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The Pittsburg Dispatch.

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 31. 1892. THREE CENTS

NOT ONE CENT FROM MR. FRICK

the Republican National ommittee Seen, Says Chairman Carter.

SENSATION EXPLODED.

ailton Disston Says the Carnegies Refused to Contribute.

Republicans Hopeful of Carrying the Empire State—Both Sides Profess to Be Pleased With the Outcome of the Registration—All Busy With Pencil and Paper, Figuring Out a Majority—A Chinese Puzzle That Always Comes Out Satisfactorily to the Solver—Some Important Decisions as to Voters' Rights Under the Baker Ballot Law—Political Sensations in Colorado and Ohio.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Chairman Carter, of the Republican National Committee, denied to-day that he or any members of the committee had been in communication with Chairman H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. "This story," Mr. Carter added, "was obviously put into circulation for the purpose of exciting a prejudice against the committee and the cause it represents, and of diverting attention from the real issues of the campaign. I do not know whether Mr. Frick was in the city on Saturday or not, but if he was I did not see him. In fact, I never have met him, nor has he been at any time in communication with any member of our committee. Neither Mr. Frick nor Mr. Carnegie thought proper to contribute a penny to the funds of the committee."

Everybody Making Calculations.

Everybody at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day was busy with pencil and paper, trying to figure the election of Harrison on the basis of the New York City registration and their own opinions' bias. As a natural result the problem was always solved to the satisfaction of the mathematician.

The managers of the local campaign studied the registration with much interest to-day, and the opinions expressed regarding its meaning and probable effect on the Presidental vote in this city were as varied as were the political beliefs of those who gave utterance to them. All are agreed that the increase was not up to normal, and that if it had been the registration would have been about 330,000. It is but 309,830. The decrease is attributed in part to the new ballot law, operative for the first time in a Presidental year.

Republicans Consider It Favorable.

Republicans say that the greatest proportion of increased registration is in sections of the city where the Republican vote has been gradually increasing for several years, such as the entire Westside north of Seventy-second street, which has been fast becoming the home of well-to-do people, and in the Twenty-seventh (Harlem) district, and especially the western side and northern end thereof.

A few County Democrats to be found to-day said that in their opinion the registration would have been larger had they been permitted to run their city and county tickets.

Democrats say that such loss of votes as can be ascribed to the ballot law won't hurt them as much as it will their Republican opponents, who, as a mass, are more indifferent, they declare, than Democrats to their privileges of citizenship, and won't take so much trouble as Democrats will to learn how to register and vote. Democrats say that the registration in the strong downtown sections of the city which are strongly Democratic has been large, and point to this as evidence that the Democrats in the city have gone to the polls in force.

President Brookfield Simply Smiles.

President William Brookfield, of the Republican County Committee, would do nothing more than smile blandly at reference to the city registration, and says that the Republicans are perfectly satisfied with it. Barney Biglin said that the increase is in Republican sections mainly and Frank Raymond said that he thought the same.

The rival political managers in Brooklyn eagerly awaited the winding up of the registration yesterday, and now that the enrollment has been completed they will be absorbed for a few days in a critical study of the figures. The total enrollment, after a careful revision, foots up 181,423, which is an increase of 22,997 over last year, and 25,229 over the last Presidental year. The increase cannot be considered as more than normal, in view of the steady growth of the city.

Peculiarities of a Presidental Year.

A Republican manager said to-day: "The registration figures clearly indicate an increased Republican vote this year. It is only in a Presidental year that we get out our full vote, and from the reports received at headquarters from the Registration Committees in the various wards, I believe there will be very few stay-at-homes in the Republican ranks this year. We polled 63,-78 votes for Fassett last year, and I think we will poll 75,000 for the Presidental candidate this year. Conceding that the Democrats will poll 88,000, it will place their majority in the city at 13,000 and give Mr. Cleveland about 15,000 in the county. I don't believe these figures will be much out of the way."

A Democratic manager explained: "We have watched the registration figures closely from day to day as they came in and have seen that the Republicans are coming out in force this year. There are Republicans who never come out except at a Presidental election and there are other Republicans who couldn't register or vote last year through August at allowing the World's Fair to go to Chicago, but are registered this year. I will admit on the surface that a survey of each election district tells slightly in favor of the Republicans, but this I believe will be more than offset by defections from the ranks this year and the contesting forces will stand practically in the same position in which they stood at the last election."

This week is going to be a period of great political activity, and the rival campfires will be burning brightly each night over the city. To-morrow night Governor McKinley will speak for the Republicans at the Rink. Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, will enthuse the Republicans at the Academy on Wednesday, and on Thursday night the Republicans will have their closing parade.

Democrats Rainbow Chasers.

Richard Croker said to-day of the New York City registration that he was quite satisfied with the result and saw in it no occasion to change his views as to Mr. Cleveland getting such a plurality in this city as will, with the aid of the other Democratic counties south of the Harlem, meet and overcome the county plurality for Harrison. He made no estimate of the probable Democratic plurality in the city.

Commissioner Gilroy said: "I have no hesitation in saying Mr. Cleveland will have at least 75,000 plurality in this city. I will not be surprised to see Mr. Cleveland's plurality in the State equal that for Governor Flower last year. He will receive a larger plurality in this city than Governor Flower did. The statistics of the registration are extremely satisfactory me. I consider that we will have our full vote registered."

In referring to the registration by districts Mr. Gilroy said: "The registration, as will be seen, in the lower districts is very large, as for instance the First district, with 9,225; the Second district, with 12,843; the Third district, 9,316, and the Fourth district, 8,308, which will not cast more than 2,000 Republican votes."

Gilroy Grinning About His Walkover.

Mr. Gilroy said that if in New York comparison was made with last year's registration, as is being done in the country, the figures would show an increase of 49,000. He added that the Democrats of the United States may be assured that New York will do her whole duty, and he can say personally that Tammany Hall never was nor could it be more loyal to a candidate than it is this year to Mr. Cleveland. "We are making practically no campaign of our own," said he. "It is a 'walk-over.' All our energies are devoted to the national ticket, and we will demonstrate to the country what we can do."

John J. Scannell, the leader of the regular Democracy in the one supposed hide-bound Republican Assembly district—the district which has had one avenue block from Fourth avenue to Lexington avenue shaved off its entire eastern side and the territory between Fourth and Seventh avenues, north of Twenty-third street to Fourteenth street, added to it—said to-night that he had every reason to be gratified at the result of the registration in his district. "In going over the registration by election districts," said he, "I discover a lack of Republican registration. It seems to me that the Republicans have not gone to the registration places in anything like the proportionate number in which the Democrats have." Mr. Scannell, with Mr. Gilroy, said he felt justified in predicting a plurality for Cleveland and Stevenson in this city of 75,000.

SENATOR SHERMAN SERENE.

He Thinks New York Will See a Mighty Battle of Ballots—Hopeful That Harrison Will Be the Victor—He Has No Doubts at All of Illinois Remaining Republican.

MANSFIELD, O., Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—Senator John Sherman, who has been on the stump in New York and Wisconsin for some weeks past, has returned home to do some speaking in the Congressional districts of Eastern Ohio. When asked to-day to give an estimate of results in the national contest, particularly with reference to New York, he said:

"Well, really, I haven't made the status of this contest a specialty, and perhaps my estimates may not be as accurate as you desire. In general I believe Mr. Harrison will be re-elected, and as New York goes so goes the general result. In reference to New York," he continued, "I was in that State until two weeks ago, and there is where there will be a mighty battle of ballots on the 8th of November. The Democrats are setting a worthy example in the city by their thorough organization, and it is to be feared that if Tammany and the County Democracy can arrange to combine on the national ticket Mr. Cleveland will stand a fair chance to carry the State. In the country districts I found that the Republicans were being awakened to a realizing sense of the near approach of the decisive struggle at the polls, and I think they will be prepared for it. Taking the situation as a whole, as things now are, or were when I came away, I think Mr. Harrison will win there."

"How about Indiana?"

Harrison's Own State All Right.

"I don't know much about the situation there," was the reply, "but I can discover no good reason why Mr. Harrison should not be as strong there now as he was four years ago. The people of the President's own State, so far as I have had the opinions of representative people, are entirely well satisfied with his administration, which has been a success in every particular."

"What will be the effect of the so-called free silver craze in the West?"

"On account of the plank in the Republican platform with reference to the free coinage of silver," said the Senator, "there is a possibility of the electoral votes of Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana, Oregon and Nevada being cast for Mr. Weaver or Mr. Cleveland; hardly the latter, because he is really too sound on silver. There is a possibility, not to say a probability, that several of these Western States will be carried by Weaver, but the most of them, I believe, will be found all right after the ballots are counted.

"Out in Illinois," continued the Senator, "the Democrats are straining every nerve and exhausting every resource in an effort to carry the State. I was in Chicago several days ago, in consultation with some of the Republican leaders, and I was assured that there is no more likelihood of the Democrats shifting Illinois now than there was four years ago. Of course there has been a wonderful increase in the population of Chicago since then, and in this, the Democrats claim, lies their hope of carrying the State. But our friends tell me the Republicans have fully held their own in this enlargement of the vote."

New York State Vitally Important.

The Senator concluded with repeating the observation that the man who carries New York will be the next President. "But," added he, "even this is in a measure conditional. If we were sure the Northwestern States would be in line, Harrison could lose New York State and still be elected, as the newly admitted States and the increase in population has increased the electoral college 26 votes."

In this connection it may be stated that what has come to be recognized as a chief element of danger to the success of E. G. Johnson, the Republican opponent of M. D. Harter in the Congressional contest in this district, is the record of his anti-Sherman utterances and his avowed hostility to the Baldwin University at Oberlin. On this subject Senator Sherman refused to commit himself, saying:

"I don't know anything about the local Congressional fight, as I have been out of the district all the time for a month past. From what I learn at this time I think Mr. Johnson will be elected, but it will be by a reduced majority—this for the reason that Mr. Harter's personal qualities and qualifications for the office have given him a strong following in the Republican party, and there is much disaffection in the party at Oberlin, and some open opposition there and elsewhere."

A SENSATION DENIED.

Hamilton Disston Says Mr. Frick Hasn' Contributed One Cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Hamilton Disston, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Republican National Committee, and the head of the great Disston saw works, to-day denied that Henry C. Frick, the Chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, had contributed a large sum of money to the Republican campaign fund during his visit to New York yesterday.

On the contrary, says Mr. Disston, Mr. Frick has absolutely refused to contribute one cent to the campaign fund.

Colorado Democrats Embarrassed.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Dr. A. J. Overholt and Silas Hauchett, two of the four electors on the Weaver ticket, have refused to permit their names to be used as the 'head of the Cleveland Democratic ticket. Their action is embarrassing, to say the least, in view of the fact that the Clevelandites had withdrawn their electors and substituted therefor the Populist electors.

An Ohio Chairman Deposed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—A Mansfield special says that the Executive Committee of the People's party of Ohio met there yesterday and removed H. F. Barnes, of Canton, Chairman of the State Committee, on the charge of unfaithfulness to his party, in that he tried to sell his party out to the Democrats in Northwestern Ohio.

Swearing to His Innocence.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Albert N. Hoxie, Prohibition candidate for Senator in the Seventh Suffolk district, caused an article to be published in yesterday's daily papers charging A. C. Ratshesky, Secretary of the Republican State Committee and Republican candidate for Senator, with attempting to bribe him by offering from $50 to $2,000 to withdraw in his favor from the canvass. Mr. Ratshesky, who at once denied the truth of the charges, has now made affidavits affirming his innocence.

OHIO IS ALL RIGHT.

Republicans to Have a Lively Windup—More Interest Now Taken in the Doubtful States—How Governor McKinley Is Hustling for His Party.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—Both parties in Ohio are entering the home stretch with confidence. Each expects to make the usual showing in the State with assurances that there will be no surprises. The registration closed Saturday night, and while there are a great many who will lose their votes, they are pretty equally divided among the two parties. The Democrats have arranged for a big demonstration Thursday evening at which all the organizations are to be in line and prominent speakers are to be present. If he is able, Judge Thurman will preside and make a brief speech.

The Republicans, however, will have the best of the speaking during the closing week. They have arranged for a fusillade of oratory in all parts of the State, in which foreign and the best of local talent will be engaged, and in the Congressional districts there will be meetings separate from those which have been arranged under the auspices of the State Committee. While the managers of both parties are making special efforts in the State all are looking with greater interest to the doubtful States, and these will claim the attention on the night of election.

Ex-Governor Campbell, who was speaking in Indiana last week, returned Friday and spent a couple of days at home under the direction of his physician, who insisted that it was positively necessary that he stop for a few days in the interest of his voice and to overcome a severe cold which he contracted in Indiana. Governor Campbell is enthusiastic over the outlook.

Governor McKinley is doing a great deal of work. During last week he rode nearly 3,000 miles and made 40 speeches. He spoke on the Western Reserve Saturday, and came to Columbus that night. This week his time will be divided between New York and Ohio. He left for New York Sunday and will speak at Poughkeepsie Monday afternoon and Brooklyn in the evening. The latter part of the week he will spend in Ohio, closing at Canton, his home, on the evening before election.

A TRICK IN FLORIDA.

How Governor Fleming Hopes to Disfranchise His Political Enemies.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 30.—Governor Fleming, upon application of the anti-Call faction of Duval county, which was defeated in the October election by the straight-out Democracy or Call faction, has removed from office the tax collector of Duval county (straight-out Democrat) upon the charge that he refused to receive poll taxes in bulk from the representative of the opposition after expiration of office hours on September 3, the last day for paying poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting. The Governor claims that the collector should have received such taxes after office hours until midnight.

S. S. Harvey, State Chairman of the People's Party, asserts that similar tenders of poll taxes after office hours were made and refused in other counties throughout the State, and that if Fleming's action is sustained by the courts it will render the November elections void and will furnish grounds for contesting the count of the electoral vote of Florida by Congress and the election of a Florida Congressman, which contests he is said to be preparing and proposes to push with this end in view. Harvey will take the place on the People's party electoral ticket vacated by Weeks, who was elected to the State Senate in the October election. Prominent Democratic lawyers say that the action of the tax collector was in accordance with law, and that Harvey's claim is absurd.

MANLEY ON THE SITUATION.

He Says the Republicans Have 216 Electoral Votes Solid as a Rock.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Joseph H. Manley, member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, in an interview to-day, spoke as follows regarding the electoral vote: We can count 216 electoral votes that may be regarded as sure for the Republican ticket. The Democratic managers, on the other hand, cannot safely count more than 143. While we do not indulge in any rainbow chasing, and while we do not include in our 216 sure electoral votes a single vote from the South, there are, outside of West Virginia, 22 electoral votes in the South that cannot be given to Mr. Cleveland except by the grossest and most glaring and outrageous frauds."

Asked regarding New York, Mr. Manley said: "In the great Empire State of New York it would be folly to say that the Republicans are absolutely sure of carrying it. If the Republican vote is polled—and every effort will be made to poll it—New York will surely give its electoral vote to Mr. Harrison."

GROVER'S VOTE IN DANGER.

Republican Leaders Question His Right of Suffrage Under the Residence Laws.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The Republican leaders at the national headquarters are questioning Grover Cleveland's right to vote at the coming election. They are keeping the matter very quiet and will not disclose their plans, but it is rumored that Mr. Cleveland will be challenged if he attempts to deposit his ballot on November 8.

The Democratic Presidental candidate resides at 12 West Fifty-first street, the Thirteenth election district of the Twenty-first Assembly, but did not take up his residence there til after October 12, which renders it illegal, under the 30 days' residence in the district, for him to vote.

SOME IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

What a Voter May Do Under the Baker Ballot Law.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Oct. 30.—Judge Yerkes has given his opinion upon the right of a voter to take a friend into the booth with him to mark his ballot. The Judge says that if a man happens to forget his spectacles he cannot be deprived of his vote because he cannot see, but may call in a friend to help him.

One who is unable to read may also have a friend in the booth to tell him how to mark his ballot; or a voter may, says the Judge, have a small ballot marked beforehand, take that in the booth, and mark the one given to him by the election officer by comparison.

CRITICISED BY THE K. OF L.

Members of the Last Legislature Called Down by Secretary Caffrey.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 30.—P. F. Caffrey, Secretary of the Knights of Labor Legislative Committee, issued an address this evening to the workingmen of the State, criticising the Republican members of the last session of the Legislature for defeating measures advocated by the labor organizations of the State.

Mr. Caffrey devotes considerable space in his address to a reply to Senator Porter's sarcastic letter to him a few days ago, denouncing him for asking candidates for the Legislature how they will vote, if elected, on measures approved by the labor interests.

FIFTY MEXICANS DROWNED,

Hundreds Made Homeless and a Vast Amount of Property Washed Away.

PUEBLO, MEXICO, Oct. 30.—Further particulars of damages and loss sustained by the recent overflow of the Saldo rivers, in the State of Paxaca, have been received here. Thousands of acres of coffee and cane lands were inundated and fully $300,000 damage to those crops alone was done.

On the hacienda of Pedro Cells 2,000 head of cattle were caught in the torrent of water and swept into the ocean. Fully 50 persons in all lost their lives. Fifteen employes on the Hacienda de Yotta were overtaken by the flood while at work in the field and all were drowned. Hundreds of families were made homeless.

STEVENSON ACCEPTS

In a Letter in Which He Proves Himself Quite an Adept Straddler.

HE IS FOR FREE TRADE,

Along With His Party's Platform, but He Also Insists That

GROVER EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS

So Clearly That There Is Little Left for the Headsman to Say.

THE FORCE BILL DENOUNCED BITTERLY

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 30.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the President of the National Democratic Convention:

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Oct. 29.

To Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, etc.:

When, in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic party of the United States. Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of many States of the Union of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee.

The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

He Calls the Tariff a Tax.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

It is plain that our present inequitable system of tariff taxation has promoted the growth of such conditions in our land, favored though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people for the preservation inviolate of their own government.

He Stands on the Chicago Platform.

There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debt, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage earner or the farmer it is all-important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

The Force Bill Forcibly Denounced.

Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the force bill, the magnitude of which cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of Representatives in Congress by the bayonet. The Republican party, by its acts in the Fifty-first Congress, and by its platform in its late National Convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will be passed when it has the power, no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country this question is all important.

Since my nomination, I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found that the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration are in a languishing condition, that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those States by their then peaceful condition, had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the force bill into a law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is specially aimed, would incite in many communities race troubles, and invite retaliatory legislation which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of northern investments, and its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity.

A Republican Senator Quoted.

I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a Republican Senator "the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests, and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and, should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

SHROUDED IN SORROW.

A Sunday of Gloom at the White House—The President Remains Indoors All Day—To Resume Public Routine Business To-Day to Overcome His Affliction.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—There is still a veil of sorrow hanging over the White House, for it will take a long while to blot out of the President's memory the sad recollections of the past week. He did not go to church this morning, the Presidental family being represented at the Church of the Covenant by Mrs. Russell Harrison and the venerable Dr. Scott.

The President spent the greater part of the day in his library with Private Secretary Halford and his children. Several of the executive clerks were on hand prepared to go on with some of the routine business which had accumulated on their desks during the past ten days, but the President said it could wait until to-morrow.

This is a mass of public business to be disposed of by the President, and he realizes that the surest way to overcome his domestic affliction is to try and become absorbed in his public duties. He will soon be expected to begin the preparation of his annual message to Congress. Nearly all of the Cabinet officers are at work upon the annual reports which form the basis of his message. He can find but little relief in brooding over his troubles, and his family and his personal friends are disposed to do everything in their power to divert his mind from his sorrow.

For more than ten days the President has been unable to give due consideration to the numerous questions referred to him for decision. Private Secretary Halford very prudently refused to annoy him with executive matters under the circumstances, but now it is to his advantage, from every standpoint, to become engrossed in the affairs of State, and thus be relieved from dwelling upon his personal affliction. The political situation also requires some attention from him, for his managers have refrained from consulting him on the subject of late, although there are various propositions pending which need his approval before they can be put into practical operation.

MILWAUKEE CHARITY

Bestowed Upon Poor Fire Sufferers With No Unstinting Hand.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—The city is still without fuel or lighting gas, and will be for a week. Burned-out people, some hatless, some even shoeless, others shuddering in their coats and totally insufficient wearing apparel, thronged continuously all the day to the Athenæum building. The women had converted the basement into a wholesale establishment for all the needy who came to their doors, and not one went away empty-handed. Contributions had poured in from people in all sections of the East-side.

There were two or three long tables loaded down with a stock of footwear, besides which the finest shoe establishment in Milwaukee would pale into insignificance for variety of size and style and for quantity as well. There were heaps of coats and trousers, dresses, skirts, women's wear of every description, fall socks and warm caps, children's dresses and baskets of dainty linen. The women in the Seventh and First wards had evidently gone through their wardrobes without discrimination. Costly wraps and handsome dresses that had suffered little wear were offered upon charity's altar with no stinting hand. Wives had exploited their husband's closets, and their dressers, too, that was evident. The men's clothing looked very new. There were trousers with the fashionable crease down the middle, shirts with the laundry slip around them, overcoats that had done no great service, and, what was yet more remarkable, patent leather shoes.

THE FAIR AGNES DENIES

That She Wanted Money for a Love That Was Not Returned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The click of a typewriter was heard all yesterday in the apartments of Miss Agnes Huntington in the fifth floor of the Windsor Hotel. A young man was pounding out denials for all the newspapers of the story published yesterday to the effect that Miss Huntington's engagement to Paul D. Cravath had squashed a breach of promise which the lady contemplates bringing against H. La Barre Jayne, a Philadelphia lawyer and society man.

When a reporter sent up his card to Miss Huntington he was invited upstairs, but Mr. Cravath met him at the door of Miss Huntington's rooms with the type-written denials. "Miss Huntington feels a delicacy in talking of the matter herself," said Mr. Cravath. "She does not deny that she was engaged to Mr. Jayne and, naturally, since the engagement is broken off, she wants her letters to him. And for this purpose alone she put the matter in the hands of Judge Dittenhoefer.

KNOCKED OUT BY A GOAT.

A Friend of Governor Hogg's Now Unable to Stump for Him.

SEGUIN, TEX., Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—Ex-Governor John Ireland has been prevented from entering the State campaign in behalf of Governor Hogg, on account of injuries which he received from a vicious billy goat. The bearded animal was kept in a pasture adjoining the ex-Governor's home. A few mornings ago Mr. Ireland was crossing the pasture in his usual dignified style, when the billy goat struck him with full force from the rear.

The Texas statesman was knocked down and repeatedly struck by the goat. He made vain endeavors to ward off the blows with his feet, but was not successful in doing so. He was rescued by neighbors and taken to his home, where he has since been confined.

A MESSIAH IN DANGER.

The Indians' False Prophet Warned Not to Stir Up Trouble.

BOISE, IDAHO, Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—The Indian Messiah at Walker Lake, Nevada, has sent emissaries among the Idaho tribe urging them to inaugurate ghost dances and to prepare for war in the spring. The runners who have reached this State, however, have been very coldly received, the Idaho tribe being satisfied with their lot and afraid to dance as they did in 1890.

Sergeant Jim, a leader of the once terrible Bannocks, now living on the Fort Hall reservation, near Pocatello, declares the Messiah will soon be assassinated if he does not cease to stir up trouble. Jim declares that the red men of the far West want no more trouble with the whites, and the Bannocks will certainly take steps to have the false prophet killed if he sends more runners into the State.

RELEASED FROM THE PEN.

A Noted Wheeling Criminal Who Robbed His Father's Bank.

WHEELING, Oct. 31.—[*Special.*]—Harry Seybold, of this city, was released last night from the penitentiary at Moundsville, having been pardoned by the Governor. He had six months to serve on a three-year term. Seybold is the son of the cashier of the Bank of Wheeling, and was individual accountant in that bank. One night he stole a roll of over $90,000 from the bank's vaults and threw it carelessly in the garret of his house.

When he was arrested his father became his bondsman. The young man jumped his bail and fled to Kansas, but was brought back, when he accused the son of the President of the bank of complicity, but it was easily shown that he was lying. He goes free now because his health is said to be suffering from imprisonment.

THE BALLOON HITS THE PARACHUTE.

Aeronaut Driscoll Injured by an 80-Foot Fall at Harper, Kan.

HARPER, KAN., Oct. 30.—L. N. Driscoll, an aeronaut, was fatally injured while making an ascension at this place yesterday afternoon. When the balloon had reached a considerable height it suddenly collapsed. Then Driscoll started to come down in his parachute.

At a height of 80 feet the balloon struck the parachute, knocking it sideways and causing the balloonist to fall to the earth. When picked up Driscoll was insensible and his injuries were pronounced fatal.

THE SITUATION—CHORUS: "THAT'S MINE!"

MURDER FOR POLITICS.

Desperate Encounter Between Partisans in North Carolina.

A CAMPAIGN SPEAKER ATTACKED

By a Mob That Had Threatened to Assassinate Him if He Spoke.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 30.—Rev. Dr. George W. Sanderlin, State Auditor, returned to-day from a canvassing tour west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in this State. His trip was through Mitchell and Yancey counties, which are on the Tennessee border. He had an appointment to speak at Burnsville, county seat of Yancey. A gang of desperadoes in that county had sworn that no Democratic speaker should be heard, and when they found that Dr. Sanderlin was to speak, determined to assassinate him. Burnsville is a small, typical mountain town, and on the day of the speaking a very large crowd gathered, coming from all parts of the county on horseback. It is said a number of East Tennessee desperadoes were also present, as well as some from Mitchell county.

The speaking was conducted in the Court House, and the room was well filled. There was a large crowd outside, composed of Republicans, who renewed the old threats and seemed determined to have a row. Their leader was Bud Parrot, a noted desperado, who was for a time an outlaw. To him was assigned the duty of killing Dr. Sanderlin.

Attacked by a Desperate Mob.

The latter was a soldier in the late war, on the Confederate side. He was informed of the threats of the mob and its desperate attitude, but the Democrats who filled the Court House assured him that he should be heard and receive full support and protection. Soon after he began his speech there was a commotion at the door of the court room. This was caused by the entrance of Bud Parrot, who was armed with a bowie knife. He at once began to curse Sanderlin and swore he would kill him. While speaking he attempted to elbow his way toward Sanderlin along the aisle through the crowd.

A number of Democrats seized Parrot and rushed him toward the outer door of the Court House. As soon as the door was opened Parrot's gang rushed to his aid, and many pistols were fired. Knives were drawn, stones were thrown, and a desperate fight raged on the steps of the Court House and in front of the building.

A number on both sides were shot or cut with knives. The Democrats, however, got the best of this encounter and drove their assailants away from the building.

Dr. Sanderlin then resumed his speech. Suddenly the attacking party reassembled in force, and two of their number forced their way into the courtroom, but were instantly seized and thrown out. Then the fight was resumed more desperately than before.

At Least Five Men Killed.

Parrot was shot twice through the body and killed, while a Democrat named Phillips was so badly cut with a bowie knife that he died shortly afterward. Three other men, whose names Dr. Sanderlin did not ascertain, were also killed. More than a dozen men were seriously injured with bullets or knives.

Dr. Sanderlin says that on leaving the Court House the scenes reminded him of his war experience. The dead and wounded men were lying everywhere. There was great excitement in the town. Some of the desperadoes had left the place and it was at once suspected that they would lie in wait along the road and endeavor to ambush and shoot Auditor Sanderlin. A large escort of men was made up to take Dr. Sanderlin safely to the railway station, which is some distance away. It was discovered that a number of the Auditor's enemies were in ambush waiting to kill him, but their object was thwarted by the bodyguard of Democrats.

WHEAT OUGHT TO RISE.

All the World Short but the United States, and Not Overmuch Here.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *American Agriculturist*, in its November number, prints an elaborate review of the wheat situation. It points out that exports from India are falling off, that Russian wheat is being held for an advance and that the surplus for export from Australasia and South America is very small. The world's reserve supply is by no means made up by last year's heavy yield in the United States, and the replenishing of these reserves accounts for our enormous exports and the active foreign market at present.

The *Agriculturist's* verification of the returns for 1892, by conference with State agencies for crop statistics, where such exist, and by its own system of reports, indicates a total wheat crop for 1892 of 491,-434 000 bushels. It claims that the area of wheat has been greatly exaggerated, the yield per acre underestimated and the total crop reported at 5 to 15 per cent more than was actually harvested.

THERE'LL BE LOTS OF WHISKY.

Cheap Corn at Peoria and a Big Demand for the Juice.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 30.—There has been almost unprecedented activity recently among the distilleries. The large receipts of corn have gradually depressed the price of corn until it is now selling at about 40 cents a bushel, fully one-third less than last spring. The distillers are taking advantage of the low price of grain to increase the output of their plants to a very large capacity.

The officers of the Whisky Trust report that they have not only increased their output here largely but have also started up some of the Cincinnati distilleries, which have been idle for some time past, and the Calumet distillery at New South Chicago. The output of the Shufeldt distillery at Chicago has also been largely increased, and the officers of the trust contemplate resuming operations in the other idle plants at Chicago. They believe that the market will absorb all of the increase readily, as the demand for whisky has been very active for some time past.

BRAVE CAPT. HAMILTON,

Of the Ill-Starred Roumania, Made a Heroic Attempt to Rescue His Wife—He and Lieutenant Rooke Too Badly Hurt to Tell Their Story.

PENICHE, PORTUGAL, Oct. 30.—The coast of this region is strewn for miles with wreckage and goods from the cargo of the steamer Roumania, which was wrecked on Thursday night. Coast guards were protecting goods thrown ashore by the waves. It is supposed that the heaps of debris hide many bodies. It is reported that Lieutenant Rooke, one of the survivors, has identified the remains of Mrs. Kelly, Lady Johnston, Miss Dunlop and other ill-fated passengers. Captain Hamilton, the rescued Indian officer, and Lieutenant Rooke are both too ill to give coherent narratives of the disaster and their experiences.

The former is liable to swoon when he attempts to recount events of the past few days. He is still hopeful that his wife was saved, although his hope is not justified. The Roumania was jammed on the rocks broadside on, and was swept from stem to stern by a tremendous sea. The ship's officers were on the bridge when she struck and were the first to perish, being swept overboard by resistless waves.

The wildest confusion reigned. The crew, passengers and lascars aboard entirely lost their heads. The boats quickly filled with water and were swept away before any attempt to lower them could be made. Many of the passengers were too ill to make any effort for their own safety. Others rushed to the deck and clambored on the bridge in the vain hope of escape, but the waves swept all of them overboard. Still other passengers are supposed to have perished in their cabins.

From such broken statements as can be elicited from Captain Hamilton, it appears that he made a heroic effort to save his wife. Both were carried overboard together, and he supported her till his strength failed and she was torn from his grasp. He then lost consciousness, which he did not regain till he found himself cast up on the beach, terribly bruised and exhausted. Lieutenant Rooke had a similar escape, and the survival of both officers seems well-nigh miraculous. All the survivors are so cut and bruised that they can hardly walk, and none of them except the two officers named appears to know anything about their escape, except that they were washed overboard and thrown upon the beach half dead. The two survivors were seriously injured and are now in a high fever.

NIAGARA'S SUDDEN RISE.

The Tunnels on Both Sides Flooded, Driving Out the Workmen—A Peculiar Phenomenon—Great Damage to Works on Both Sides of the River.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 30.—Without warning last night Niagara river rolled up its waters in the gorge below the Falls, and within a few hours the river had risen nearly 12 feet and the water was sweeping over the docks of the Maid of the Mist Company on both the Canadian and the American sides of the stream. The rise was so sudden that the workmen at the portal of the great American tunnel had barely time to reach a place of safety.

The damage to the tunnel was considerable. The water will have to be pumped out and it will take nearly a week before the workmen can return to work. The damage was still worse on the Canada side of the river, where a tunnel is being constructed on Table Rock for an electric plant to run the Canadian Electric Railroad along the shore of the river. Wheel pits had been sunk to the depth of 60 or 70 feet.

Valuable machinery, boilers and derricks were located on the rocks. The river broke over the barricade and deluged the fine plant, carrying away all the machinery and filling the wheel pits. The large gang of negroes employed there had timely warning and escaped.

This sudden rise is attributed to the strong west winds that have prevailed along the lakes this week. The river is slowly falling to-night.

SWITCH-PINS PULLED.

Train Wreckers Almost Cause a Terrible Disaster at Parkersburg.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Oct. 30.—[*Special.*]—A villainous attempt was made to-night to wreck an accommodation running from Baltimore to Cincinnati on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The pins were pulled out of the switch at Ruley's siding, near the Central station. When the train struck the switch the express and baggage cars were thrown off and the locomotive turned bottom up over a 20-foot embankment. The two cars were thrown against a lumber platform, which prevented them from following the engine.

Two passenger couches were thrown off but not badly smashed. Beyond a few severe but not dangerous bruises, no one was hurt. The condition of the track showed that before pulling the switch-pins the wreckers had tried to pry up the rails.

HARDSHIP DROVE HIM MAD.

A Jeannette Survivor Shoots His Niece, His Wife and Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Early this morning James R. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition, shot and killed his wife's niece, Lottie Carpenter; shot his wife, and then shot and killed himself. Mrs. Bartlett was aroused by a pistol shot in her niece's room, and, as she rushed out into the hall, she met her husband, who without a word shot her through the shoulder, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. He then shot himself.

Since his return from the Arctic regions Bartlett's mind has been weak, as the result of hardships experienced, and yesterday he threatened to murder his wife and niece.

A CORPSE IN 12 PIECES.

Paris Claims the Latest Blood-Curdling Foreign Murder.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A terrible murder was brought to light in this city to-day. The body of a young woman cut into 12 pieces was discovered in an empty house in the Rue Botzaris near the Parc des Buttes, Chaumont. The head of the body had been cut off and could not be found. There is intense excitement, not only in the neighborhood where the tragedy was enacted, but throughout the city.

Two men suspected of being the murderers have been arrested. The scene of the murder is in a quarter inhabited by many artisans in the northeasterly part of the city. Not far away are the great abattoirs and the cattle market of Paris.

The K. of P. Lose $8,000.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 30.—The Nebraska Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, has just discovered that it lost $8,000 by the failure of the Ainsworth Bank. The Grand Treasurer of the order was cashier of the bank and had the funds on deposit. His bondsmen are involved so that the order will lose the entire sum.

AN OLD TRICK IS BEING TRIED.

Germany's Military Bill Calls for More Men and Money Than Will Be Had.

A CHANCE TO COMPROMISE

Afforded the Government, Which Doesn't Expect So Much.

No Show for the Emperor to Go to the People on This Issue—To-Day to Be a Big One for Wittenberg—How the Luther Celebration Is to Be Conducted—The Emperor to Have a Goodly Share in It—All to Have a Chance to Hear a Sermon of Some Kind—The Emperor's Speech Not Yet Placed, Though Prepared.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—[*Copyright.*]—Thanks to the enterprise of the *Coelnische Zeitung*, the German people have obtained a clear idea of the military bill, its conditions and requirements. The preamble, or "begruendung" of the bill, states and explains the principal features of the bill. According to it the peace force, including corporals and privates but excluding commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, will consist of 492,068 men between October 1, 1893, and March 31, 1899.

The strength of the various branches of the service during the period in question will be as follows: Seven hundred and eleven battalions of infantry, 477 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of field artillery, 37 battalions of foot artillery, 24 battalions of pioneers, 7 battalions of railway troops, and 2 battalions of transport.

A Great Increase in the Army.

The increase is revealed by comparison of the above figures with those of the law of 1866: Five hundred and thirty-eight battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 434 batteries of field artillery, 34 battalions of foot artillery, 20 battalions of pioneers and 21 battalions of transport.

The average strength of the army is calculated in accordance with the principle of two years' active service with the infantry. The increase involves the expenditure of 66,800,000 marks in a lump sum. Of this amount 61,000,000 marks will appear in the budget for the financial year 1893-94. The annual recurring expenditure will be 64,-000,000 marks.

When the new system shall have been fully developed Germany will have, in times of war, 4,400,000 men. France, which has already reached the extreme limit of her resources, so far as numbers are concerned, and remains only a little behind Russia in the strength of her army war footing, will then have at her disposal 4,125,000 trained soldiers. Thus Germany will have a surplus of 275,000 trained soldiers to counterbalance partially the numerical weakness of her allies, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

Greater Expense Than Could Be Borne.

Many military men say that the simplest means to the same end would be to create a new organization on an adequate scale, at the same time retaining the three years' term of service. The expense necessitated by the execution of such a plan, however, would be out of all proportion to the empire's ability to sustain it, and a person has only to contemplate the storm of opposition raised by the present bill to realize that the more radical reform in question would be without the slightest chance of passing the Reichstag. In fact, the only resort to the government was to its present plan of retaining the old military framework while training within its limits a much larger number of able-bodied men. This purpose is attainable only by shortening the period of service. This involves no break with the past, as the three years' term is retained in theory.

Men insufficiently trained at the end of their second year may be held to the colors for full three years. The rigidity of the training will be increased, so that on the whole the Government believes that it will have a more carefully disciplined army under the provisions of the bill than it has had before. Therefore, while the number of men with the colors will be increased, and their efficiency will be at least up to the traditional standard of excellence, an establishment will be erected which will relieve the people of many of their former burdens.

Three Years' Service for Punishment.

Not only in cases of insufficient training, however, will infantrymen be prevented from joining the "Dispositionsurlanber" at the end of the second year, but also privates guilty of grave misdemeanor under the provisions of paragraph 18 of the military penal code will be kept in active service for the full three years.

The German people have been slow to grasp the fact that the new bill requires 84,000 additional recruits annually, or altogether, the annual enrollment of some 245,-000 men under the colors, including some 11,000 commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Evidently the Government was not prepared for the stunning effect which its proposals have had upon the people. On every side is heard the protest that the bill provides for impossibilities and that the country cannot bear the proposed additions to the military budgets.

The Freisinnige, under Eugen Richter, the Social Democrats, and many of the National Liberals have raised a tremendous outcry against the bill. The clerical press, by joining in the protests, shows that the Center has not yet bargained with Caprivi for its pound of flesh before consenting to help the Government. The Conservatives, however, show symptoms of swinging into line behind the Chancellor. The Radical and Liberal dailies are almost unanimous in the opinion that Caprivi is too weak to carry the bill; that no majority can be obtained for it in the present Reichstag, and that the dissolution threatened by Emperor William is very near at hand.

The Bill Certain to Be Modified.

So confident are the Radical and Liberal leaders that the bill will be rejected and Parliament dissolved that they are already preparing for elections in the constituencies which they hold by small majorities. It is fairly certain that no party—not even the Conservatives—will support the bill in its present form. Some modification of the appropriation must be made, and it is not improbable that the Government placed the estimates a little high in order that room for compromise might be left. As in the present state of public opinion the Government could gain little by appealing to the country, such a compromise is likely to be made.

Although no material alterations of the bill are probable, there may be considerable paring and pruning to bring it into a form acceptable to the Conservatives and many National Liberals. Then some concession to the Church will probably be traded off for enough clerical votes to assure the required majority.

The prospective celebration at Wittenberg has stirred up a vast deal of Protestant fervor and Roman Catholic apprehension. As nothing has been done to relieve the feelings of either party, Prof. Harnack, a regular instructor in theology in the Berlin University, has been made a victim of a heresy hunt, in which the people of both faiths seek to manifest their zeal while awaiting the event of the Emperor's speech on Luther.

Prof. Harnack has published a pamphlet