

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND'S FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S CAMPAIGN FOR FRANCE—THE CARLOW ELECTION—THE REAL REASON OF CAPTAIN SHAW'S RETIREMENT FROM THE FIRE BRIGADE—MR. TIMOTHY HEALY'S LIBEL SUIT—MR. IRVING'S TACT.

NOT CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

Copyright, 1891, by The Tribune Association.

London, July 11.—What has happened at Venice makes, like the recent event at Fiume, a strong impression abroad; probably stronger than in England. Here people think it possible for Emperors and Kings to go on board a British ship from motives of curiosity or civility, without deep ulterior designs. Not so on the Continent; and when two such incidents occur in quick succession, the significance of them seems all the greater. The echoes of the cannon which saluted the Emperor of Austria at Fiume had hardly died away when British guns were once more thundering out their welcome to the King and Queen of Italy in the Adriatic. The King's speech at luncheon on board the Benbow, and the captain's reply, seem to the non-Italians, to be a most remarkable and not uncharacteristic display of the Queen's health. "I drink," said His Majesty, "to her glorious and powerful fleet, the representatives of which I see here with joy. In this my toast I know the entire Italian people joins with me."

These words, uttered by the King of Italy while the German Emperor is the guest of the Queen of England, bear, says a Berlin paper, the character of a prearranged demonstration, which removes the last vestige of doubt respecting England's attitude toward the Triple Alliance. They are meant to show openly the intimacy of Anglo-Italian relations. Perhaps they are. Whether they are or not, they have that effect in France, and that is why the French fleet is going, or is reported to be going, to Constantinople, where, it is hoped, French cannon may roar louder than did the English in the Mediterranean. There is to be no more attempt to induce the Czar to open the arms into which France is so eager to throw herself. French susceptibilities are unshakably ruffled to that serious extent by Anglo-Italian politeness. These Gauls, if they do not fear an officer in each bush, see an enemy in everybody who is anybody else's friend.

The Italian royalties went so far as to break bread on the Benbow. The officers of the squadron invited them to lunch. The ships sailed then as they passed along the line. They drank to the Queen. The captain and the whole party drank to her Majesty. And there were civil words on both sides. If all this does not prove that Lord Salisbury has sold the British fleet to Italy, and that Mr. Labouchere ought to resign as Foreign Minister in his stead, what does it prove? It is clearly Mr. Labouchere's opinion that he and not Lord Salisbury ought to direct the destinies of this country. He made two, or perhaps three, or it may be four, speeches in the House of Commons on Thursday, all devoted to the demonstration of this singular proposition. He is the mouthpiece of French Radicalism. His one idea of foreign policy is that England should do whatsoever is pleasing in the sight of France, and should, above all things, refrain from doing anything that may hinder France from conquering what he calls her provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. He is not for the status quo in Europe. He is for a war which will do away the existing condition of things and replace it by some other condition more soothing to the wounded vanity of France and more agreeable to her restless ambition. He accuses Lord Salisbury of having done his best to evenen the relations between England and France, accuses him of bad faith, of ignorance, and of being one in a royal and aristocratic conspiracy against France. Sir James Ferguson, who represents the Foreign Office in the House of Commons, gave but a brief answer to all this bluster, and to most of it none. He repeated what he and Lord Salisbury have both said several times and the Marquis de Rudini has said to the Italian Parliament—that between England and Italy there has been an interchange of views upon the condition of things in Europe with regard to matters which concerned both, namely, the maintenance of the status quo and peace in the Mediterranean. Mr. Labouchere knows as well as anybody that matters have not gone, and could not go, beyond that. But he knows also that it is easy to resort to the jealousies and anxieties of the British masses with reference to war or any policy supposed to lead to war. He desires them to believe that under Lord Salisbury the danger of war does exist, and that it would vanish if Lord Salisbury were turned out. To that end he will say anything, and a mischievous clique of politicians, of whom he is the most mischievous and the cleverest, are quite ready to make the foreign policy of England turn upon exigencies of party warfare. To that extent and for that reason, Mr. Labouchere is important, though at a distance his importance and influence are foolishly exaggerated.

The Carlow election with its tremendous anti-Parnellite majority is a great blow to Mr. Parnell and a great triumph for the Irish priest-hood. The Gladstonians are exultant and think it finishes off Mr. Parnell. Perhaps it does. But even should Mr. Parnell be left as his enemies now reckon, with only three constituencies, it is not the Gladstonians who have most reason to exult; it is the priests. It is the political ascendancy of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland which this Carlow election forebodes. The Gladstonians may judge for themselves whether that ascendancy is likely to make it easier for them to arrange the conditions on which another Home Rule bill—should there ever be another—will have to be framed. The priests are fighting their own battles, not Mr. Gladstone's, nor Ireland's, nor the anti-Parnellites'. These last have before them no other prospect than that of being the priests' obedient and humble servants. They have no leader. Whoever leads them nominally can only be, as has been pointed out, the mouth-piece and puppet of the Irish hierarchy.

The dangers arising out of the political control of Ireland by Roman Catholic priests are now almost for the first time exciting attention in England. There are signs of restlessness in the Nonconformist conscience. That conscience has two sides to it, a political side and a religious side. I can so far from questioning its sincerity that I entirely believe that the great body of Nonconformists in England would see any political cause to wreak sooner than compromise with their religious convictions. They proved it when they forced Mr. Gladstone to break with Mr. Parnell. They may prove it again by refusing to enter into a political coalition with the Irish priest-hood. Then they will have left themselves and the Gladstonian party, of which they are the backbone, without an ally in Ireland, and therefore without hope of victory in England.

But the body of Nonconformists is one thing, their political leaders and organs another. They have a London organ which, by good luck, and for convenience sake, is the same as the Gladstonian organ. I turn to it for enlightenment on the question of the coming compact between the English Nonconformists and the Irish Catholic hierarchy. All the enlightenment there to be found consists in the remark that of the Catholic priests in Carlow was Mr. Parnell's man, and was denounced by his bishops for being so. For the rest it falls back on history, and says that Ireland

has not during the last fifteen years been a priest-ridden country. Precisely, out the point is that she is now yielding to the very priestly domination, which during Mr. Parnell's leadership she manfully resisted. It may suit "The Daily News" for the moment to disguise this side. It covers it up, and shuts its own eyes in the desperate hope that other people will shut theirs. That is its political role. But the Nonconformist conscience, though sometimes lethargic and slow to move, is not dead. And it will hear a very different tune from the Nonconformist Gladstonian organ, or else it will cease to be an organ of the Nonconformist conscience.

As for Mr. Parnell, neither he nor his enemies believe that the day of his political extinction has dawned. He will fight on. Some friends may fall off from him. The Irish are too quick-witted not to find plenty of excuses for turning their backs on the man who never turned his on their enemies. But it is a far cry to the next general election, and a great many things will happen meantime. Mr. Parnell will retain but three seats, says the prophet whom the anti-Parnellites keep in their pay. Possibly; but Mr. Parnell alone would still be a force to be reckoned with.

The House of Commons got on rapidly with its work during the week. The Education bill was read the third time on Wednesday, and sent up to the Lords, where some of its provisions are likely to be scrutinized sharply enough. The rest of the legislators' time has been occupied with routine business, except that on Thursday Mr. Morton, a temperance champion, tried to apply the local option principle to the House itself, and to exclude liquors from the lobby bar; but the members avowed their confidence in their ability to resist temptation, fifty-five only voting for abstinence.

It has now come out—everything comes out—that Captain Shaw has been driven from the Fire Brigade by the meddlesome interference of the Fire Committee of the London County Council. That is one more service for which London has to thank its present municipal rulers. Captain Shaw bore long with these busybodies, but finally resigned. The committee announced his retirement to the Council without so much as a civil word of regret. One of their better members, Mr. Boulton, protested, upon which Mr. Benn, one of the worse, said there was not the least reason to induce in regret. To Mr. Benn Mr. Thornton said ditto. Sir John Lubbock, the chairman, is no man to let pass such a display of ingratitude and ill-manners. He hoped that the public would not think that Mr. Benn and Mr. Thornton expressed the opinion of the Council. He recognized the value of Captain Shaw's services, and trusted that his resignation was not final. Captain Shaw's services are in fact recognized everywhere. His resignation is deeply regretted, except by Mr. Benn, Mr. Thornton, and their like.

Mr. Timothy Healy, as plaintiff in a libel suit, is a picturesque figure; or, perhaps, as one of the lawyers said, comic. He has been libel-general to the Irish party for years. Amid a group of men, all eminent for their power of disregarding the decencies of public speech, Mr. Healy has been pre-eminent. Now he uses "The Freeman's Journal" for saying that he had been a client of the late Marquis de Rudini. This allegation had, he considered, damaged his character to the extent of \$25,000. Mr. Healy denied what was said of him. The defendant said that it was fair comment. Irish courts are peculiar, and when Mr. Healy was called as a witness he was greeted with mingled cheers and groans. He was cross-examined to show that he had freely abused other members as well as public men. Asked whether he called Lord Spencer the Duke of Sodom and Gomorrah, he said yes; he was not ashamed of it; would do it again. The defence called no witnesses. The judge said that the question was entirely for the jury. The jury found that the language complained of was not fair comment, but was unable to agree as to the cash value of Mr. Healy's damaged character, and were discharged.

Not the least singular incident in connection with W. H. Gladstone's death was the postponement of the Duchess of Westminster's dance and the reason given for it. The Duke thought proper to send a paragraph to the papers saying that, besides some kinship, ties of old regard for Mr. Gladstone were strong enough to make this particular festivity impossible in the circumstances. These ties of old regard were not, however, strong enough a few years since to prevent the Duke from selling Mr. Gladstone's portrait at a profit, nor from allowing political differences to end in personal alienation. It leads points to his explanation of the very portrait. Sir Everett Milling's earliest and best likeness of Mr. Gladstone, hanging in the exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters in Piccadilly, lent by its present owner, Sir Charles Tennant, who paid the Duke of Westminster \$15,000 for the painting which had cost him \$6,000.

Mr. Irving, whose tact and whose feeling for the true dignity of his art have often been shown, has again shown them in a way that must be surprising to those who gave him the occasion. Asked to take part in a discussion on the moral influence of the stage, he refused, on the ground that the moral influence of the stage was no more disputable than the moral influence of literature.

The timeliest of recent publications is Mr. Harold Frederic's life of the German Emperor. He writes openly enough as an admirer, even as a partisan, of this youthful sovereign, and due allowance must be made for this in considering Mr. Frederic's opinions on current German politics and on the personal relations between the heaven-born monarch and the forty odd millions of other Germans of earthly origin over whom he rules. But the interest of Mr. Frederic's biography is in its careful study of facts not generally known, and his not less careful study of character. It is possible to dissent from his main conclusions, yet to admire the skill with which they are drawn and the plausible view of which they are drawn and the plausible view of which they are drawn and the plausible view of which they are drawn.

EX-STATE TREASURER NOLAND FOUND GUILTY. St. Louis, July 11.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., to "The Post-Dispatch" says: The jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer Edward T. Noland returned a verdict of guilty on the opening of count this morning, and fixed the punishment at two years in the penitentiary. Ex-Governor Johnson, Noland's attorney, gave notice that a motion for a new trial would be filed. Noland refused to make a statement.

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN NEW-ENGLAND. Springfield, Mass., July 11.—Leonard G. Cushman, a hotel keeper at Orange, has filed a petition in insolvency at the office of the Insolvency Court in this city. The liabilities will reach \$100,000; assets not known. Most of the creditors live at Munson and Palmer.

A PHILADELPHIA CANNONIST DROWNED. Belvidere, N. J., July 11.—Samuel Leiper, a young Philadelphian, who with three associates were canoeing on the Delaware River, was drowned in Big Pool first, just below this town, on Friday afternoon. The accident was caused by his canoe striking a rock and capsizing. His body was recovered this morning.

are copious citations from Mr. Russell himself. He has declined, he tells us in the preface, to embellish his pages with pictures drawn from the sacred intercourse of social life. It is difficult to see what other title than his social intimacy with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Russell had to be his biographer. He is clever enough, and writes well enough, but is no more clever and writes no better than scores of his colleagues on the press who have not had facilities for personal acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone or the innumerable advantage of being close to the late Duke of Bedford. He has a large stock of prejudices and animosities against both dead and living which do not, to use his own phrase, embellish his pages. He has grudges to pay off against some of his fellow-worksters, whom he amiably calls scheming mediocrities. He does not scruple to belittle his hero to satisfy his dislike of others who like him. Altogether, this pretentious little volume, with its omniscient tone of condescension, will add little to the reputation of its author, and none to Mr. Gladstone's. To the latter no addition was wanted, but Mr. Russell does not do him bare justice.

MORMONS PROSPEROUS IN MEXICO. City of Mexico, July 4.—According to a local paper the Mormons are making great progress in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua. Hundreds of industries are being established in the valley of the Colorado, above Boca Grande. In the latter state, and the results thus far attained bear witness to their energy and to the fertility of the soil. Several colonies of Mormons are distributed throughout the valley; that of Diaz, established in 1883, is situated on the second bench, or bottom, at some distance from the river. Here the Mormons have neat and comfortable homes, houses, with the scope of agricultural cultivation and irrigation—well-filled barns and corn cribs, and thriving vineyards and orchards.

The Mormon colonies at Juarez and Dublin are equally prosperous. Indeed, the first one hundred miles of Chihuahua promise to become the most fertile and productive part of Northern Mexico. The altitude of the valley ranges from three to six thousand feet above the sea level, with a climate devoid of extremes of heat and cold, while the scope of agricultural cultivation is unlimited. The North Mexican Pacific Railway is already an assured success, over fifty miles of grading having been completed. The route is to be extended to Juarez, with over twenty miles being ready for the rails.

A FRENCH TARIFF MEASURE REJECTED. Paris, July 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, in the course of the debate on the proposed temporary duty on the duties of the tariff committee, declared that the imposition of this duty would make the position of the cotton mills worse than it was at present. He said he would prefer to vote against the tariff bill as a whole. This statement of M. Mellin caused considerable excitement in the House, many of the members rising to their feet and talking vociferously. The whole measure, however, was not put to a vote and was rejected—358 to 151. The result was announced amid a scene of general disorder. M. Legerard, the reporter of the tariff committee, demanding that the bill be referred back to the committee. The confusion was so great that the sitting was suspended for a time. Upon the resuming business, M. Legerard announced that the tariff committee had decided to modify the minimum tariff, taking as a basis the figures of the present conventional tariff, and increasing it by thirty per cent, to the maximum. This proposal was approved by the members and the House then proceeded to discuss the details of the measure.

FRENCH GRATITUDE TOWARD MR. LABOUCHERE. Paris, July 11.—The "Sicco" today says that a number of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have combined to present Mr. Henry Labouchere with an object of art as a mark of their gratitude for the evidence of sympathy with France which Mr. Labouchere has exhibited, particularly by his protests against England's taking part in any disunion or other isolation of France.

TEACHERS ARRIVING AT TORONTO. Toronto, July 11.—Several special trains arrived here today bearing teachers who have come to attend the Teachers' Convention, and the influx is continuing. At this morning's meeting of the National Council a paper was read by James H. Baker, of Denver, Colo., and announced that the Teachers' Convention, under the auspices of the National Council, would be held at Toronto on September 15th. A general discussion followed the reading.

DEPUTY MINISTER BUIGES RESIGNS. Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—A. M. Buiges, Deputy Minister of the Interior, said to an Associated Press correspondent today: "My resignation is in the hands of the Minister, and at the next meeting of the Public Accounts Committee my reasons for my action will be fully given. Till then I must decline to make any statement. I may add that my resignation is not an acknowledgment of wrongdoing."

TO LOOK INTO PANAMA CANAL CONTRACTS. Paris, July 11.—The "Sicco" today makes the following announcement: "M. Prinet, Counselor of the Court of Appeals, before whom the inquiry into the maladministration of Panama Canal affairs is proceeding, has decided to request the Public Prosecutor of New York to instruct American magistrates to inquire into the agreements entered into by the Panama Canal Company and certain contractors."

RACING AT THE SANDOWN MEETING. London, July 11.—This was the second day of the Sandown second summer meeting. The race for the National Breeders' Produce Stakes was won by Henry Milne's bay filly Lady Grey, by M. de Breda, owned by the Duke of Devonshire, and trained by Mr. J. G. Lamb. The other races were won by Hermit or Galopin, out of Victoria, by Hermit, and General Owen Williams's bay colt Peusker, by Royal Hampton, out of Legacy, third.

REFORMS BY AMERICAN CONSULS IN SPAIN. Madrid, July 11.—As a result of a series of meetings of United States Consuls in Spain which have been held at the residence here of General E. Bredt Grebb, the United States Minister, it has been decided to effect important reforms in the consular practice and to adopt measures favorable to the Chicago Columbian Exhibition.

CIGARETTES KILLED HIM. Findlay, Ohio, July 11.—Harry Curtis, a glassworker, eighteen years old, was found dead in bed today. An autopsy showed that death was due to cholera, an ailment, caused by the excessive use of cigarettes, he having been in the habit of smoking three or four boxes daily.

EX-STATE TREASURER NOLAND FOUND GUILTY. St. Louis, July 11.—A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., to "The Post-Dispatch" says: The jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer Edward T. Noland returned a verdict of guilty on the opening of count this morning, and fixed the punishment at two years in the penitentiary. Ex-Governor Johnson, Noland's attorney, gave notice that a motion for a new trial would be filed. Noland refused to make a statement.

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN NEW-ENGLAND. Springfield, Mass., July 11.—Leonard G. Cushman, a hotel keeper at Orange, has filed a petition in insolvency at the office of the Insolvency Court in this city. The liabilities will reach \$100,000; assets not known. Most of the creditors live at Munson and Palmer.

A PHILADELPHIA CANNONIST DROWNED. Belvidere, N. J., July 11.—Samuel Leiper, a young Philadelphian, who with three associates were canoeing on the Delaware River, was drowned in Big Pool first, just below this town, on Friday afternoon. The accident was caused by his canoe striking a rock and capsizing. His body was recovered this morning.

THE WILL OF HANNAH HAMLIN. Bangor, Me., July 11.—The will of Hannah Hamlin was filed for probate yesterday. It is short, is lacking in ponderous legal phrases, and is characteristic of Mr. Hamlin. The will, which is dated August 23, 1873, makes no public bequests.

A TALK WITH MR. BLAINE.

DENYING IN DETAIL THE SENSATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF HIS CONDITION.

HE HAS BEEN EXCEEDINGLY ILL FROM OVERWORK, BUT FEELS HIMSELF STEADILY IMPROVING—MRS. BLAINE'S INDIGNATION AT THE FALSE NEWS—STORIES ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S HEALTH.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 11.—"It is a pretty hot day to talk," said Mr. Blaine to a Tribune reporter today, "but I will gladly avail myself of the privilege of contradicting some of the false reports about me in the daily papers." He was half-sitting, half-reclining, on a divan in the morning reception-room at Stanwood. He looked rather pale and exhausted, but not seriously ill. He spoke in a firm voice, but slowly.

"I have a good deal of trouble with my back, my eyes and my head," he continued. "To me it seems merely a little nervous attack, and nothing to call for the great volume of sensational accounts of the illness of myself and family. I am much better now. I am relaxing and taking rest from the heavy duties of official life. I don't think I shall return to Washington until the fall. It is very hot here in the midsummer and early fall, and it would not be a good move for me in my present condition."

"Will you remain in Bar Harbor all summer?" "Yes; my physicians say I must. Heretofore I have disobeyed their commands, but since I find that they understand my physical being best, I shall acquiesce without a murmur. Bar Harbor air seems to revive me. It seems to drive away that stupidity and 'don't care' air which generally follow nervous troubles, especially the prostration."

"Does your hearing bother you? There was a column article in one of the New-York dailies about deafness overtaking you." "No, indeed," answered Mr. Blaine, "I can hear as well as when I was a boy. That is absurd. The next thing I know, they will have me dumb."

"Do you sleep well at night?" inquired the reporter. "Not very well the first part of the evening, but quite soundly the latter part. It seems to me that I never can sleep when the tide is going out. But when it comes rushing in with that soft, gentle splash it just seems to me to sleep like a baby, and I forget all causes of worryment. Even all the humdrum duties of life drop off into oblivion until I awaken naturally. Then I am much refreshed. When I was visiting my daughter Margaret, Mrs. Danrosch, in New-York, I couldn't sleep at all. I hardly closed my eyes in three days' time, but now I get a good amount of sleep every night. My headaches don't seem to grow much better, but they will remedy that trouble. It took a long time to fear future dawn, and necessarily it will take a long time to build her up."

"Does the day pass heavily on your hands without your papers and your books?" "Oh, I have all my favorite papers and books right here at Stanwood, and my wife and sons read them to me. Emmons is my right-hand man, and anticipates my every wish concerning business affairs, while Mrs. Blaine is a capital reader, her taste in literature being the same as mine. I am very fond of music, too, and my daughters, Mrs. Danrosch and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, are both accomplished musicians, and play just the airs I like. Then the children, the Coppinger children, who are with me, are quite amusemeent enough for one person. They quite puzzle me with their questions, their puzzles, and their conundrums."

"Do you drive much?" "Oh, yes; I am passionately fond of driving. There is such ease, such comfort in that exercise. One has only to be put into a carriage, then the horse does the rest. I drive every day, and often twice a day if my health will permit. To-day I enjoyed my drive very much more than usual."

"Then you do not walk?" "No, not yet, only across the piazza or down to Emmons's house. He lives at Cleftstone, just below us."

"When did you suffer the latest attack?" asked the reporter. "I think it was last Tuesday, somewhere about the first of the week. I was tempted by some friend which was sent me by my friends. I think it brought on nervous dyspepsia or something just as bad. But since then I seem to have picked up wonderfully. I am quite encouraged now. I don't think it was anything unusual that green fever should make me sick, as it makes most everybody ill; and why papers should have gone into the details of the affair, and made such a fuss over it, is a mystery to me."

"Is there any trouble with your spine?" "No, indeed. The doctors say my spine is perfectly healthy. I lie down so much on account of my bowels and thighs; I suffer sometimes with quick flashes of cramps through my thighs. Perhaps that is nervous, or something of that character. Sometimes I think it is, for when the weather changes from hot to cold or from dryness to dampness I suffer the most."

"There is absolutely no truth in the assertion that you roam over the hills, or play croquet, or attend the fashionable hops?" "No; not a word of truth in any such assertions," answered Mr. Blaine. "I stay at home. I am able to meet only my own friends, and sometimes am not equal to the task of spending an afternoon with them. I have not been inside of a Bar Harbor dressing-room since my arrival this summer."

Mr. Blaine is greatly troubled over the reports which have crept into the sensational sheets of the country. He does not like to be wrongly quoted or misrepresented. He is, perhaps, a little thinner than when he was in Washington, and may be a trifle paler and less buoyant in spirits. When he was there he was nervously excited and worked up to a certain pitch at which it was absolutely necessary for him to continue in order that he might carry on his social and official business promptly and properly, but now he is suffering from that great strain, and he must pay the penalty of overwork. He dresses in stout woolen trousers, thick flannel underwear, and wears woolen stockings. He wears a light cheviot vest and waistcoat, and when driving always takes two overcoats, and sometimes, if the wind is heavy, puts a shawl round himself. His hat is a white felt slouch, and his gloves buckskin.

Mrs. Blaine, who had been walking on the veranda, came in just as her husband finished his talk with the reporter. "Yes," said she, "the false reports which have reached our friends in the city have worried both Mr. Blaine and myself more than any one could imagine. In fact, I might say they have quite aggravated Mr. Blaine's illness. We tried to keep them from him as much as we could, but somehow or other he got hold of them. While out on my morning drive he often stopped at the village bookstore and bought some of the daily papers, and in that way, without our knowledge, and very much against his physicians' wishes, he saw the fabrications, wholly imaginative untruths, gotten up by unrequited reporters who came all the way to Mr. Desert from town, and who, being unable to get an interview with Mr. Blaine, were obliged to get an interview with his wife, and to tell her own family, went down to their hotel and reeled off these imaginations by the column and two columns."

Mr. Blaine, in reality, is ever so much better than when he left New-York. There he was in a state of nervous excitement. Even the open-

KILKENNY CAT DEMOCRATS.

WILD DISORDER AT THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

ONE DELEGATE DREW A KNIFE—THE GAVEL SNATCHED FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S HANDS—POLICEMEN CALLED IN TO AWE THE RIFFIANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Springfield, Ohio, July 11.—The Campbell people today fulfilled their threats that unless they could carry the Clark County delegation in county convention there should be two delegations from this county to the State Convention. The managers for the Governor in carrying out this determination found it necessary to resort to disreputable measures. Shortly after 2 o'clock the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee rapped the convention to order and introduced W. S. Thomas, who had been selected by the committee for temporary chairman. Madison Over was then elected temporary secretary.

All of the Campbell leaders, Major Barnett, Colonel John Kinnane, F. M. Hagan, John L. Zimmerman and W. C. Armstrong, had been defeated in their ward caucuses for delegates. They called a "rump" caucus in the Fourth and Sixth wards after the regular delegates had been selected, and after Major Barnett had openly announced in a speech that the Campbell men had been fairly whipped. It was determined by the Campbell men, in order to obtain admission for the "rump" delegates, to take forcible possession of the temporary organization of the convention today and to control the selection of the Committee on Credentials.

For this purpose a number of ruffians were brought into the body of the convention, although they were neither delegates nor contestants. Mr. Thomas, on taking the chair, made the usual short speech of thanks. Colonel J. B. Abel moved the appointment of the usual Committee on Credentials. Before the motion could be put by the chair, pandemonium ensued. A number of Campbell delegates, with the outside ruffians, rushed to the front, and led by W. C. Armstrong, jumped upon the stage and surrounded Chairman Thomas, threatening to put him off the platform, and declaring that he should not act as chairman.

W. C. Armstrong wrested the gavel from the chairman's hands, in the midst of the greatest confusion and turmoil. A number of the regular delegates rushed to the rescue of the chairman, and, regaining the gavel, placed it into the hands of Mr. Thomas again. Mr. Thompson put the motion for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. The motion was carried. All this time the stage was full of quarrelling and angry men. One of them with a drawn knife stood in front of ex-Speaker Keifer, who was a spectator, while dozens of men shook their fists in each other's faces. One of the leaders of the Campbell mob was ex-Judge Hagan, who was repaying his debt to the Governor by shaking his fist and howling his threats at the chairman. The judge had been defeated in his own ward for delegate by a vote of 42 to 6, but sought to sneak into the convention as a delegate from one of the townships.

W. H. Elee, a brewer, was prominent in the riot in a desperate effort to show his gratitude to the Governor, who was the agent for the sale of his brewery at a big price to an English syndicate. On the return of the Committee on Credentials, two Campbell ruffians snatched the report from the hands of the chairman of the committee as he handed it to the secretary. The ruffians, however, were not the committee sitting the regular delegates of the Fourth and Sixth Wards was adopted amidst confusion.

James Johnson, Jr., was then elected permanent chairman, and J. B. Abel permanent secretary. Chairman Johnson tried to restore order. At this juncture four policemen were sent upon the stage, but the disorder still continued. Upon motion a committee was appointed to select delegates and alternates to the State Convention.

A MAJORITY FAVORS MR. CAMPBELL. Columbus, Ohio, July 11 (Special).—With two exceptions, the Democrats of the eighty-eight counties of the State have held their primaries and elected delegates to the State Convention. The meeting of to-day, when forty-two counties selected delegates leaves no doubt of the preponderance of Governor Campbell. Careful estimates of the votes made late to-night, and based on telegrams received from all the counties except ten, give Campbell 538, L. T. Neal 111, and Virgil P. Kline 41. This estimate gives the solid delegation from Hamilton County, fifty-nine votes, and divides the vote of Lucas County equally between Campbell and Neal.

It is conceded to-night by the opposition that Campbell will dictate the nomination of the candidates for the rest of the ticket. In an important speech, the Governor expressed his opinion as being opposed to the interposition by the convention of a candidate for United States senator, and although this action is not in itself a violation of the constitution, it is not likely that the convention will disregard Mr. Campbell's wishes.

THE CINCINNATI DELEGATION REDUCED. Cincinnati, July 11.—The Democratic Executive Committee for Hamilton County met this afternoon at the rooms of the Duckworth Club, and passed down their delegation to the State Convention to fifty men, the quota fixed by the State Central Committee. There had been eighty-two delegates elected at the Democratic primaries, and twenty-three have been dropped. This reduces the delegation to the convention.

TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF THE ITATA. San Diego, Cal., July 11.—From information gleaned today, it appears that the Chilean steamer Itata will remain under arrest much longer than was expected. Judge Ross signified a willingness to release the vessel on bond, but it is said the bonds will be so high that the vessel might not be able to give them. The Itata brought two passengers from Iquique, and it now develops that these were wealthy agents of the Congress party, and that their mission was to give what- ever bond might be required and to secure the vessel's release. It is understood that the vessel will be released from San Francisco a motion will be made by the vessel's attorney that she be released and that a bond will be offered.

HOW THE PRIEST BROKE HIS LEG. Father O'Connell of the Church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, L. I., will be unable to conduct the services today, owing to a fall he received while at Corona, L. I., on a visit to Father Galvin, yesterday. The gentlemen were jokingly wrestling with each other when Father O'Connell slipped and fell, breaking his leg so seriously that he cannot be removed from Corona to his home in Flatbush.

RUMORS OF CORRUPTION IN THE CATTLE MARKET. Chicago, July 11 (Special).—If any attempt is being made to corner the cattle market, the members of the great Chicago packing syndicate apparently know nothing of it. C. M. Fawcett, of Armour & Co., said today: "I do not know of any attempt on the part of packers to secure an option on cattle throughout the country. Armour & Co. have not in years purchased cattle outside of Chicago, and I do not know a packer who does. The Union stock yards is the market, and there we obtain our supply. You may safely say there will be no corner in the cattle market."

THE CITIZENS HAD HUNG HIM IN EFFIGY. Bodensown, N. J., July 11.—Dr. William Woodruff, of Pemberton, Burlington County, who recently began suit for divorce against his wife, has another suit on his hands. On July 4 the citizens of Pemberton had a celebration, and as a part of the programme had a doctor in effigy. The chief burgess now finds himself summoned before the New-Jersey Supreme Court to answer a suit for damages instituted by the doctor. A suit for contempt will be instituted against some prominent Pemberton people as soon as certain evidence is secured. Recently a notice was posted that "White Caps" would take the doctor in hand unless he left town in ten days.

SECRETARY RISK MADE AN HONORARY MEMBER. Boston, July 11.—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to-day Jeremiah Risk, Secretary of Agriculture, was elected an honorary member.

INSURANCE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE STATE COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS ON THE ENDOWMENT ORDERS.

Concord, N. H., July 11.—The annual report of the State Insurance Commissioner for 1890 shows that the increase in the amount of risks placed in 1890 over those written in 1889 by all companies doing business in the State, except the town mutual companies, was \$12,185,209; increase in premiums collected, \$1,555,455, and in losses paid \$189,100. The Commissioner's report contains interesting figures in relation to companies which have been organized from doing business in the State, and says of the "indignation" meetings being held by the members thereof:

"They mistake the temper of the people of New-Hampshire if they think to create a political revolution. It is not a great many years since responsible men have been organized in an attempt of this kind in vain, and it is not likely that they will be successful now. What could not be effected then with solid stock cannot be accomplished now with blank-cartridge."

A FARMERS' ALLIANCE LOAN AGENCY. TO HELP MEMBERS SECURE EXTENSIONS FOR MORTGAGES. Chicago, July 11.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., says: President Frank McGrath of the State Farmers' Alliance has announced the appointment of a committee to take charge of the placing of loans for members of the Alliance. It will be the duty of the committee to deal directly with Eastern money lenders, thus saving the borrower the agents' commissions. Men having mortgages coming due which they are unable to meet will be assisted in securing extensions when they are deemed worthy of it, and if necessary to prevent them from losing their homes. They will be provided with additional security to secure the desired extension.

Mr. McGrath says that the committee will be of benefit not only to the borrower, but to the lender, and that it will establish between them a better understanding. He insists that the rank and file of the Alliance are men who intend to pay their honest debts, and that they are not responsible for the delinquency of a certain class. The committee will devote its entire time to an examination of the mortgage interestness of extension in time of crop failure, and will not concern itself with first-class security. By this plan they expect to improve the credit of the farmer through their loss.

SOUTH DAKOTA INDEPENDENTS' MEETING. Huron, S. D., July 11.—The Alliance Independent conference closed yesterday. The question of reorganizing the Independent party of the State to conform to the Cincinnati platform was discussed and referred to the Independent Central Committee for settlement. The Independent party of the State will be organized in Citizens' Alliances to work with the Knights of Labor and to support the reform movement and the holding of county harvest festivals in every county in the State this fall.

THE ALLIANCE WILL NOT CORNER WHEAT. Topeka, Kan., July 11.—President Frank McGrath of the State Farmers' Alliance, who arrived in the city last night, pronounced the report that the Farmers' Alliance had sent out a secret circular, appealing to its members to hold their wheat until it would bring a clear profit as an invention. He said: "If such a circular had been sent out, I should have known of it for all the State Alliances keep one another advised of every important move."

ORGANIZING A REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION. Huron, S. D., July 11.—A reform press association for South Dakota was organized here yesterday, with Isaac Daniels, of Clark, editor of "The Honest Dollar," president; John Pease, of "The Honest Dollar," secretary; and W. E. Kidd, and Mitchell Smith, vice-presidents and treasurer. The association will be organized in Citizens' Alliances, with H. L. Loucks, of "The Ruralist," and Frank Kelly, of "The Woensocket News," constituting an executive committee. The association will work in connection with the Farmers' Alliance and the Independent party in this State. The first meeting will be held in Madison at the time of the annual gathering of the State Press Association.

KILLED IN A FIGHT WITH CIRCUS MEN. Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.—A dispatch from Shoals, Ind., to "The News" says: After the performance of Sell's circus last night in this city a fight occurred between the circus employes and local roughs, in which stakes and revolvers were freely used. James Heber, of the circus, was struck on the head with a stake and his skull crushed; he died at 5 o'clock this morning. Several of the circus employes were injured. The circus train left the city immediately for Washington. No arrests were made.

THE GRANT STATURE IN CHICAGO. Chicago, July 11 (Special).—The Grant statue which has been conveyed