safety and certainty have also to be weighed. Had a ship canal existed, the Chicago would now be reloading at Liverpool. Sea dangers lurk mainly on the coast line. The speed at which a ship can pass along a canal is a question of engineering, no doubt attended with some extra cost of works, but economic in the end. The larger the ship becomes the more important the savings of distance and time, t such a work as I contemplate would serve many other purposes beside navigation in the main drainage, the improvement of the Shannon and so on.

The state of mind of my critics is well illustrated by a letter from Lord Anglesey, the most popular Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Attorney General Blackburn, dated 1834, from Rome. He says, dilating in con-trust on the solidity of the works of the Imperial City, which appeared to have been 'destined for eternity:' 'They would have made you a ship canal from Galway to your bay in a month. How a Roman Emperor would have smiled at the difficulty of form-ing one from Kingston to Dublin."

A Rival Scheme Has the Lend. But if Sir Edward does not make haste and convert the British Government to his channel-tunnel scheme, he will be left behind. The rival scheme of a channel bridge hind. The rival scheme of a channel bridge is advancing rapidly. It is true that it has not yet got beyond the paper stage, but the plans show remarkable progress. A few months ago the drawings of the bridge showed 141 piers resting on the bed of the channel and rising high out of the sea. Now 69 of these costir piles have been removed, not by the fury of the waves, but by the activity of the draughtsman, with india rubber. The re-vised bridge will only require 75 plers, and the cost will be considerably reduced. It is interesting to note the enthusiasm of the company, as shown at its meeting yesterday, over what seems to outsiders very poor prospects. The bridge on the reestimate is to cost £32,000,000. order that interest may be paid on this enormous capital it would be necessary for

does that it will be the best patronized 20 miles of railway in the world. Abercorn Influence in Tyrone.

the undertaking to earn daily a net profit of £3,000 to £4,000. If the channel bridge

and the energy developed in bringing up voters in Ulster to defeat Nationalist candidates, the story of the Abercorn influence in North Tyrone is significant. It seems that on the polling day it was found that two invalid voters had not been polled. The Unionists were in a dilemma

polled. The Unionists were in a dilemma as all their carriages were employed in bringing up other voters.

The Duke of Aberoorn was applied to, and finally two farm horses were taken from the plow and hitched up to the great stage coach, which was the only vehicle not previously sent out for the use of the Unionists. Then no one could be found to drive, all the regular coachmen already being out with electioneering vehicles and the Duke as a member of the House of Lords being prevented from taking part in an electoral contest. Finally, however, the Duchess, who is possessed of sporting blood, mounted the box and brought up the two voters, only three minutes before the ballot boxes were closed

#### JUMBLED-UP JAGS

Crack-The Difference Between Dead Drunk and Leg Drunk - Some Irresponsible Mendicants. IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATOR 1

LONDON, July 30 .- The other day a man charged at a London police court with being drunk and disorderly vainly urged, in mitigation of punishment, that "he was only dead drunk," and not "leg drunk"-a subtle distinction which the magistrate was unable to recognize, but at the Stafford Assizes Thursday Mr. Justice Collins grappled with the question of the difference between "sober intention" and a "drunken impulse," and in doing so laid down the law in a novel manner, calculated to drive the temperance people into a frenzy of in-

dignation. Harry Pugh, a miner, was charged with the murder of Anna Gill by drowning her. The couple had been drinking heavily together, and according to a statement made by Pugh, they agreed to commit suicide in company in a deep pool, but when they got into the water the woman "seized him, held him under and nearly drowned him, but he got the better of her and drowned her."

Pugh Pulls Out of a Bad Hole. The case looked very black indeed against Pugh until evidence was produced to show that both he and the woman had been heard that both he and the woman had been heard to declare their intention to commit suicide. Thereupon Justice Collins directed the jury that before there could be a common purpose, "the minds of the two persons must have been in a condition sufficiently clear to enable them to frame an intention of that kind. Drunkenness, although often said to be no defense to crime, was a material factor when a proved intention was a necessary ingredient for the crime; for a person might be so drunk as to be incapable of forming an intention."

After this luminous exposition the jury took only 20 minutes to make up their minds to acquit the prisoner. People who don't drink are complaining that the law was unduly strained in favor of a drunken scoundrel who undeniably killed a woman, but inshirts have been seen to be a second to the sec but inebriates have equal ground for pro-testing against the action of the Islington Guardians of the Poor, who want Parlia-ment to create a new office at the expense of men who don't know when they have had enough.

A Queer Kind of Tippler. It seems that there is a creature living in It seems that there is a creature living in Islington who "drinks himself into periodical fits of delirium tremens, and while they are on is chargeable to the poor rates as a pauper lunatio." The guardians want to have this man punished "for refusing to maintain himself," and if the law is powerless to deal with him they want the law

But this objectionable man does not actually refuse to maintain himself. When he starts drinking, too, it is not with the intention or desire to get to the delirium tremens stage. He reaches it all of a sud-den, before he has time to consider the question of his maintenance. In the bad time that is cowing for En-

glish drunkards, men of the Islington stamp, wife deserters and the like will be classed as fraudulent state debtors, and will be kent under lock and key until they have done enough work to wipe out their indebted-ness. That, at any rate, is the intention of the temperance reformers, who at this moment constitute a majority of the House

### THE MARCH OF CHOLERA.

Decreasing in the Towns First Affected, but Increasing in Other Places. St. Petersburg, July 30 .- The cholera has decreased in towns in Russia in which it first made its appearance, but in those places more recently affected by the disease it is increasing rapidly. It has also broken out in several districts which have hitherto been free from its ravages. In Astakhan, the 26th inst, 46 new cases of cholera and 42 deaths from the disease were re-ported, and on Wednesday there were 39 new cases and 250 deaths. In Samara, on the same date, respectively there were reported 120 new cases and 74 deaths and 130 new cases and 64 deaths, and in Rostov, 105

were 190 new cases and 141 deaths.
The scourge holds tull sway in Nijni Novgorod, where on Thursday last 74 new cases were reported and 30 deaths occurred. In Kooban, the most seriously affected of the western districts, there were 85 new cases and 24 deaths on Wednesday. In Baghestan, on the same day, there were 372 new cases and 184 deaths, and in Terek, 383 new cases and 205 deaths.

new cases and 70 deaths and 141 new cases and 62 deaths. At Baku, on June 27, there

### A SPANISH GUNBOAT ATTACKED.

A Party of Moors Keep Up a Long Fight on

the Vessel From Shore, MADRID, July 30 .- The Spanish gunboat Pillar while cruising along the coast of Moroeco, was fired upon by a party of Moors on shore. Immediately upon the firing of the first shot the commander of the gunboat hoisted the Spanish flag, thinking that the attack was the result of a mistake, and expecting that it would cease as soon as the nationality of his vessel was made known. In this, however, he was disap-pointed, for no sooner did the Moors see the flag than their firing became more vig-

fire to be returned, and for a time a brisk cannonade was kept up between the vessel and the shore. The course of the gunboat was changed so as to bring her nearer to the shore and render her fire more effective. The Moors held their ground until the ves-

sel neared the shore, when they fled precip-Russia's New Income Tax. ST. PETERSBURG, July 30 .- A bill has been prepared imposing a graduated tax upon incomes. On incomes of 1,000 roubles, the tax is 1 per cent, and for every addi tional thousand roubles the rate increased one-tenth of 1 per cent. Exemptions are allowed in the cases of members of the imperial family, Assemblies, nobles, the leading clergy, convents, schools and high Government officials.

Agreed to Increased Taxation. CHRISTIANA, July 30 .- The Storthing today agreed to the proposed increase in taxation to the amount of 2,830,000 kroner to provide for the reduction recently made in the duty on sugar and the abolition of the duty on petroleum.

Scotch Sympathy for Bomestead GLASGOW, July 30 .- The United Trades As showing the influence brought to bear | Council, at its meeting in this city next week, will discuss a motion deeply deplor-ing the condition of the workmen at Home-stead; sincerely sympathizing with them, and bitterly censuring Andrew Carnegie.

#### LADY SCOTT'S DEBTS.

Peculiar Facts Brought Out in the Bank ruptcy Court-Earl Russell's Mother-in Law in Sore Straits and No Way Ap parent Out of Them.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, July 80.—The affairs of Lady Lens Scott, the well-known grande dame of London society, have been occupying the time of the bankruptcy court, this week. She is the widow of Sir Claud Scott, baronet and banker, and until lately was reputed to be very wealthy. She was at the zenith of her glory a few sessons ago, when, after an exciting race with nearly all mothers in polite society, she won a husband for her beautiful daughter in the person of Earl

Russell.

The marriage proved a most unhappy one, as all the world knows from the proceedings in the law courts from time to time, and Lady Scott's sun quickly set. Her accounts, as filed in the bankruptcy court, show gross debts of £14,358, of which sum, however, only £3,768 is unsecured, and assets nil.

sets nil. Her ladyship's trouble, judged by her answers in the course of examination, was due in some measure to rash speculations, but more largely to the commonplace habit of living beyond one's means. Her creditors of living beyond one's means. Her creditors stand a poor chance of getting anything, for although Lady Scott expressed deep regret at her position, and bravely declared "that it would be the best endeavor of her life to pay everybody in full," her hopes are based upon no more solid foundation than the gambler's superstition that bad luck cannot last always.

Among her ladyship's creditors is her son-in-law, Earl Russell, who claimed £103, and against this she naively endeavored to

and against this she naively endeavored to set a dressing bag, bought for £190, which she gave the young man upon his marriage with her daughter. The attempt failed, and Earl Russell remains on the list of creditors, in company with the usual assort-ment of florists, jewelers, milliners and hotel keepers, to whom the poor woman

#### A MAN OF THE DAY.

Stephen Bonzal Right on Top of the Heap in London-Dined and Feted and His Picture in the Illustrated Papers-His Ad-

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, July 30 .- Stephen Bonzal, of Baltimore, well known to American newspaper men, is to-day the hero of the British journalistic world, and his name is bracketed with those of Forbes and Stanley. He was in Morocco, with a roving commission from the United Press of New York and the Central News Agency of London, when Sir Charles Evan Smith and the members of the British mission started out to negotiate a treaty with the Sultan of

Bonzal joined the caravan and was treated as a member of the mission, and rapidly rose to the position of right-hand man to Sir Charles. The conference with the Sul-tan resulted in a number of tragic incidents, all of which Bonzal described at length in

the English newspapers.

Negotiations were finally broken off, and the mission started out on its return to Tangiers, but Bonzal, striking out for himself, rode across the desert with the news, keeping in the saddle 18 hours a day and beating the caravan by nearly a week from Tangiers. He cabled the dispatches which electrified Great Britain, and on his arrival in London he was summoned to the Foreign Office for conference with Lord Salisbury, beside being feted on all sides.

ing feted on all sides.

Bouzal was fired at on his way to Fez and

Bouzal was fired at on his way to the promptly made a representation to the Sultan on his arrival. Compensation to the amount of \$5,000 was offered him, but this was declined, and the Sultan wrote him a touching letter of apology, asking him to exouse his uncivilized children, and praying him to accept a jeweled aword of honor. This was accepted. Bonzal's portrait appears in the illustrated papers, his biography has been published, and he is one of the men of the day in London.

### GREAT RACING CROWDS

Attend the Meeting at Goodwood and Make Things Pretty Lively. THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH, ]

LONDON, July 30.—The fashionable race gathering at Goodwood this week has been a success, both weather and sport being admirable. The picnic element was more than ever conspicuous, and the number of elegantly dressed ladies present has never been surpassed on any previous occasion. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were among the guests at the Duke of Richmond's, and attended the races daily. The Duchess of Portland, in a dainty rustic dress of pompadour silk. was conspicuous, while the orange colors of the Marchioness of Ormonde and the white green gown of Lady Arlington at-tracted much notice. The squires and dames were more plenti-ful than usual, and with these racing counted for little, but nearly all the racing

men, from the Duke of Westminster down ward, were present on the course.

### MACKAY AND TOM OCHILTREE

Celebrate the Twentieth Anniversary Their Meeting in a Gay Manner. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 30.-John Mackay arrived in London this week, and left to-day for Homburg. Yesterday was the twentieth anniversary of Mackay's meeting with Colonel Tom Ochiltree, the occasion being the day of the winning of the Goodwood cup by Favonius, July 29, 1872. In celebration of the event Ochiltree gave a dinner at the Albemarle Hotel last night, at which the other guests were well-known racing men, including Colonel North, the Earl of Cork, and the Earl of Courtney. The party visited the Lyceum Theater afterward and sat up with Irving in the beefsteak room until 5 o'clock this morn-

### THE QUEEN'S DILEMMA.

She Must Either Summon Gladstone Power or Else Abdicate. LONDON, July 30 .- Land and Water, an unusually well-informed, politoco-society journal, says that when the Duke of Devonshire visited the Queen last week, Her Majesty said she relied upon his advice to assist her in avoiding the necessity for send-ing for Mr. Gladstone to form a new Gov-

The Duke, it is reported, said in reply that there was but one alternative for her to adopt: She must either call upon Mr. Gladstone to form a Ministry, or must abdi-

#### cate the throne. FORTIFYING BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria to Be Girdled by Forts and Esqu manit to Be Invulnerable. OTTAWA, ONT., July 30 .- It is reported that \$1,000,000 is to be spent on fortifica-tions in British Columbia. Hon. MacKenzie Bowell, Minister of Militia and Customs and General Herbert are to go West shortly to look over the ground, and if indications are to be relied on it will not be long before the work will be begun of throwing up a line of defenses which will make Victoria a fortified city and the naval station at Esquimault invulnerable in the event of war.

## LETTERS TO STREATOR.

Almost Overwhelmed With Them Ever Since He Punished Iams.

MANY GO TO POSTAL INSPECTORS. An Account of the Treatment of the Pri-

vate From Eye Witnesses.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HOMESTEAD, July 30.—The hanging by he thumbs of Private Iams, of K Company, Tenth Regiment, at

Camp Sam Black just a week ago to day, has created more of a stir than any other incident in civil or military life within the average memory. The dismissal in disgrace

Colonel A. L. Hawkins, from the encampment of the unfortunate soldier seems to have struck the country as only a mild feature of the punishment, and Lieutenant Colonel Streator, upon whose order young Iams was first punished, has during the past week received more communications bearing directly on his action than could be crowded into a bed tick.

Every mail since last Monday has brought the stalwart Colonel a great bundle of letters, either applauding or condemning his treatment of young Iams.

No Lack of Expressed Opinions. From nearly every city in the country Colonel Streator has received a letter, a postal card or a telegram. Pittsburg has sent to him nearly a barrel full of letters. New York, Boston, Philadelphia,



[From a photograph taken for The Dispatch yes terday.] and Baltimore have each sent in a and Baltimore have each sent in a liberal donation of views and opinions on the subject. Every city and town from Allegheny, West as far as San Francisco and up to Portland, Ore., have been heard from, and West Virginia people seem to have abandoned all other work and are just now devoting themselves exclusively to

days ago and since then he has been at his home in Washington, Pa., but his newmade friends and enemies alike have not yet learned of his quitting the camp, and his correspondence still come to his military address with embarrassing regularity.

Lieutenant Colonel Streator opened and always read aloud the letters he received while he remeiand in camp, and when he while he remained in camp, and when he was ordered away he left instructions with Adjutant Hays to look after the flood of mail. The work assigned to him has con-sumed most of the Adjutant's time.

The Disposal of the Letters. All the unfriendly letters, save those that are vulgar, obscene and profane, are burned mmediately after they are read. friendly ones are sent to Lieutenant Colonel Streator's home, and the others are sent to postoffice inspector. Many unthinking Department for improper use of the mails.

About half the letters addressed to
Colonel Streator are of abuse and half of with very few exceptions, are positive in their denunciation. The great bulk of them are unsigned;



[From a photograph taken a few months ago.] many of them threaten his own life and the lives of his family. His property and all his possessions are threatened with destruc-

ion and to him are applied an ingenius and inique variety of epithets. The friendly étters and telegrams are all signed. Many of them refer in earnest words to the seriou and threatening condition of affairs at Homestead, the grave responsibility attaching to a military commander under such circumstances, the purposes for which the National Guard was organized, and the importance of maintaining the strictest discipline within the ranks. Offers of Financial Support.

"Draw on me for \$500 to defend your position in the lams case," a San Francisco banker telegraphed Colonel Streator Tuesday. "Any amount of money in our bank is at

your command in case of attempted prosecu-tion in the Isms affair," a prominent Phila-delphia banker telegraphed.

"The right thinking, God fearing, liberty

"The right thinking, God fearing, liberty loving people of this great country will commend your course," Austin Corbin, the great railroad magnate, formerly President of the Reading and now of the New York & New England road, concludes a long and almost pathetic letter.

I was an eye witness to all the punishment inflicted upon young Iama, I saw him taken to the guard house for his first breach of military discipline early in the encampment. Later I saw him carry a rail for having been found asleep on his gunduring the night while on guard duty. I was within hearing the day the regiment was paraded and when young Iams admitted that he had proposed "three cheers for the nan who shot Frick." I heard Colonel Sireator almost plead with him to withdraw the remark and apologize. He refused to comply with the Colonel's earnest request

and was sent immediately to the guard

Then Colonel Streator, Captain Paulley, of R Company, and Colonel Hawkins, commanding the Provisioal Brigade, went into a prolonged secret conference in Colonel Hawkins' quarters, and then followed the order from Colonel Streator to have the offender strung up by the thumbs. Surgeon Neff, humane and gentle as a woman, was ordered to take charge of the case. A fly tent was erected near the guard house. Iams was then brought out. Assistant Surgeon Grim fastened a cotton cord by loops about the prisoner's thumbs, and Iams himself assisted in arranging the cord on his hands. By standing on his toes his thumbs reached the tent pole to which they were fastened, and he was safely tied. The tent pole fit in between the thumbs and forefingers. He laughed about his punishment while it was being inflicted, and he Description of an Evewitness COLONEL STREATOR'S TERM EXPIRED



Drawn from the description of a Staff Correspondent.

several times referred to it in profane and vulgar language.

The surgeous watched him closely and, being punished for 15 minutes, he horrified The officer of the day held the plug of chewing tobacco close to Iams' mouth while he bit off a liberal chew. He then squirted the juice in front of him. He also swallowed some and when he had been up just 18 minutes he had been up just 18 minutes he had been up just 18 minutes he became deathly sick and was cut down. He was greatly distressed by swallowing the tobacco and for a time he was unable to speak after being taken down.

Didn't Hang the Thirty Minutes. He had been sentenced to hang for 80 minutes. The Surgeon, however, has authority to mitigate any military sentence, so Iams was taken to the guardhouse adjoining, where he was kept, until early the next morning. Lieutenant Colonel Streator and Colonel Hawkins remained alone, each in his own quarters, while the punishment was being inflicted.

Colonel Streator at once prepared a written report of the offence committed by Israe.

ten report of the offense committed by Iams, his effort to have the young soldier retract and the punishment inflicted upon him. This was sent to Colonel Hawkins, where it Colonel Streator the manner of man he is in their humble and unofficial judgment.

Colonel Streator left Homestead two General Snowden. The last named apout of camp in disgrace in the judgment of the commanding officers carried with it the shaving of half the head and the shifting of the military uniform to citizens' dress. Shaving the Private's Head.

Iams submitted to the changing of his dress, but when the barber was called on Sunday morning to shave one side of head he protested vigorously. The was called on Sunday morning to shave one side of head he protested vigorously. The barber, a colored man, was frightened as badly as was the victim, but the order to shave was obeyed. When the shaving was completed lams was supplied with a 5-cent straw hat which almost covered his head and before he had been taken from the guard house the entire Provisional Brigade had been drawn up in solid column in front of the brigade headquarters, and then the unfortunate was marched along the line from one end to the other. He was halted in the center of the col-

umn, while the story of his offense and punishment was read, which concluded with General Snowden's sentence. Then the General Snowden's sentence. Then the bands of the Fourth and Tenth regiments struck up "The Rogue's March," which, by the way, is probably the most harrowing and distressing piece of music ever forced upon a civilized ear. Surrounded by a double guard with bayonets fixed Iams stood out 20 pacee from the brigade of soldiers, and when the command to move was given the prisoner. command to move was given the prisoner, the guard and the command marched off on the most doleful mission ever inflicted upon a body of soldiers. The Officers Actually Went.

"I talked with Colonel Hawkins just before relecommanded the brigade to move. He was helcommanded the brigade to move. He was visibly agitated, and suppressed his emo-tions with an effort. Lieutenant Colonel Streator, a brawny lawyer of mental and physical force, was unable to keep back tears from his eyes, and many of the staff fficers actually cried when the procession

Iams, the victim upon whom disgrace and lams, the victim upon whom disgrace and ignominy was being heaped, seemed to be the coolest and most unconcerned of the 1,500 soldiers present. He insisted upon chatting with the guards, but at no time did he receive any reply. He looked anxiously at his own company in the column, but received not even a glance of sympathy. The New York Heraid has printed the following letter from General Snowden:

HOMESTEAR, P.A., July 27. HOMESTEAD, PA., July 27. To the Editor of the Herald

To the Editor of the Heraid

In view of your letter of the 24th inst., I write to say that Private Iams was suspended by the thumbs without my knowledge or concurrence. I have had no occasion officially to express approval or disapproval of it, and I have not done so. A report of the circumstances, after they occurred, was made to me, and I was asked what disposition would be made of the man, when I ordered: "Discharge him from the service in dispraced drum him out of camp, and send him home." You will observe that the manner of sending him off, outside of drumming out, is not prescribed. I have authority summarily to discharge enlisted men, but no disqualification follows. Sober-minded people will remember that the punishment inflicted was in the face of revolution, treason and anarchy.

narchy. Very respectfully, GEORGE R. SNOWDEN. Colonel Hawkins said yesterday: "Lieu-tenant Colonel Streator had the authority to punish any soldier in his command and

report the punishment to his superiors afterward." Streator's Term of Office Expired. Lieutenant Colonel Streator's commission expired to-day. An election to fill his posi-tion will be held in Pittaburg August 8. The Captains and Lieutenants of the Tenth Regiment are the only ones who can vote to fill the office. Lieutenant Streator will

to nit has omee. Lieutenant Streator will have no opposition for re-election.
"He will get every vote in his command," Colonel Hawkins said last night, Such an election would be accepted by Lieutenant Colonel Streator as a vindication from a military standpoint, at least.

PHANTOMS OF FIRE

Remarkable Electric Phenomena at Undercliff, Out the P. & W.

HILL SEEMS TO BE CHARGED.

It Robs the Clouds of the lightning and Terrifies the People.

SCENES DURING THUNDER STURMS A hillside extracting lightning from the

sky is by no means a common speciacle. But it is witnessed quite frequently by people living just a short distance from Pitts-burg. It has been especially noticeable during the recent electric storms. During storms, when the atmosphere and clouds are charged with electricity, showers

of fire have been seen to issue from the sky and, descending upon this magic mount, form into various colored blazes and go dancing along the ground like Wills-ofthe-Wisp. Then suddenly they sink into the earth and are gone. The phenomenon is of such frequent occurrence that the people residing near the mount have ceased to wonder at it.

"It has never done us no harm," said one old man, "and so we never pay any attention to it no more."

Almost in Sight of Pittsburg. About six miles from Pittsburg, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, is a picturesque little place called Undercliff. It is just beyond the first tunnel. Immedistely after emerging from the tunnel, the railroad winds along a rocky billside which slants down into a pretty little valley.

slants down into a pretty little valley. Just above the railroad track is a ledge of jagged rocks, which extend along for some distance, suggesting the appropriate name which the place bears—Undereliff.

Near the center of this ledge the fiery phenomena occur. Just opposite the ledge, across the valley, another hillside rises with graceful slope, and here live the people who can tell thrilling tales of fiery storm phantoms which they have seen.

An old farmer, Daniel Baldwin, says it is a very common sight during storms to see balls of fire playing about among the underbrush and among the rocks across the valley. He has sat at his window many a time, he said, and watched them flitting about on the hill-side and then disappear mysteriously into the ground. On one occasion, after an unusually violent atmospheric commotion, as many as adozen or 15 fireballs were seen gamboling together. They were ot various sizes and colors and made a very pretty display.

A Danger Signal on the Track, Lawrence Smith, an ex-engineer of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, tells the

following story:
"One stormy night several years ago my fireman and I witnessed an amazing sight near Undercliff. We were hauling a heavy near Undercliff. We were hauling a heavy treight from the west and had just rounded the sharp curve at Glenshaw, when a brilliant red light suddenly appeared on the track ahead of us. I took it for a danger signal and whistled 'down brakes' immediately. Being on a down grade the brakes were of little use and the train went thundering along the valley. As we neared the light we were surprised to find that it was acting in a very peculiar manner. It was describing circles and all kinds of figures in the air. Then all of a sudden it broke up into two lights, both of which lingered in the air for a moment and then mysteriously united again into a

and then mysteriously united again into a "But the most puzzling thing about the light was its location. It remained always the same distance ahead of us proved and returned the report with the after we had come within about written recommendation that I ams be dismissed in disgrace and drummed out of camp. The order to drum ing suppended in the air and page stilling suppended in the air and page stilling. ing suspended in the air, and now sailing along the track like a bird. The mysterious light kept up this maneuvering until just a few feet from the tunnel, when it suddenly disappeared. The strange light must have followed along in front of our

engine for half a mile or more. Enguifed in a Sea of Fire. An old farmer of that region, who is now dead, used to entertain his children in the evenings with stories of the Undercliff fire balls. One day while he was at work in a field above the cliff a heavy storm came up. The lightning became so frequent and threatening that he unhitched the horses threatening that he unhitched the horses from the plow and started down the winding road to the valley below. He had not proceeded far when the storm burst upon him with terrific fury. The lightning flashes seemed to be continuous and the man blinded by the glare imagined he was in the midst of a sea of fire. Spluttering balls of fire danced around him, played in the underbrush and went frisking about like rockets and roman candles in a pyrotechnic display. The fire finally all disappeared leaving the man and horses un-

An explanation of the phenomenon given by the country people is that the lightning is attracted to the place by a great mass of cannon balls which lie imbedded in the hill-side. Their theory is based upon the report that during the civil war the valley at Undersliff was used as a testing grannd for the dereliff was used as a testing ground for the cannons made in Pittsburg foundries. Attracted by Cannon Balis,

The cannon were stationed on the slope opposite the ledge and directed toward a target located at the base of the hillside. This, report would have it, and by the way it has many supporters, that so many cannon were made and consequently so many shots fired that the hill is fairly lined with iron cannon balls. The electrical phenomens is therefore simply a sequence.

But there is another explanation which, though not so wonderful as the former, is no doubt correct. It is that a vein of mag-

Workmen, Help Your Brothers. Workmen, Help Your Brothera.

The unfortunate circumstances, in which many of the locked-out workmen at Homestead are placed, command the sympathy of all, especially that of their fellow workmen in this country. You can now express your sympathy in a practical manner and at the same time benefit yourselves by taking advantage of the 5 per cent relief sale inaugurated by Saller's. The following letter explains our position. If you wish jurther information call at our store, corner Smithfield and Diamond.

Pressured. July 20, 1892. PITIBBURG, July 20, 1891.

Mr. M. Seller, Esq.:

DEAR SIB—Your favor of to-day in which you offer to set aside a liberal per cent of the yous offer to set aside a liberal per cent of the yous alless, beginning Monday, August I and ending Saturday might, August I and ending Saturday might, August 6, for the benefit of the locked-out workmen, is hereby acknowledged.

In reply, I desire to say that in accepting your generous proffer of aid on beamf of those who are engaged in this struggle for the existence of organized labor and those who have been bereft of loving support in the recent sad experience at Homesaead, I can convey to you more fully than words can express their appreciation of your moble effort and liberal hand. With many tnanks for your kindness, I am

Yours very respectfully. Mr. M. Seller, Esq. 1

LOW RATES TO DEAVEE.

August 2 to 6, Inclusive. The Pittsburg and Western Railway will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Col., good to return until October II. Very low rates from Pittsburg.

A Wise Move. There is nothing better than opening a bank account with the Peoples Savings Bank, Si Fourth avenue, by depositing \$1. They allow interest on deposits.

Prayer action and perfect health result from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers A persect little pill. Very small; very sure

#### THE IRON HALL DEFENDED.

supreme Officers Say the Application for a Receiver Will Be Easily Defeated-The Order's Record in Two Large Cities-Perfectly Selvent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—One of the supreme officers of the Order of the Iron Hall says:

Hall says:

The information that an application has been made for a receiver for our order does not worry me in the least, as anyone can make such an application; but there will be trouble for the accuser when the matter comes up in court. I don't know who has caused this trouble, but I am sure it has started from jealousy. The allegations are made against us at Indianapolis, and it will be a difficult matter to get ahead of us in an Indianapolis court. We have about 70,000 members in this country and Canada. We have paid about \$6,952,000 in sick and final benefits, and we have over \$2,000,000 left in undoubted securities.

There are about \$6,000 of our members in Philladelphia, organized into 64 branches. Since our order was started in 1931 we have conducted everything on a square basis, and have a clean record.

A dispatch from Detroit says: Dr. J. C.

A dispatch from Detroit says: Dr. J. C. Younghusband, local representative of the Supreme Lodge of the Iron Hall, said to-day in regard to the report from Indianapolis about the appointment of a receiver, that the order is perfectly solvent. He declared that-

The proceedings looking to the appointment of a receiver are not new. Similar applications have been made in the past, and they have invariably been disposed of promptly upon our showing.

F. F. Kirke, a prominent official of the order, said in regard to the charges: "They were started by enemies of the order and are baseless." The Order of Iron Hall was conceived in Detroit, which has ever was conceived in Detroit, which has ever remained one of the strongest localities. At present there are 18 branches there with a membership of over 2,500. Four of the branches are composed of women ex-clusively. During the 11 years the order has been in existence \$275,000 have been paid out in benefits in that city alone.

A STRAW FOR COLONEL KING.

Lawyer Peshall, of Jersey City, Points Out

a Nice Little Technicality. JERSEY CITY., July 30 .- Charles J. Peshall, the lawyer who has three times saved murderer Edward W. Hallinger from the gallows, is taking an interest in the case of Colonel H. Clay King, under sentence of death at Memphis for the murder of Colonel Poston. Mr. Peshall sent him the follow-

ing telegram last night: Apply to United States District Court, Nashville, for writ of habeas corpus if de-nied your right of appeal absolute. See case Sun Wung, 29 Federal reports, and case Jugiro, 140 United States reports. Mail letter.

Mr. Peshall says the visit of Colone King's jury to the Arkansas shore makes his trial a nullity. The jury crossed the Mississippi river in charge of a constable during the trial and touched on the other side. Mr. Peshail holds that the moment the boat carrying the jury passed within the Arkansas boundary, the jury was lawfully dissolved.

THE LATEST FROM GREAT SANGIER. Das Captain Estimates That the Eruption

Destroyed 10,000 Human Lives, VICTORIA, B. C., July 30. - The steamship Empress Japan brings additional details of the volcanic eruption of Gunong Aroo on Great Sangier Island, June 7. The town of Toroana was buried by ashes, and the enormous cocoanut plantations covering the hills on each side of Toronna Bay were destroyed.

# CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

The Cost of the National Election Is Getting Heavier Every Year.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Chairmen Get All the Praise and Censure but Nary a Penny.

HONOR GOVERNS DISBURSEMENTS.

This Year Each Party Will Baye a Million Dollars to Spend.

ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE FOR CARRIAGE



is a question that I have often heard asked but never satisfactorily answered. In every eampaign there are always stories circulating on both sides concerning the use of money. These are

nearly always colored by partisanship, and are invariably exaggerated. I have been through three or four Presidental campaigns, and in those campaigns have learned enough to make a just esti-mate concerning the amount of money em-ployed on both sides. In one or two instances the figures that I give are practically official. In 1880 the National Committee of the Republican party received in the way of subscriptions some \$450,000. This money war disbursed through the chairmanship of Marshall Jewell, the former Postmaster General of General Grant. In the campaign of 1884 some \$500,000 was raised. B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, was the Chairman of the committee that collected the money and spent it. In 1888 Senator Quay had the disbursement of some \$800,000. This

by a national committee. The Democrata Not Far Behind. In each one of the years above named the Democrats had about the same amount of money. In 1880 and 1884 they had an equal amount. It can be said generally in every Presidental campaign that the Democrate raise as much money as the Republicant In the year 1888 they had perhaps \$100,00 less. The two committees disbursed in ti-last campaign over a militon and a half dollars. Some of the Democratic subsci tions came from individuals rather t organizations. One Democratic leader very rich man, told me personally that

was the largest sum ever raised and spent

contributed to the campaign fund in 1 the sum of \$250,000. It is said by those who are experienced such matters that it is always easter to r money for the party which is out than the party which is in. This may account the deficiency in the Democratic trees in the year 1888.

One captain, who was there with a ship at the time, estimates that 10,000 lives were lost on the island. Relief has been forwarded to the survivors from neighboring islands.

For what parposes are these vast sure employed? may properly be asked. I have never seen any efficience of never seen any efficience of committee of Chairman of the National Committee of

IF YOU WOULD REALIZE SWEET THOUGHTS IN FORM, COME TO US.





comes only when one is perfectly satisfied with one's surroundings-one's home, in fact. Many points on "How to make home beautiful" can be picked up in our

### Art Embroidery Department,

Ladies. And just now you can get what is even more acceptable than suggestions, for we are offering some of the most attractive bargains in goods for tancy work that ever pealed to your æsthetic hearts. But you must come very soon if you

## would share in these specials. LOW PRICES FOR FANCY WORK.

good as any ever sold at 75c.

16-inch Sofa Pillows, covered with

with fancy ruffle, only 40c. Isn't offered. his cheap?

And the same in Eiderdown at 75c. Not many left-22x22 and 36x36 Tinted Hollywood Canvas Table Silk at 50c. Squares and Sofa Pillows (the genu-

much used now by ladies at the sum- you find so great a variety of shades

at 45c; 36x36 at 95c.

Double Head Rests, covered in neat | Finest H. S. Linen Table Squares, and tasty patterns of Figured Silks, 45x45 inches, with hand-drawn open finished with silk tassels, at 48c-as work, finest goods ever sold and just 1/2-price, at \$1.75 and \$2. The same, 11/2 x2 yards long, at 92c and \$1.10.

Silkalene, fast colors and finished linen bargains in FINEST GOODS ever H. S. Pure Linen Splashers and Tray Covers ready for work, size 18 x28 inches, at 25c.

These four styles are the greatest

All colors, 32 inches wide India We keep at all times the largest and ine goods), desirable expressly to most complete line, and every good work with Bargarran art and rope shade, of Heminway's Rope Filo,

linen or silk-just half price-22x22 Twist, Embroidery, Japan Wash Crochet and Knitting Silks, Bargarran, Flourishing and Crochet Linen Cretonne Covers stamped in cream, Threads (cream and white, all numecru, old rose and gobelin, 36x36 at | bers), as well as Embroidery Chenille 38c and 44c. These are all very and Arrosene in stock. Nowhere will as we carry.



510, 512, 514, 516, 518 Market Street.