5 SPEECHES OF Conkling, Ingersoll, Garfield, Frye, Spooner. THE SUNDAY HERALD 5

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

5 GREAT SPEECHES Nominating Candidates for President. THE SUNDAY HERALD 5

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MOVED UP AND DOWN

The Blaine Boom Is Irregular and Uncertain.

PRATTLE OF THE POLITICIANS

What the Advance Guard Has to Say of Men and Convention—Opinions Are Wide Apart.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Blaine boom moved up and down in Chicago today. Chauncey M. Depew was the biggest man in the city, and the way other big men flocked to see him at the Auditorium was a caution to the people who seemed to think there is no candidate but Blaine worth mentioning for the republican nomination. The genial doctor did not talk much politics publicly, but this is what he told the reporters:

"Harrison will be nominated, and the convention will be ours in two days. We will all be back in Chicago on Friday, telling of what great people the republican party is composed, and, in particular, dwelling on the collapse of the Blaine boom."

Ex-Senator William P. Kellogg of Louisiana almost shouted for Blaine, and his talk had some force in it because he heads the Louisiana delegation to the convention. He declared the nomination of the president would be a grievous mistake. The president had greatly injured his party's chances by his appointments of colored men.

Ex-Gov. William Larrabee of Iowa dropped into the Palmer house during the day and talked lustily for Blaine. "The Plumed Knight can carry Iowa against any democrat, not excepting Horace Boies," declared the ex-governor. "But I would not say that for Harrison. Iowa might be classed as a doubtful state if Harrison were a candidate. The state delegation would have been instructed for Blaine had the convention known at the time it met what all now know. The majority of the delegates will vote for Blaine any how."

Colored Men for Ben.

In the same hotel was John R. Lynch, the colored leader from Mississippi. He declared the colored people of the country were all satisfied with Harrison's treatment of the race. They would be found fighting for him at the polls if he were nominated. He thought there was nothing to the Blaine boom.

"I sat in congress with James G. Blaine for six years," remarked ex-Congressmen Ben Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y., at the Grand Pacific today, "and for another time I am going to the convention a pledged Blaine man to help nominate him. Blaine will carry New York, and that is more than Harrison can do if renominated."

Supt. O. F. Foster of Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific. He will go to Minneapolis ahead of the delegation from Ohio to decorate the headquarters of the Buckeye state for the Blaine clubs, which are to be in the New York Life building. The Ohio man is a Blaine enthusiast, and he predicts that the entire delegation will vote for the Maine man. He thinks Governor McKinley is a Blaine man.

During the afternoon the Illinois contingent registered at the Grand Pacific centered about ex-Congressman Cannon, who told stories about the opposition to Harrison being like the fog of the early morning on the freshly plowed land. A little sunlight and it became dispelled in an instant. Harrison will get it on the first ballot.

The West Virginia delegation arrived at 4:15 over the Baltimore & Ohio, and left at 6 o'clock via the St. Paul. Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, arrived from Washington in a special car attached to a regular Pennsylvania train, at 3:15 and left via the St. Paul at 6 o'clock. The Indiana delegation and state central committee, in two special cars, arrived over the Northeastern at 9 o'clock tonight. The Washington newspaper correspondents, traveling in a special vestibule train of eight cars over the Pennsylvania and St. Paul roads, passed through Chicago at midnight. Chauncey M. Depew and party left at 6 o'clock this evening in their special car attached to the Northeastern's regular train.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND.

The Contest Is Exciting and Full of Interest.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 2.—The arrival on the ground of the advance guard of the national committee has resulted in transferring the scene of action from the convention committee headquarters to the West. The lobbies were fairly well filled during the day and all the indications go to show that within the next few days standing room in the rotunda will be at a premium. Thus far the signs all point to the fact that the contest for the nomination will be between the friends of Harrison and Blaine. The dark horses are not talked of today. Messrs. Clarkson and Fassett have disposed of one of the most prominent of the talked of compromise candidates to their own satisfaction; they say that General Alger is for Blaine and hint that he will throw his strength to the magnetic man from Maine. Tonight the very air is filled with politics. The Harrison crowd has taken possession of the West hotel and the boom of the present incumbent of the White House is being worked for all there is in it. At Fair Oaks, the palatial resident of Senator Washburne, Messrs. Clarkson, Fassett, Hansborough, Conger and Payne and others were dined by the senator. The Blaine men have not yet opened the battle and the president's followers practically have the field to themselves. The Indiana men are working tooth and nail. Harrison badges have been distributed and Blaine's letter to Chairman Clarkson printed in circular form is being circulated by hundreds. This evening ex-Senator Pierce of North Dakota and a few delegates from Minnesota and North Dakota held a conference in John C. New's room, and it was announced that the president had about 650 instructed votes. This statement is viewed with incredulity by the Blaine supporters. Powell Clayton of Arkansas arrived today, and he said that the entire delegation from that state with one or two exceptions were for Harrison.

Opened Blaine Headquarters.

The Sioux Falls, Iowa republicans have opened Blaine headquarters and are preparing to push the canvass of the secretary. The rumor that the Chicago Blaine club would arrive Saturday instead of next Tuesday has had the effect of stimulating the Blaine men.

"I think Blaine will be nominated on the first ballot," said Chairman Clarkson.

"Will he accept the nomination General Clarkson?"

"I never knew a man to refuse it," continued Mr. Clarkson, and then he intimated that Blaine would have a strength of about 600, Harrison half that number. The latter's strength, in his opinion, came from the south and from the officeholders. Hiscock, Depew and others were exceptions which proved that the almost universal strength of Harrison lay with the men who make up the vast republican machine.

"We want to nominate the strongest man in the party," resumed Chairman Clarkson, and I think James G. Blaine is that man. The present campaign will be one of the fiercest ever seen in American politics. In my judgement it has been a certain belief of the masses of the party for two years that Blaine should head the ticket in '92."

"How can he accept the nomination after his letter of declination?"

"Well, he was nominated in spite of himself," remarked the reporter, "Mr. Shiel of Indiana claims that he has 640 votes."

Bit of Indiana Poetry.

"That is a bit of Indiana poetry," was the bland reply. "If the Harrison men have already secured control of the convention why are they already on the ground?"

There is no doubt but that Mr. Fassett will be named temporary chairman of the convention. The sub-committee of the national committee practically decided upon him yesterday. It is also fully as certain that Col. C. W. Johnson will be elected temporary secretary, the national committee arranging both of the officers, which it will submit to the convention for its approval. The committee will hold its first session at the West hotel at 11 a. m. Saturday, when the temporary officers of the convention will be definitely chosen.

A. McGuine, as the advance guard of the Chicago Blaine club and a very intimate friend of the Blaine family, arrived today and registered at the West hotel where he flashed his Blaine badge in the face of John C. New of Indiana declaring he had positive information that Mr. Blaine would make as strong a fight for the nomination as he had in 1884.

MICHIGAN FOR BLAINE.

Captain Gavett Says She Will Vote for the Plumed Knight.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Senator Cullom, Senator Quay and Messrs. Stockbridge and Burrows of Michigan, Galinger of New Hampshire, Felon of Colorado anb Sawyer of Wisconsin arrived from the east this afternoon. All of these remained secluded in the car except Messrs. Cullom, Gallinger and Burrows, who registered at the Grand Pacific.

"I am on the road to nominate a president," said Senator Cullom, beginning hand shakes. "I believe that nominee will be Harrison. Of course I am not as certain of it as that we are standing here, but it is a reasonable expectation. I think that it is the logic of the situation. I don't see what escape there can be from making our fight on the strength of his administration, and it has been a most remarkable one and has shown ability and purity. I don't see why he should not lead the fight. I don't consider Blaine a candidate for the most excellent reason that it seems to me that he doesinot consider himself one."

United States Marshal S. S. Mathews of Winona, Miss., was at the Grand Pacific.

"Our four delegates at large," he said, "are instructed for Harrison, and a majority of the others are favorable to the president. It must be said, however, that there is a remarkably strong undercurrent of enthusiasm for Blaine."

Mayor Isaac McCann of Richland Centre, Wis., relieved the monotony of affairs at the Grand Pacific by producing a fat roll of bills which he unsuccessfully tried to place on McKinley for first place and Jerry Rusk for second. Michigan's delegates in next week's convention will, according to William A. Gavett of Detroit, vote solidly for James G. Blaine. The state convention instructed for General Alger, but Mr. Gavett says Alger is a Blaine man and that he will not insist upon the instructions of the convention being followed. Mr. Gavett goes to Minneapolis in advance of the Alger club of Detroit, which will arrive in that city tomorrow. Lew Wallace, Jr., of Indianapolis was among the many politicians who arrived at the Grand Pacific today and was not slow declaring his preference on the presidential question. He says that there is no opposition to Harrison in Indiana, and that there can hardly be a doubt as to the result of next week's convention. Harrison is bound to be the winner. Blaine is no candidate and in his opinion will not be presented.

McDonald of Fort Wayne.

FT. WAYNE, June 2.—R. T. McDonald, the millionaire electric light man who is a contesting delegate from the Ft. Wayne district, will leave with the Ft. Wayne Blaine club, 200 strong, next Sunday. Mr. McDonald was elected a delegate last Thursday by the anti-Harrison republican convention. His supporters allege that the Harrison delegate elected early was elected by a fraudulent system of voting. Mr. McDonald is an enthusiastic Blaine man and has the support of Chairman Clarkson of the republican national committee in his contest.

Grow Is for Harrison.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Ex-Congressman Galusha A. Grow, delegate-at-large from Pennsylvania arrived tonight at the Grand Pacific. He is a prominent candidate for permanent chairman of the convention. He says that neither the delegates-at-large or the district delegates from Pennsylvania were pledged, and that while his district would prefer the nomination of Blaine, yet the latter's letter is taken as final and he personally will vote for Harrison.

Tennessee Prohibitionists.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—The Tennessee state prohibition convention assembled here today with 300 delegates present. The Tenth congressional district was not represented. James A. Tate of Lincoln county, was made permanent chairman. The convention nominated Judge E. H. East of Davidson county, for governor, and chose a full electoral ticket.

FOUND THEM IN BED

A Wronged Husband Wreaks Awful Vengeance

ON HIS WIFE AND PARAMOUR

He Shoots Them Both, Cutting the Man's Head Into Bits With an Ax—He Then Shoots Himself.

BENTON, Ill., June 2.—This county, Franklin, has been shocked by a triple tragedy, growing out of family troubles and a man's desperate jealousy. Moses Taylor, one of the best known farmers in this county, is dead, as is his wife and Fletcher Foster, a well-to-do farmer. Taylor had long suspected his wife of infidelity with Foster and today laid a trap. He said he was going to town, but instead laid in wait in the woodshed. When Foster came Taylor waited a few minutes and then going into the house found Foster and Mrs. Taylor in bed. He shot Foster, and then chopped his head into bits with an axe and pursued his wife, who had fled, overtaking her and shooting her through the heart. He went away, but retraced his steps afterwards to his wife's side and shot himself through the head, falling across her dead body.

MURDERED HIS YOUNG WIFE.

Horrible Butchery by a Monster Husband in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 2.—Mrs. Austin Porter, the young wife of Austin Porter, 44 years old, has been murdered by her husband. The couple resided in Carver county, 100 miles east of here. Mrs. Porter was a Miss Yates, daughter of a wealthy and influential citizen, and six years ago eloped with Porter. After a baby was born Porter began to abuse his wife and treat her so badly that her father forced him to leave the vicinity. On last Thursday night Porter returned to his home and got in through the window. He went to his wife's bedroom, and with a large hunting knife cut her almost to pieces. He did no harm to the baby or Mrs. Porter's sister, who were in the house. A large force of men are hunting him and they will burn him at the stake should he fall into their hands.

STRUNG UP ON THE STREET.

A Negro Fiend Captured and Lynched by a Mob.

PORT JERVIS, N. J.—A negro named Jim Jackson, who committed a rape on a young girl this afternoon, was hanged in the public streets of the town by a mob this evening. He was captured after a long chase and the intention was to take Jackson before his victim, but when Hammond street was reached the mob was too furious and strung the black wretch up.

Sunstrokes in New York.

NEW YORK, June 2.—This was another rare day in June in New York and it resulted in four sunstrokes and one death. At 8 a. m. the signal service thermometer registered 72°, at 2 p. m. it was 87° and in the street it was 92°. The victims of the heat were: J. M. Doyle, 56 years old, of Brooklyn, taken to New York hospital, where he died; Bartley McCram, John Freeman and N. C. Nichols of Lyons, N. J., overcome and taken to the hospital. The indications are that cooler weather will prevail tomorrow.

Supposed to Be Robbers.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 2.—An Indian who just arrived in this city from Iowa reservation sas he met on the road heading from the Cherokee strip into the Iowa and Kickapoo reservations six men all on horses that seemed tired. He does not know who the parties were. He says they were rather reticent. A party consisting of some determined men under the leadership of Bill Tilghman leave this city tonight. They are well equipped and intend to run the robbers down if possible.

Every House Wiped Out.

SAN ANGELO, Tex., June 2.—Reports tonight from Twin Mountain Farm, near Angus, say that every house there was wiped out by Tuesday night's cyclone. Some houses were carried a mile. Ten thousand dollars worth of crops were destroyed. One family was carried with their house half a mile, but not injured. One Mexican servant was killed.

To Test the Gerrymander.

RED JACKET, June 2.—The board of supervisors of Hougton county today authorized Jay A. Hubbell and T. L. Chadbourne to bring the legislative division of Houghton county into representative districts before the supreme court. Mr. Hubbell says the procedure will probably be by mandamus to be served on the secretary of state, asking for another division of the county. If the supreme court grants this mandamus the probable effect will be to nullify the law now in force.

New Indiana Railway.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 2.—A new railroad company with a capital stock of $50,000 to be known as the Chicago, Evansville & Southern Railroad and which is to be built parallel to the Evansville & Terre Haute, was formed here today, with Dr. A. M. Owen as president. President Porter of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, is backing the enterprise.

Cleveland Democrats Elected.

TOLEDO, June 2.—The Ninth district democratic convention held here today elected W. J. Colburn of Lucas county and William Habbler of Woo county, both Cleveland men, delegates to the Chicago convention. The convention was united in its support of Cleveland's candidacy.

Democratic Chiefs Arrive.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Sergeant-at-arms Richard J. Bright and Treasurer E. E. Canda of the democratic national committee arrived in the city today to inspect the work on the wigwam and arrange for decorating the big building.

New York Brokers Assign.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Charles Coster, William H. Martin and David I. Jackson, composing the firm of Coster & Martin and David I. Jackson individually, grain and corn brokers at No. 331 Produce exchange, assigned today to William Bradford without preferences. The Chicago branch of Coster & Martin assigned on May 31 to Morris Hoyle, their bookkeeper. The amount of the failure is estimated anywhere from $250,000 to $500,000.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

The Postoffice Bill Held for Further Amendments.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house spent another day in wrangling over the postoffice bill, making but little headway. Points of order were made to nearly every amendment submitted, and the members interested addressed themselves to the technical questions. Mr. Livingstone (democrat) of Georgia was fortunate in securing the adoption of his amendment increasing the appropriation for inland mail transportation by star routes from $5,645,000 to $5,845,000. An amendment was also adopted increasing the appropriation for mail messenger service from $1,100,000 to $1,150,000. One million dollars was granted for mail facilities in connection with the World's Fair Columbian exposition.

After two hours' discussion on the technical points an amendments submitted by Mr. Johnson (republican) of North Carolina was adopted, increasing the appropriation for mail passenger service from $1,100,000 to $1,160,000. Mr. Blount (democrat) of Georgia submitted the following amendment which gave rise to a protracted technical debate: That the postmaster general be authorized to readjust the compensation to be paid after July 1, 1893, for transportation of mails on railroad routes by reducing the compensation for the transportation of mails 10 per cent per annum from the rates for the transportation of mails on the basis of average weight, fixed and allowed by the act of June 17, 1878. Without action on the amendment the committee rose and the house adjourned until tomorrow.

TURPIE GETS EXCITED.

He Attacks the Reciprocity Clause in a Bitter Speech.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The exodus of republican senators to Minneapolis had the effect of making the senate chamber a very quiet place today. The session was taken up in considering and disposing of routine business, and in the delivery by Mr. Stewart of the concluding portion of his free coinage speech. A resolution providing for an investigation of recent national bank failures was adopted, and a committee of senators was appointed to conduct the inquiry.

Senator Turpie, speaking today on a resolution calling on the secretary of state for information regarding reciprocity with Hayti, Columbia and Venezuela, made a bitter attack on the McKinley bill. He said credit should be given to some of the claims of its supporters. There had been an increase of wages and work in one class under its provision—the Pinkerton detectives, had thrived by the strikes and other troubles, caused by the measure. He then paid his respects to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine and the latter's reciprocity plan, which he termed a stage performance with a background of free trade. "The democrats," he said, "declined to take part in it or to act in it either as supernumeraries or ushers. "In years to come," he said in conclusion, among the throng of spectre phantoms that had been permitted to visit the glimpses of the moon would be that will-o'-the-wisp, false, flitting, vaporing wraithe of reciprocity." The resolution was adopted without division.

Land to Be Restored.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Noble today directed that the portion of the grant to the Southern Pacific Railway company, lying between Treres Pentos and Mt. Caldi in Colorado, be restored to the public domain. Approximately 758,000 acres of land will be opened to public settlement at an early date, to be fixed by the local officers at San Francisco.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

A Vermont Train Thrown Off the Track by Unknown Cause.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 2.—A passenger train on the Delaware & Hudson Canal railway was wrecked near Hydeville today. The conductor, E. S. Wood, of Rutland, received injuries from which he died at midnight. The following persons were injured, none of them fatally:

Mrs. Fred K. Fenn and two children of Rutland.

W. H. Preston of Fair Haven, Albert Tuttle of Fair Haven, Mrs. Tuttle, his wife; Miss Tuttle, a daughter.

L. A. Litchfield, Hydeville.

Fred K. Spencer, Whitehall.

Mr. Milter and son, Albany, N. Y.

F. D. Fisk, Brattleboro.

W. T. Hunt, Worcester, Mass.

The engineer of the train says that he cannot explain the accident. The train was running at its usual rate of speed and the track was comparatively new.

ILLINOIS FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Nineteen Counties Report Heavy and Disastrous Losses.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Secretary of the State Board of Health D. F. W. Reilly, today received returns of flood losses from nineteen Illinois counties, more or less affected by the Mississippi valley inundation. Of these the most serious are Monroe and Randolph. In these two counties there is an area of 166 square miles under from two to ten feet of water, 88,000 acres of cultivated lands are damaged to the amount of $1,365,000. More than 1,100 families, embracing nearly 6,000 people, have been driven from their homes and many of them are absolutely destitute. It is estimated that it will require at least $30,000 to support the most needy of these people until they can again become self-sustaining. The two counties especially mentioned are said to be fair samples of the entire region below East Louis. The Chicago board of trade today appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the sufferers.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 2.—The floods which prevailed in this locality for thirty days began to subside early this forenoon. The damage to the additions to the city alone is not less than $100,000, nearly all of which must be borne by the laboring classes.

Landslide in Missouri.

SIBLEY, Mo., June 2.—Heavy rains caused a landslide on the Santa Fe at this place, displacing 700 yards of track. All trains are compelled to go around on the Wabash tracks.

DEAD MEN IN HEAPS

Ghastly Find in the Austrian Silver Mine.

OVER 360 BELIEVED TO BE LOST

The Later Investigations Disclose a More Startling Catastrophe—The Students Were Killed.

VIENNA, June 2.—Later investigation into the mine horror shows a greater mortality than was supposed on yesterday, when it was thought the full horror of the accident was realized. Of the 500 men at work in the mine when the fire started but 140 can be found. The other 360 are undoubtedly dead in the mines. Besides the working men, five pupils and an instructor in Prezibram school of mines, who descended the shaft an hour before the alarm was given, are missing. The young men went down with the instructor, as was their wont for the last few weeks, to study practical mining. All five were about to be graduated and were taking the course in the mine preparatory to their final examinations. Their families have been notified, and the fathers of two have gone to Prezibram from Prague, and the fathers of the other three are expected tonight. They were summoned merely to identify the bodies of their sons, as all hope that any of the imprisoned will be gotten alive has been abandoned. Most of the men were suffocated, it is thought, before the flames reached them. In one narrow gallery fifteen charred trunks were found in a heap of embers, but such cases of cremation seem to have been the exception. The bodies have been laid out on pine boards under a temporary lean-to against the the hill. About twenty-five have been identified, but more than that number are still unclaimed.

MURDERED BY A PRIEST.

An Italian Woman, Whose Husband Is in America, a Victim to Jealousy.

ROME, June 2.—The material for another Cavelleria Rusticana might be culled by some budding Mascagni from the evidence which has just been heard in a court at Montano during a trial ending in the sentence of a priest to twenty years penal servitude for the murder of a young woman of that place. The victim, Nicoletta Cito by name, was married, and her husband had gone to America to make his fortune. Meanwhile the young grass widow was overwhelmed with attentions from would-be lovers attracted by her beauty. She was apparently only annoyed by these attentions and affected a life of severe piety, attending church at every opportunity in order, it was said, to discourage the unwelcome attentions of her admirers. Unfortunately, however, her beauty had a baneful effect upon the priest, young Father Delucca with whom Nicoletta's visits to the church brought her into frequent companionship. Delucca soon fell madly in love with her and she seems to have flirted heartlessly with him for the purpose of concealing the fact that she had yielded to the importunities of another suitor.

Delucca discovered the deception, and, furious with jealous rage, he traced the lovers to their trysting place and surprised them. He fell upon them furiously and attacked them with a bludgeon. The man contrived to escape alive after a severe beating, but Nicoletta received such serious injuries that she died two days afterward having in the meantime denounced the priest as her murderer. The trial, which has just closed, was the occasion of great excitement among the people, and the sentence of the accused to a long term of imprisonmen twas received with cheers from the crowded court room. The fact that a still more severe sentence was not pronounced is due to the provocatien which the woman had given the murderer and to the circumstances that he was a priest, there being a very strong sentiment against the extreme penalty being inflicted upon one who had worn the sacred cloth.

TO BRING AN HISTORIC STEAMER

First of Her Kind to Enter the Pacific Ocean Around Cape Horn.

ALBANY, June 2.—For several days Robert H. Benedict of Victoria, B. C., has been in Albany trying to form a company for the transportation to Chicago of the first steamer which ever entered the Pacific ocean around Cape Horn. He feels confident of the success of his project.

Mr. Benedict is one of the owners of that famous little steamer, the Beaver. She was the first of her kind to leave England, brave the dangers of the cape and sail into the Pacific. This was in the year 1834. The faithful little boat has been in use up to within twelve months, with all her original machinery, it is said. The hull is of British live oak, and the timbers are as sound as the day on which the steamer passed out of the builder's hands, upwards of forty-eight years ago.

Titled men and women watched the progress of the boat's construction. King William and 1600 of his loyal subjects witnessed the launch. A duchess broke the traditional bottle of champagne over the bow of the vessel and bestowed the name it has worn ever since. Not a single person who came out on the Beaver in 1835 is alive. She is now at Victoria, B. C.

NAILED A TIN-PLATE LIE.

Thousands of Sheets Are Being Turned Out in New York City.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The tin-plate industry, which received its birth by the enactment of the McKinley bill, made its appearance in this city recently, and was at once attacked by the democratic free trade press, about which many misstatements have been published. Jacob Kahn, president of the East River Lead company, not wishing to allow the misleading story to go unrefuted, said yesterday:

"It was stated we made three sheets of tin plate in one day. We did, and 3,000 more. Yesterday we plated fifty-six boxes of iron sheets, or 5,600 sheets. Inside of a month we shall be able to plate forty double boxes with the machinery we now have, and when we have increased our plant and obtained the new machines which we are shortly to erect, our capacity will be increased many fold. The proportion of tin to the lead used in covering the iron sheets is a secret, and is not, as reported, 25 per cent of the former to 75 per cent of the latter. As a matter of fact, it is roughly in the neighborhood of one to three. We have used up our American tin and are obliged to go on for the present with imported tin, for we have so many orders. Even when the larger plant is installed we cannot fill the orders which American users are anxious to give to American tin-plate factories. We are going to push the business and believe the citizens of this country will never change the tariff laws which make this and so many other industries possible in this country. With the tariff we can compete with the starvation-waged foreign laborer and our workmen will receive good American wages."

IN HONOR OF HEROES.

High Water Mark Monument at Gettysburg Dedicated This Afternoon.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 2.—The high water mark monument was dedicated here this afternoon in the presence of an immense throng, largely composed of union veterans, and in which the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth army corps, as well as the artillery and cavalry, were well represented, together with the representatives of the Army of the Potomac, the executives of this and adjacent states and others.

At 2 o'clock the Marine band arrived and among the distinguished gentlemen who arrived at the same time were Postmaster General Wanamaker and Assistant Secretary of War Grant. The exercises were opened by Dr. J. B. Savage of Boston who was followed by the Hon. Edward McPherson in an address of welcome. Col. John B. Batch, elder government historian of the Gettysburg battle field explained why it was called the highwater mark. The unveiling and presentation of the monument then followed by Samuel M. Swope, after which John M. Vanderslice received the same in behalf of the memorial association. Gen. James A. Beaver, ex-governor of Pennsylvatia, then delivered the oration of the occasion and James Jeffry Roche of the Boston Pilot read the poem composed by himself for the celebration.

A reception was held at the rink this evening which was attended by all the prominent gentlemen who attended today's celebration.

Young Is Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The press committee in the case of J. H. Young, executive clerk of the senate, and a brother correspondent have decided that they have no jurisdiction in the case. The committee say all correspondents deny receiving information from him; they therefore believe the charges unfounded and decide an investigation unpolitic.

Ran Into a Washout.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The Titusville express on the Allegheny Valley railway ran into a washout at 6 o'clock tonight. The engineer, Alf Read, and Fireman Sheerer, both of Oak, Mont., were dangerously and probably fatally injured. Baggage Master Madden, Express Messenger Metz and the mail agent were painfully injured.

MUST RECOGNIZE MICHIGAN.

Don M. Dickinson Thinks the State Deserves It.

The Hon. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit was a guest at the Morton yesterday. "I came up with Mrs. Dickinson to attend Mr. Sinclair's funeral," he said to a reporter for THE HERALD. "Mr. Sinclair was a cousin of Mrs. Dickinson's. They were brought up together and regarded each other almost as brother and sister. We shall return home to Detroit tonight. No, there is nothing strikingly new in Detroit. The republicans are making preparations to attend the Minneapolis convention and it won't be long before we democrats shall get ready to go to Chicago. I think Michigan will obtain recognition from the Chicago convention by reason of the splendid democratic victory gained two years ago. The state certainly deserves it. The time has long since passed when Roscoe Conkling's scornful aphorism was true. Anybody can't carry Michigan on the republican ticket."

Mark's Busy Day.

Mark Stevens of Flint, secretary of the Michigan world's fair commission, was at the Morton yesterday to consult with Chairman Weston relative to needs of the commission. Marcus wasn't talking very much. It was his busy day and the cares and responsibilities of his onerous position burdened his eighteen-carat intellect, and gave his eyes a nervous, apprehensive appearance. When questioned concerning the affairs of the world's fair commission, he drew his imperial form up to its free height, and with noble dignity stroked his ponderous stomach twice. Then he gave one sharp, questioning look at the reporter and answered in that superb, haughty, "Why-does-the-white-man-follow-my-track?" style, that he acquired while Indian agent: "The affairs of the commission are all right." "No, sir, I came here to see Mr. Weston personally." "No, sir, there isn't any news connected with my visit." "No, sir, I don't know anything about politics." "No, sir, I am not a candidate for any ——," but the reporter had fled. At a meeting held later Mr. Weston and the secretary signed some contracts. "We couldn't do much," said Mr. Weston, "because the plans haven't all been approved by the supervising architect. We sent the plans to him and supposed they would be back in a few days, but he has had them two weeks now."

Gossip of the Hotels.

John McCarline, C. F. Hanson, William Smith, George Wilcox, Charles Ramsey, L. A. Bentley, A. O. Osborn, A. Gallery of Eaton Rapids, and A. M. Brasher, G. J. Barney, J. M. C. Smith of Charlotte constituted a party that arrived at the Morton yesterday to attend the Mystic Shrine banquet.

Lou B. Winsor and W. M. Slosson of Reed City, Perry T. Powers of Cadillac, Fred Postal and Samuel H. Thompson of Evart arrived at the Morton last night to attend the Mystic Shrine banquet.

Peter Bert of Glasgow, Scotland, and Charles H. Ingham of Manchester, England, dined at the Morton yesterday.

Judge M. Brown and G. F. Stearns, a Big Rapids capitalist, are at the Morton.

M. W. Gardner, a Shelby commission merchant, was at Sweet's yesterday.

NOT A FULL LIGHT

Prof. Carhart Reports That the Electric Lamps

ARE NOT UP TO REQUIREMENTS

The Results of His Test Made Known to the Lamp Committee of the Council—Regular Meetings.

The committee on lamps considered the report made by Prof. Carhart on the power of the electric lights. Prof. Carhart's bill was $34.85 and his report so far has served only to produce a lively spat between the committee and the Electric Light & Power company. Manager Hayward claims that the professor's examination was made under unfair conditions. It is as follows:

I have the honor to submit the following report of the tests made on the electric lighting by arc lamps of the streets of Grand Rapids, Mich., on the evening of May 28, 1892, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock.

These tests were made by the authority of the lamp committee, and were intended to ascertain whether the energy expended in lighting the lamps was of the proper amount to entitle them to be called "2,000 candle power lamps."

It is well known in the art of lighting by electric arc lamps that 2,000 standard candles is in excess of the light that can actually be obtained from a normal ten ampere lamp, save under the very exceptional conditions of special carbons, of the best angle of elevation of the lamp from which maximum illumination can be obtained, and of an electric pressure between the two separated carbons of about fifty volts. This last item is not exceptional except in combination with the other two.

It's a Make-Shift.

The expression "2,000 candle power" has therefore come to be a commercial term applied to good arc lamps properly adjusted, supplied with first class carbons of the standard size or sizes, and fed with a current of ten amperes, under an electric pressure or difference of potential between the separated carbons of from forty-five to fifty volts each.

The power consumed or expended on each lamp is then found by multiplying together the current and electric pressure. Thus. 10 times 45 equals 450 watts, or 10 times 50 equals 500 watts.

The watt is a small unit of power of which 746 are required to make one horse power.

Each 2,000 candle power lamp should have then from 450 to 500 watts of power expended on it, that is, from three-fifths to two-thirds of a horse power actual on each lamp. This does not include the power lost in heating the line wire nor the losses due to the dynamo machine because of its failure to convert all of the mechanical energy applied to it into energy in the form of an electric current. In arc light installations it is customary to reckon one horse power for every 2,000 candle power lamp, burning under the standard conditions described above. Not less than three-fifths to two-thirds of this should be actually expended in the electric arc of the lamp itself.

So much of general statement is necessary to explain why measurements of current and voltage at the lamps were made instead of candle power of the lamps.

Measurement of Current.

For the purpose of measuring the current in amperes a loop was run from a pole on Grandville avenue into the office of a flour and feed store, and there by means of an appropriate loop switch an ammeter was put in circuit. This ammeter was made by Carpentier of Paris and had been carefully calibrated in the physical laboratory of the University of Michigan by comparison with the standard instruments used there. The current was read every ten minutes by my assistant from 7:55 to 10:15 o'clock on the evening stated above. The following are the readings taken:

Hour, 7:55, 9.8; 8:05, 9.6; 8:15, 9.8; 8:25, 9.7; 8:35, 9.7; 8:45, 9.75; 8:55, 9.7; 9:05, 9.75; 9:15, 9.7; 9:25, 9.7; 9:35, 9.85; 9:45, 9.75; 9:55, 9.75; 10:05, 9.8; 10:15, 9.8; average, 9.72.

Measurement of Voltage or Pressure.

For the measurement of the electric pressure between the lamp terminals I used a standard Weston volt meter, which has also frequently been calibrated in the physical laboratory of the university. Its readings are a fraction of a volt too high, but no deductions from the apparent readings were made in the observations following.

The lamps were lowered and the wires leading to the volt meter were connected to the terminals of the lamp with the following results:

Lamp No. 1, corner Williams and South Ionia streets, 43 to 47 volts; lamp No. 2, corner Oak and Sheldon streets, 31 to 37 volts; lamp No. 3, corner East Fulton and Lafayette streets, 27 to 28 volts; lamp No. 4, corner Fountain and Lafayette streets, 26 to 27 volts; lamp No. 5, corner East Bridge and Clinton streets, 39 to 34 volts; lamp No. 6, corner Broadway and Third streets, 58 to 61 volts.

This last lamp was not feeding down its carbon properly and the arc was "flaming."

It will be observed that four out of the six lamps measured were burning at a pressure from 28 per cent to 64 per cent below the normal average pressure of 47.5 volts per lamp required for a standard 2,000 candle power lamp.

At the same time the average current on the line tested was a little in excess of 9.7 amperes, instead of ten amperes as it should have been.

These lamps tested were not exceptional lamps. I saw many lamps like those and some even poorer. The tower lamps were not accessible, and therefore only the "low down" lamps were tested. In some cases, on looking down a street it was almost impossible to tell, except by relative height, which light was a street lamp and which was the headlight of a street car. Some of the lamps observed, I venture to affirm, were not giving light in excess of from 180 to 200 standard candles.

In the case of lamps burning at 30 per cent to 44 per cent below the normal pressure, the energy expended on them is only from 72 per cent to 88 per cent of the normal amount required to give a standard 2,000 candle power light.

The amount of light emitted is known to be even a smaller per cen