

GLADSTONE'S PERIL

Sir John Gorst Forming a Labor Party to Combat Home Rule, and Now the Scotch Liberals Rebel.

Forty-Two of Them Threaten to Drop the Irish Question When It Begins to Delay Reforms.

Norley May Soon Find It Necessary to Clean Out Dublin Castle.

HIS PROCEDURE IN EVICTION CASES

LONDON, September 23.—A new danger threatens Mr. Gladstone's Government in the movement headed by Sir John Eildon Gorst, recently Lord Salisbury's Financial Secretary of the Treasury, to form a party to advocate dealing with social legislation, or in other words with the labor questions, in preference to Irish home rule, which the Premier insists on putting to the front to the virtual exclusion, for a long time, of definite action on matters of far more importance to Great Britain and of far more interest to the people.

More than 50 of the advanced Conservatives and Unionists have already promised adherence to such a party and its programme, and the importance of Gorst's leadership in such a crusade cannot be overestimated.

A Standfast Friend of Labor.

He is one of the most clever men on the Conservative side of the House of Commons, and is so genuinely devoted to the cause of the workingman that he has not only secured the respect of his chief while in office by urging upon the Salisbury Cabinet the claims of labor, which he frequently did at times most inopportune to the plans of the administration.

Although, of course, party intrigue rather than sincerity in the case of the peer, is charged as the basis of the movement, and may have a little to do with it in the admission of some Unionists to Sir John's scheme, nevertheless it may serve to attract many more members to the Liberal majority, as a very great number of them are heartily disgusted with Mr. Gladstone's fatuous absorption in his Irish project, and would honestly like to see this British Premier's attention directed to the labor questions in England and real benefits to the laboring classes.

Sir John Gorst will be remembered as a member of the fourth party from 1889 to 1895, and his independence of action has always been a characteristic of his public life.

Signs of a Great Radical Revolt.

The placidity on the surface of political affairs is altogether deceptive, as the real state of the Liberal sections and the ministerial position. There is nobody on the up in Great Britain, and though some of the Irish politicians maintain their contentment, their sympathies have been bearing upon the tendency of events. But, upon the general public, the greatest danger menacing the existence of the Gladstone Government is the formation of a Radical party.

The Secessionists Are 42 Strong.

"We are not only discontented at the sacrifice of Radical politics in Ireland, but are disgusted. We shall vote for the second reading of the home rule bill, according to our allegiance to our chief; but we will not suffer our own affairs to be delayed through prolonged discussion of the bill in committee. If the Unionists and the Irish choose to prevent the bill from coming to a vote, and the bill is defeated on its crucial clause, home rule will be dropped among the commoners adhering to this determination."

The representative of the Associated Press learned that the Liberal party in the determination of 42 members, enough to make havoc in the party if Mr. Gladstone persists in his determination to push home rule at all hazards. The Scotch members of the House of Commons have rarely interfered in bulk against a Liberal Government, and when they do so their action will be final.

Eight Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is keeping in close touch with the leaders of the Irish party. He finds the permanent officials of Dublin Castle troublesome, and he distrusts them as they distrust him. He has followed the advice of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and others, and he would dismiss the whole lot.

Dublin Castle Needs an Overhauling.

They are notoriously insincere in their sympathies, and apt to hamper or pervert measures he takes in behalf of the Nationalists. Mr. Morley is anxious to clear them out, but he is compelled to act through others, thus making official procedure slower and less direct.

The Associated Press has authority to state that though Mr. Morley cannot advise the wholesale release of prisoners confined under the coercion act, he is considering every case in itself, and is hopeful of overruling every conviction within a month. He has also indicated to release every one of these prisoners unless he is an offender under the common law.

Concerning Government protection of tenants who have been evicted from their holdings, practical steps in this direction will be taken in October after Mr. Morley's tour of the distressed districts. He has sent circulars to the local authorities, asking them to supply him with information concerning evictions in their districts. He will personally examine the cases and determine the methods of relief. Archbishop Walsh and the Archbishop of Cashel and other leading Catholic clergymen give him strenuous support. In view of Mr. Morley's decisive intervention, the eviction campaign of the Tory landlords shows signs of cessation.

The incorporation of the city of Dublin is decided by a vote of 17 to 16 not to present an address to Lord Houghton, the new Viceroy of Ireland. The Parneilles are still in a majority in the corporation, and they have not yet indicated to have released their hostility to the Government.

CONGER INVESTIGATES TIN PLATE.

He Finds That Several Large Welsh Plants Will Come Over to America.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Colonel Conger and his wife, of Ohio, have been in London for a week. Colonel Conger has had several interviews with big tin men here, and says that several large plants will undoubtedly be transferred from Wales to the United States. He added that the inquiry he had made here had convinced him that the United States is able to make tin as well as Wales, where he will further investigate

the tin industry. He and his wife will sail from Liverpool for the United States on October 12. Minister Robert T. Lincoln will give a dinner in their honor Sunday. Mr. Conger is desirous to talk politics, but he said: "You can tell the boys I'll be home in time to vote."

WEDDED IN DEATH.

The Corps of an Army Officer and His Finance Found Together.

PRAGUE, Sept. 23.—A sad love tragedy is reported in the Jung-Buntstein. One of the officers attached to the garrison there disappeared September 11, and on the same day his fiancée also disappeared. Wednesday they were both found dead in a powder magazine that was seldom visited.

From letters found near the bodies it was learned that the parents of the young lady bitterly opposed to the officer's suit, and steadfastly refused their consent to their daughter's marrying him. Despairing of ever being able to gain the parents' consent, the couple fled to the tin mine magazine, where with his sweetheart's consent, the officer shot and killed her. He then shot himself through the heart.

UGANDA TOO FAR INLAND.

To Enlist the Active Interest of Gladstone's Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A deputation of the Church Missionary Society waited upon Lord Rosebery to-day to protest against England's abandonment of the occupation of Uganda. Lord Rosebery, in reply, commented upon the vagueness of the term "British sphere of influence," and said that he thought that the denunciation wished the Government to subsidize the East Africa Company, over which it had no control, in establishing a protectorate over a country that was still 90 days' journey from the coast.

He declined to promise anything except that the cabinet would consider the matter.

VERHOEFF'S PLUCK.

Peary's Missing Helper Accustomed Himself to Ice Baths Daily—Clad in Thin American Costume, and Eager to Win Fame as an Arctic Explorer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Late to-night, Miss Verhoeff, in speaking of her interview with Lieutenant Peary this afternoon, said: "Our interview was very unsatisfactory, and I have no hesitation in saying so. It only confirmed my belief that my brother is alive. Mr. Peary could give no explanation of the strange fact that a young and unusually vigorous man, with an education that fitted him in every respect for such an adventure, should have been left behind—alone in the Arctic region, with no expedition proper began. He said he did not know my brother thoroughly or he would have taken him along. This, I said, I consider a very lame excuse. At first he held that my brother was dead, but afterward admitted that, after all, he might be alive. Of course he is alive, and Lieutenant Peary and the rest of the party think so, too. Should the probability of having left behind the provisions at Red Cliff House for him? I hold that he was contemptibly used. He contributed \$7,000 to accompany this great expedition, after having trained himself for it for years. He was left in the water, which was the trip across the inland ice cap and nothing else—began he was left behind."

Verhoeff's actions from the time the party reached Greenland and described as peculiar and as pointing to an intention to stay and live with the Eskimos. It is said that he continually wore American trousers and a Chinese kind of clothing, and that almost every day he was in the water, naked where holes had been cut in the ice. He would protest that he was not cold, and did everything in his power to insure himself of the hardships of the climate, and went around with his shoes torn and his feet touching the ground. These facts, taken in connection with his mysterious disappearance out during the winter as to the whereabouts of his shoes, and his feet touching the ground, led some of the Peary party and others of the crew of the Kite who knew Verhoeff to the conclusion that he may have taken a notion to stay in the Arctic region, and to make a journey to the farthest northern point yet discovered, and so win fame.

In speaking of the fate of Verhoeff, Lieutenant Peary said: "I have no right to indulge in surmises, but he gave the impression that he believed Verhoeff was dead."

TRAIN DISPATCHERS QUIT.

They Won't Take Chances With Incomplete Operators to Aid Them.

CECIL RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 23.—The telegrapher's strike on the Burlington Railroad is a serious turn for the company to-day. This morning the day train dispatchers called on Superintendent Williams, telling him they considered the responsibility imposed upon them by running trains without competent operators too great, and that until such competent operators are employed they will quit work, which they did to the delight of the operators.

Eight wires were cut south of here last night and trains were stopped. It is rumored that some night dispatchers will quit.

SOUTH DAKOTA SWELTERING.

A Strong Hot Wind, With the Thermometer Registering 94 in the Shade.

HURON, S. D. Sept. 23.—The mercury has been up in the nineties for the past few days, to-day reaching 94°. A strong hot wind from the South for four hours to-day was so scorching that few cared to face it. The heat for the past week has been unusually intense for September.

WOMEN'S small talk by Margaret H. Welch in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SHORT STORIES OF CITY LIFE.

THE NEW contract for the Slatery of mery at Cresson will be started on shortly. It will cost \$30,000.

THE corner stone of the New Sandusky Street Baptist Church will be laid with appropriate services last night.

MRS. MACKIE, aged 29 years, employed at McIntosh's foundry on Pike street, had his leg broken in two places last evening by having a heavy casting fall on it.

The Pittsburg and West End Railway Company took a permit yesterday to erect a power house at the south end of the Point Bridge on Carson street. It will cost \$20,000.

NEXT Wednesday, there will be a meeting of the American Ladies' Protective Association at Kaufmann's Hall, Southside. The National Grand Master, D. W. Reese, of Boston, Mass., will be present and deliver an address.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a car on the Troy Hill electric line ran into a car on the Spring Garden street car line at Chestnut and Ohio streets. Both cars were badly demolished, but none of the passengers were hurt.

By Monday the Duquesne cars coming to town will run straight down Highland avenue, across Penn to Ellsworth, where a new curve has been put in connecting with the old line. This will shorten the trip to town from five to seven minutes.

Why Corbett Won the Battle.

TRIBUTE TO MCKINLEY.

Protection's Champion Given an Ovation in Philadelphia.

HE TALKS ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

And the Large Audience Can Scarcely Hear Enough of His Words.

WANAMAKER ALSO MAKES QUOTE A HIT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—One of the greatest gatherings of people that has ever greeted a public man in this city through the Academy of Music to-night to listen to Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, speak upon "The Pending Issues of the Campaign."

As Governor McKinley was the guest of the Manufacturers' Club, and shortly before 8 o'clock he came upon the stage, escorted by Thomas Dolan, President of the club, and a score or more of members of the club. As Governor McKinley entered the great audience arose and cheered until the walls of the building almost shook under the volume of sound.

In a brief speech Mr. Dolan introduced Governor McKinley, and the latter was again given an ovation as he came to the front of the stage. Governor McKinley spoke for an hour and his speech was mainly upon the tariff, which he designated as the great issue of the campaign. The enthusiasm upon his subject was commensurate with the occasion, and again he was compelled to stop while the storm of applause rolled through the building. Every mention of President Harrison's name by Governor McKinley aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the audience.

One of the Tropics of Protection. While Major McKinley was in the midst of his speech a local club came upon the stage bearing at its head a banner of tin plate, with the arms of Pennsylvania painted upon it.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE. Made at Norristown, Pa., 1892.

Governor McKinley, pointing to the banner, said: "There is another trophy of protection," and the audience cheered itself hoarse. In opening his speech Governor McKinley spoke of the great history of Philadelphia, and its place in the history of the country as the city in which liberty was born and the Constitution framed. Coming to the direct text of his speech Governor McKinley said:

The money of this country should be as national as its flag. It should be as sound as the government itself, and that is the object of the tariff. It is the duty of the government to protect the industry of the country, and to maintain it. It is the duty of the government to protect the industry of the country, and to maintain it.

As soon as the applause following Mr. Bayard's speech had subsided, John D. Kernan, the last speaker of the evening, said that he had no objection to the tariff, but that he had no objection to the tariff.

STEVENS AT RICHMOND. Given a Great Greeting and Cleveland's Name is Frequently Cheered.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—General Stevenson was given an ovation here to-day. The distinguished gentleman was escorted to Mozart Academy by a large torchlight procession, which comprised the various Democratic clubs of the city.

NO STICKERS ON YOUR BALLOT. A New Rule That Voters in Pennsylvania Will Have to Get Used To.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Many requests are being made for copies of the revised form of the official ballot and the specimen ballot to be used under the operations of the Baker ballot reform law.

Peck's Figures Pointed to With Pride. Governor McKinley then took up the tariff in its foreign aspect, and quoted figures to prove its beneficial effect upon the industries of the country and the welfare of the people.

A THREE-CORNERED CONTEST ON. Alabama Republicans Differently Refuse to Reconcile Their Differences.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 23.—The Stevens wing of the Republican party filled out their Congressional and electoral ticket to-day, and will have the fight in opposition to the recent fusion ticket and the Democrats. It will be a three-cornered contest.

NO USE FOR A FORCE BILL. A Colored Man's Convention Denounces Both It and the Administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—The Colored Men's National Protective Association in session here to-day denounced President Harrison and his administration, the force bill and the protective tariff, and declared that the failure of the administration to protect the negro was the reason. The force bill was denounced.

Stranahan to Speak for Sibley. HARRISBURG, Sept. 23.—[Special.]—Deputy Attorney General Stranahan will make a number of short speeches in this State during the next few days.

DEMANDS OF THE LUTHERANS.

They State the Objects of Their Voting as They Pray.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 23.—[Special.]—The following are the demands the Illinois German Lutherans are making upon the political parties for their support. A circular has been issued in which is printed:

1.—That the compulsory period for parochial schools begin at an earlier time. 2.—That parochial schools be approved or supervised by a State official.

3.—That instruction be given in certain branches of a certain language. 4.—That State officials be empowered to take into consideration the interests of the parents in the school law.

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ANGRY WITH ARNOLD.

The English Poet of Buddhism Censured by a Speaker in the PAN-PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

Uncle Sam Will Be Asked to Prevent the Shipments of ARMS AND ARDENTS TO NEW HEBRIDES.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—The third day's proceedings of the Pan-Presbyterian Council opened this morning, with Rev. Principal Clarke Hutton, D. D., of Paisley, in the chair. This mission day and the three sessions were all given up to the consideration of home and foreign missions, the reading of reports and papers on the work and addresses by missionaries.

This morning the report of the Eastern section of the foreign mission field was presented by Dr. Swanson, of London, England, and that of the Western section by Dr. Ellingwood, of New York City. These were followed by a brief discussion.

Rev. Dr. Chambers, of New York, moved that it be recommended to the Business Committee to consider and report whether the Council can do anything further in the endeavor of Rev. John J. Faton to secure the cooperation of the Government of the United States in the matter of forbidding the sending of firearms and ardent spirits into the New Hebrides. Carried.

Another Slap at Edwin Arnold. Rev. Dr. Phrauler, of New York, said he had found in the mission field the embodiment of the motto, "In union is strength." The people who are in the Church are not cared nothing for the difference between churches at home. They want the gospel only. Sir Edwin Arnold and others had united to teach the apostles of Buddha how to answer Christianity. Missionaries should be united and co-operate so far as possible.

Rev. Dr. Janier, of India, delivered an interesting address, incidentally mentioning the fact that he had associated with Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of this city, in the important work which the distinguished Orientalist is undertaking.

Dr. Caven presented a supplementary report from the Business Committee, recommending that the following response be made to the fraternal message received from the Provincial Synod in session in Montreal.

Greeting to the Episcopopallians. The President of the Alliance of Reformed Churches presiding the Presbyterial System, in the name of the Council now in meeting, thanks the Procurator of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, and the Council respectively, for their expression of good will and desire for full manifestation of unity of the Church for which the Synod and the Council are laboring.

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NEW FAD IN MUSIC.

How the Taste Changes in Things Musical. Society Ladies Enthusiastic Over the New Musical Craze.

Its Chief Exponent's Interesting Talk In Regard to Himself.

The fashion in music is all running toward the banjo this season. Thousands of girls and women in fashionable society, to say nothing of the men, have taken up the banjo as the popular musical instrument of the day. The "thrum thrum" of fair fingers is heard on every hand.

Prof. Henry C. Wetzel, one of the greatest musicians this century has produced, occupies the undisputed position of the best banjo player in the world. Visited at his home, 841 South Canton street, Baltimore, Md., the great exponent of the banjo was found full of enthusiasm for his beloved instrument. And in his hands the music is indeed beautiful—wonderful.

The great professor, as everybody knows, was most seriously sick for time, but his thousands of admirers will be glad to learn that he has completely recovered his health.

When approached in regard to his health, he spoke in raptures concerning his recovery, for he considers his restoration to health little short of a miracle, as he had with the least hope of ever doing well again. "I suffered severely," he said, "with indigestion, nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I had spells of weakness come over me so that my legs would give way and I would be forced to leave my work. In fact I was in a bad fix, and my nerves were in a very serious condition. I now thank God that I got some of Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—got the best medicine at last after trifling with many doctors, who did me no good. I am using my second bottle, and it certainly beats all the medicine I ever saw. I tell you, it is the best medicine I ever saw."

Prof. Wetzel is well known at this office, and the editor can therefore personally vouch for the absolute truth and correctness of every one of the above statements. None of the above is a mere advertisement, as he is not a doctor, and his restoration to health is a great triumph for Dr. Green's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It certainly does cure the sick. It makes them strong and well. Besides, it has the great virtue of