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FORAKER WINS THE PRIZE.

RENOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO ON THE SECOND BALLOT.

He Says he Had Other Aspirations, but he Accepts the Trust—Disaffected Republicans Predict his Defeat—The Western Reserves and Southern Ohio in Revolt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 26.—For the fourth time in succession the Hon. J. B. Foraker has been nominated for Governor of Ohio by the Republicans. The first time he was beaten in 1883 by George Hoadly by 12,567 majority. It is predicted to-night that if the Democrats nominate James E. Campbell of Butler county, a man who is popular among Republicans as well as Democrats, Foraker will be defeated by 25,000 majority, although Gen. Dawes put the figures at 30,000 before the nomination. The Western Reserve and southern Ohio are in revolt, while Sherman's friends make no figures, but say, "Foraker will have a sweet time being elected this time."

The Convention, which proved to be a red-hot affair, met at 10 A. M. in the Metropolitan Opera House, and after prayer by the Rev. G. W. Lincoln, the Convention got down to business. The Glee Club sang, "Oh, we will carry the State with any Ohio man," and, for an encore, a new version of "Du Da," in which all the candidates were mentioned.

The first business was the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Judge Tibballs of Summit, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mayor Gardner of Cleveland, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported no contests. The only contest was that of Noble county, but this has been adjusted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported through its Chairman, Gen. Grosvenor, whom Gov. Foraker kicked out of the trusteeship of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home at Xenia. The platform renews its adherence to the doctrine of protection, endorses the Administration of President Harrison, especially commending the just and liberal policy of the Pension Bureau in carrying out the pledges of the loyal people to the soldiers of the Union; favors the passage of a service pension bill by Congress, demands a full and adequate protection for the wool-growing industry; endorses the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury whereby worsteds are made dutiable at the same rate as woollen goods; declares in favor of home rule in Ireland, and praises the Administration of Gov. Foraker, the Republican Legislature, and extols John Sherman.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Senator Kerr of Richland county, in a long speech, presented Speaker Lampson as a candidate for Governor, and this nomination was seconded by two other gentlemen.

The best speech of the Convention was made by Bob Nevens of Dayton, who placed H. L. Morey before the Convention. Nevens said a good many things that called out applause. He said his candidate came from the Gibraltar of Democracy, Butler county, where they were still naming their babies Clement L. Vallandigham, reading the life of Calhoun, and poring over the resolutions of '98. He asserted that James E. Campbell was afraid to meet Morey in a Congress fight. Campbell, he forgot to tell the Convention, however, had twice been elected in this Congress district.

Ex-Attorney-General Nash nominated Neil, while W. J. Fisher of Hancock county presented Wilson. Vance of Findlay, Peter Walters of Crestville nominated Gen. Kennedy, painting his war record in glowing colors, and tried but failed to get up much enthusiasm for Kennedy, although Kennedy proved to be the second strongest man in the field.

It was left for Major McKinley to name the man from Mahoning, Gen. Jones. The reception was a remarkable one. It was given to McKinley, though, and not Gen. Jones, although there seemed to be a kindly feeling for the General. But the presence of McKinley aroused the audience to wild excitement. He said:

"I present to you a gentleman whose character and ability make him a splendid leader, and if chosen a fit successor to him who has filled this office in Ohio. He has no brilliant record in war or peace. He is simply a plain, honest, honorable, and able citizen of the people and from the masses. Gov. Foraker put him on his staff, and while he has no military record, he has more than any other gentleman presented to-day. He is Judge Advocate and General, and he is Gen. Jones of Mahoning. He is one of the best protectionists in Ohio, and has done much to maintain protection. Nominate him and he will be elected."

O'Neal and Dawes were then named, and the Convention proceeded to the first ballot, which resulted:

Foraker, 307; Kennedy, 127; Lampson, 80; Neil, 37; Dawes, 36; O'Neal, 29; Morey, 47; Vance, 45; Gibson, 23; Jones, 186.

On the second ballot Foraker gained 62 votes, but was still lacking 125 votes of a nomination when Adams county changed its vote and cast it solidly for Foraker. Other counties followed, but not enough to nominate. Changes were also made to Kennedy, and for awhile the race was a pretty one, but the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Dayton delegates swung into line solidly for Foraker, and he was nominated, receiving about 600 votes.

Major McKinley and Gen. Grosvenor were appointed a committee to inform Gov. Foraker of his renomination, and to escort him before the Convention. When he appeared he was loudly cheered. Gov. Foraker said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Once more you have seen fit to nominate me for Governor, and I stand here ready to accept the trust. It is not in accordance with my desires or wish, as I had other plans and aspirations. But I believe no man has a right to decline when his party calls, and I am ready to take up the work. I am to be your candidate for Governor, and for Governor alone. (Cheers.) With God's will and your support I will again in January next be your Governor.

"The work before you is important, as it involves not only the Governor, but the selection of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Payne. In addition to this, the General Assembly has submitted three constitutional amendments, and it is to be decided whether we will in 1892 be represented by Republicans or Democrats. It will be necessary to take the next census, reappraise the real estate, and to do other work. I believe this work can be attended to better by Republicans than by Democrats."

He continued that the credit of the State, both financially and morally, was never so low as when he came into office. He could say with pride that it was never better than now, and at the close of the present year every fund in the treasury would have a credit to its balance. How to deal with the liquor traffic was a perplexing problem, but to-day it is under the wisest and most practical laws of restraint of any of the States. When Hoadly retired from office the penitentiary was booming hourly, but to-day it is a source of revenue to the State. The condition of the State when the Democrats were in control was such that, when a person went outside of its borders, he was ashamed to own it. These conditions are happily changed.

"There is another question. Shall Ohio be represented in the United States Senate by only one Republican? Henry B. Payne must be made to follow Grover Cleveland into retirement. Ohio must be put ahead in the Senate. As to one-half, she is ahead now, and a long way ahead. She must be put further ahead by sending some one of the capable and fearless and reputable men of Ohio whose names might be mentioned here.

"The Democrats are already in a wrangle. They cannot have a meeting of their State Central Committee without a squabble about the loaves and fishes of the last campaign. They have lost their heads, and do not know whether they want to nominate a free trader to stand on a tariff platform or a protectionist to run on a free trade platform. How different with Republicans. Look at Washington, where our flag kisses the breezes over the White House, which is presided over by a noble Christian gentleman.

"I would have preferred that the nomination should have been given to some one else; but you have given it to me, and I take it, and propose to keep in line until November, when, by the help of God and your aid, I expect to be elected."

The rest of the ticket was nominated as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—E. L. Lampson of Ashtabula.

Judge of the Supreme Court—F. J. Dickman of Cleveland.

State Treasurer—John Brown of Jefferson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—Urban H. Hester of Van Wert.

Attorney-General—D. K. Watson of Franklin.

Commissioner of Common Schools—John Hancock of Ross.

Member of the Board of Public Works—William Hahn of Richland.

AN OPINION AGAINST GEN. DUANE.

The Corporation Counsel Holds that He is Not Lawfully an Aqueduct Commissioner.

The office of Consulting Engineer of the Aqueduct was not abolished at yesterday's meeting, nor was Benjamin S. Church removed and the salary of $8,000 a year stopped. This action had been recommended by the Construction Committee, and pretty fully decided upon by the Commission, when Mr. Church attacked the legality of President Duane's position in the Commission, and sent a copy of the letter to Mayor Grant, who referred it to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. The point raised was that, as a retired officer of the army, Gen. Duane was ineligible for appointment on the Commission.

At 3 o'clock Mayor Grant was busy at a meeting of the Board of Electrical Control, and sent his secretary, Mr. T. C. T. Crain, to the Aqueduct meeting with a portentous pile of paper, which proved to be the opinion of Corporation Counsel Clark. Mr. Crain said that the Mayor wished it to be spread on the minutes. John C. Sheehan, the Secretary of the Commission, thereupon read it. It was against Gen. Duane, the conclusion being:

I am of the opinion that at the time Gen. Duane was appointed an Aqueduct Commissioner by your predecessor he was ineligible to receive such an appointment, because he was then holding a Federal office, and consequently within the inhibition contained in the statute, and the appointment having been made in direct violation of the plain provisions of the act it follows that Gen. Duane is now unlawfully exercising the functions and discharging the duties of an Aqueduct Commissioner.

Accompanying the opinion was a letter from John H. Strahan, stating that he had examined it and concurred in its conclusions.

Commissioner Scott said that, by reason of the opinion and in view of the fact that Mayor Grant had asked to be present when action was taken upon it, he would not call up the resolution abolishing the office of consulting engineer. His motion to adjourn for two weeks was adopted.

After the meeting Gen. Duane said that for the present he would say no more than that he would vigorously contest the conclusion reached by the Corporation Counsel. He referred to a brief letter which he had written to the city's law officer, it proved to be almost as long as the Corporation Counsel's opinion. In it the General says:

"You ask me to inform you what office I hold other than Aqueduct Commissioner, and to indicate my views in relation to the question. * * * I hold no office, and as to my views on the question raised by Mr. Church's letter I am, of course, no lawyer, and feel hardly competent to discuss the question from a legal standpoint. I may state that on the 11th day of October, 1886, I was duly appointed Chief of Engineers in the army of the United States. * * * That office I held until the 30th of June, 1888, when I was retired from service by reason of having attained the age prescribed by statute.

"Upon my retirement I, of course, ceased to hold the office of Chief of Engineers; and as I hold no other office except that, and have been appointed to none since (except that of Aqueduct Commissioner), I cannot understand how it can be successfully claimed that I hold any other office."

Gen. Duane quotes from an act of Congress providing that no retired officers of the army should thereafter be assigned to duty of any kind. He adds: "I am informed that the Attorney-General of the United States has expressed the opinion that the retirement of an officer creates a vacancy to be filled by the promotion of the officer next in rank, and that to reinstate such retired officer a new appointment is necessary."

The interest in the fight is very strong in Tammany circles, as many of the left in the matter of May 1 appointments would be willing to back this consolation prize with its $5,000 salary and not too arduous duties. To those it may be of further interest to know that it was rumored yesterday that Mayor Grant will be very glad to get the appointment for the sake of giving it to Engineer Church, thus killing two birds with one stone.

THE PLUMS NOT READY.

A Hitch in the Police Board Delays the Opening of the Pie.

Last night was the regular meeting night of the Board of Police Justices, and the fact that appointments could have been made to a lot of good clerkships gave the meeting considerable importance. Some of the vacancies already existed, and to the others appointments might have been made to take effect today, when other terms expire. The Board now numbers fifteen members, of which Tammany counts seven of her own men, and has a reasonable certainty of the vote of Charles N. Tainter, the Republican recently appointed by Mayor Grant. These eight votes are all needed to make a disposition of the offices that would be satisfactory in the wigwam. The fact that they were not secured last night is an indication of a considerable hitch in the necessary arrangements. So well was it understood that there was such a hitch that none of the Justices attended at Jefferson Market, the place of meeting, last night, except Solon B. Smith, the Chairman of the Board. There was consequently no meeting.

Justice Patrick Gavan Duffy, though counted as a Tammany man, is the obstructionist. He is standing out for his share of the patronage to be dispensed. He has a grievance to be redressed. It is figured that each Justice for his share of the patronage is entitled to positions whose salaries will aggregate $6,000 a year. Justice Duffy has only had one clerkship accredited to him, and that a $1,200 one. He calculates with the mathematical accuracy of a pedagogue that he ought to have five more places. So he will vote for no slate that is not arranged upon that basis.

It may be safely argued, therefore, that there will be no Police Court and Special Sessions appointments made until fall, as the vacation season and the absence of an understanding among the Tammany men will have the result of preventing the getting of a quorum of the Board of Police Justices at the next two regular meetings.

I. H. SMITH'S MONEY.

His Son and Namesake Fails to Break His Mother's Will.

The Smith will case, which has been in progress two weeks before Justice Bartlett in the Queens County Supreme Court, Long Island City, ended yesterday. The jury sustained the will, and brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants, Isaac H. Smith, a wholesale liquor dealer in Peck slip, died in 1882, leaving his entire estate, valued at $500,000, to his wife, with a verbal understanding that when she died it was to be divided, share and share alike, among their children, Isaac H. Smith, Frederick W. Smith, Clarence H. Smith, Mrs. Iams, Mrs. Sears, and Mrs. Loesser, now deceased. When Mrs. Smith died, several years later, she made a will leaving what remained of the estate, amounting to between $300,000 and $400,000, to her two daughters, Mrs. Iams and Mrs. Sears, with the exception of $5,000 that was left to her grandchild, the son of Mrs. Loesser. The sons contested the will before Surrogate Rollins of New York city. They claimed that their mother was unduly influenced by her daughters in making the will. The defence held that the sons had received their share of the estate before their mother died. Surrogate Rollins sustained the will.

The suit just ended was instituted by Isaac H. Smith against Frederick W. Smith, Clarence H. Smith, Mrs. Iams, Mrs. Sears, and the grandchild for a share of his mother's estate. The plaintiff said he never had received a cent from the estate. Frederick W. and Clarence H., who took charge of their father's business after his death, did receive almost $200,000 from their mother with which to carry on the business. They gave their notes in return for the money. The plaintiff asserted that his mother was deluded into the belief that she had provided for him.

It is said the plaintiff will appeal the case.

The Wreckage from the Victoria.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 26.—Several empty crockery crates constitute the only new wreckage found on the Nantucket shore to-day. The fresh southerly wind will doubtless bring new developments. Mr. R. Hawley of the Anchor line is at Nantucket endeavoring to fix the identity of the steamer Victoria, from which the wreckage comes. He says the first bills of lading found were from the Anchor line steamer and were thrown overboard. Of the last ones he knows nothing.

Henderson & Bros., agents in this city of the Victoria, are confident that the steamer is now on her westward way in midocean, and they say that the wreckage as described in the New Bedford *Evening Standard* cannot have come from the Victoria.

The Late Gen. Withers's Will.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 26.—The will of Gen. W. T. Withers, the noted trotting horse breeder, which was probated here to day, provides that Fairlawn, his renowned and extensive stud farm, be still conducted under the management of his son, W. T. Withers, Jr. Fairlawn is one of the most extensive trotting horse establishments in the world, and is estimated to be worth $600,000.

PLUNGED OFF THE BRIDGE.

TERRIBLE COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS NEAR LATROBE, PA.

Thirty-one Cars Fall Fifty Feet Into Twelve Feet of Water—Thirty or Forty Men Killed—Many Victims Still Pinned Under Water by the Wreckage—Workmen and Tramps Who Were Stealing a Ride.

PITTSBURGH, June 26.—A terrible collision of freight trains occurred near Latrobe, Pa., forty miles east of this city, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 2½ o'clock this morning. Thirty cars were wrecked, and it is believed thirty or forty people were killed. Freight train 308, west bound, left Latrobe and had just reached the bridge, about fifty yards west of that place, when it collided with extra freight train 1,313, coming in the opposite direction. Another east-bound freight was standing on a side track on the bridge, and the wrecked trains crashed against it, causing one locomotive and a lot of cars to go over into the creek, a distance of fifty feet.

Engineer Caldwell and his fireman are supposed to have been killed instantly. Their bodies are still in the creek. The bodies of several tramps were taken from the wreck. There was nothing about their clothes to identify them. They were stealing a ride, and were coming West.

Thirty-one cars went down over the bridge, and are piled one upon the other in the water. The conductor of the freight says that in all probability thirty or forty men are still under the wreck, as he put off at Derry station about forty-five men, who were laborers returning from Johnstown. He says that when he moved out a great many of them got on again, and in that case it is more than likely that the killed will reach the number given.

A car load of lime in the centre of the train was the last to go down, and it was scattered over the pile of shattered cars. Then the débris took fire, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the people to put out the flame, it is still burning. Arms and legs of the victims can be seen protruding from the débris.

The débris of the wreck is being rapidly cleared away. Up to 8 o'clock to-night ten bodies have been recovered. Those of Engineer Caldwell and George Fralich, the fireman, have not yet been found, but it is expected they will be reached before long. The dead recovered up to this time are:

George Corgal, aged 25, of Jersey City; on his person was found receipt for dues to I. O. O. F., signed Allen Snyder.

Hugh Kelley, Philadelphia; his father is a moulder at Lochiel Iron Works, Harrisburg.

Unknown man, about 35 years, 5 feet 11 inches in height, weight about 170 pounds, short black moustache and black hair.

John Critchlow of Homestead, Pa., aged about 35 years; a leg and arm were burned off.

Unknown man, dark hair, heavy moustache, about 40 years, 5 feet 4 inches.

Unknown man, dark brown hair, smooth face, about 26 years old.

Unknown man, head almost burned off.

Charles R. Furgeson; on inside of memorandum found in pocket was the name "Charles E. Harden Miller, Northumberland county, Pa."

Myers Merhood, aged about 35 years.

Benjamin Emerich, the front brakeman, about 25 years.

The injured are:

F. A. Geis, laborer, from Johnstown, left arm broken near shoulder.

John Cleary, laborer, of Pittsburgh, crushed across the hip. He will recover.

Pat Flannagan, cut and bruised, but not seriously.

P. Fitzgibbons of McKeesport, bad scalp wound; not serious.

Peter Mandry, scalp wound and hurt internally; lives in Johnstown.

John Mullen, Philadelphia, scalp wound and bruised.

Lewis Wibel of Indiana, Pa., flesh wound above the left eye.

James McCurdry, Canadian, 46 years old and married, hurt on hand and back; not serious.

John H. Miller, front brakeman of Conductor Barnhat's train, hurt on back.

Peter Cavanaugh of Homestead, steel worker, bruised all over.

John Howard, Pittsburgh, bruised, but is not in danger.

The dead are being taken to an undertaking establishment and prepared for burial. It is certain that at least twenty-five to thirty people were killed. The water in the creek is about twelve feet deep, and it is expected that ten or twelve bodies are in the bottom of the creek held by the wreckage.

John M. Miller, flagman, says that the proper signal was given when the position of the shifter was discovered and Engineer Caldwell answered it, but the speed was too high. When the ill-fated train left Bolivar about forty workmen boarded her, but Conductor Barnhart put them off at Derry. When the train left there a great many of them boarded her again. Four of the injured taken from one car said that eleven others were in the car, and in another box car, it is said by one of the rescued, that there were fifteen or twenty men. One or two of the bodies taken from the wreck were terribly burned by the lime which covered the wreck.

ATTACKING DR. WILSON.

Members of the Academy of Medicine Object to Him in the Health Board.

The Council of the Academy of Medicine met at 12 West Thirty-first street last night to consider the propriety of requesting Mayor Grant to remove President of the Board of Health Wilson. The matter had been referred to the Council at a meeting of the academy held on June 20. At that meeting Dr. Walter Mendelson of 174 West Seventy-fourth street had offered resolutions urging the Mayor to reconsider the appointment of Dr. Wilson, and make a new appointment better suited to the important nature of the department. The resolutions caused a genuine surprise, and were referred to the Council.

Dr. Mendelson's reason for offering the resolutions was not made known at the time, but yesterday he talked quite freely on the subject. He said that physicians had long recognized the impropriety of having as President of the Board of Health a man who was a mere figurehead.

After last night's meeting with closed doors Dr. Loomis said to the reporters:

"Gentlemen, we have decided to postpone consideration of the resolutions indefinitely."

The academy does not meet again until October.

President Wilson said last night that he did not know of any reason for the attack upon him, and that he didn't intend to resign.

THE BROOKLYN RUNAWAYS.

Daisy Sadler and Annie Perrerie Brought Home by a Detective.

Daisy Sadler and Annie Perrerie, the Brooklyn girls who disappeared on Saturday, and who were found at the railroad station at Mayville on Sunday, were taken back to Brooklyn yesterday by a detective. They had been cared for by Sheriff Case at Mayville, and they made such a strong impress on on the female members of the Sheriff's family that many tears were shed over their departure. No one in Mayville questioned the truth of the girls' story that they had been induced to run away from Brooklyn by a dark-featured woman, whose acquaintance they had made in Prospect Park, and who, they said, deserted them at Buffalo.

Under Police Superintendent Campbell's questioning the abduction story soon vanished into thin air, and it appeared simply that the girls started off on a trip on their own account with $15 which Annie had borrowed from an undertaker in the name of her mother, and that on reaching Mayville they got stranded, having spent their money recklessly. After receiving some good advice from the Superintendent the girls were surrendered to their parents.

The Quarantine Commission in Power.

The special Quarantine Commission, which finds itself, under the opinion of Attorney-General Tabor, invested with the full powers of a Quarantine Commission, met yesterday at noon in the Mayor's office, Charles F. Allen in the chair. A long discussion of the Attorney-General's opinion resulted in the determination that no money should be appropriated in lump to the expenses of the Quarantine establishment, but only for specific and designated requirements. It was ordered that work should be resumed on Swinburne and Hoffman Islands under the contracts already made.

Health Officer Smith reported that the new crematory on the Hoffman Island was complete, and that the body of a patient who died from a contagious disease had been incinerated successfully.

How Mr. Abbey Will Fill Mary Anderson's Dates.

It turns out that the attraction which Manager Henry E. Abbey proposes to send to this country next season, to fill the dates made vacant by Mary Anderson's illness, is the London dainty burlesque company. They go to the Broadway late in the fall for six weeks, and will probably play "Faust, Jr.," while there.

FELL SIXTY FEET.

A Passenger Train Jumps the Track and Several Persons are Badly Hurt.

GALLATIN, Tenn., June 26.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at Bledsoe, on the Chesapeake and Nashville Railroad, running from Gallatin to Scottsville, Ky. The passenger train due in Gallatin at 11 o'clock jumped the track and the passenger and baggage coaches went down about sixty feet. Conductor E. B. Buck and Mail Clerk Henry Peacock jumped and were not hurt. About eight persons were seriously injured and several children were more or less hurt. The cars were badly smashed, and it is feared there are a few bodies under the wreck.

Following is a list of the wounded:

Mrs. Mary Jane Hughes of Westmoreland, badly bruised; two of her children were badly hurt and the third is in a dying condition.

W. E. Bryant, Scottsville, Ky., considerably hurt about the head.

D. E. Brown, Scottsville, hurt about the head and leg.

Mrs. Amanda Grett of Westmoreland, internally.

C. B. Coe and S. C. Smith, Martinsburg, injured, but not seriously.

Mrs. S. C. Whitesides, very badly hurt.

H. H. Corbett, Westmoreland, dangerously hurt.

BULLYING MR. SEXTON.

Attorney-General Webster Gets Very Much Excited in the Parnell Case.

LONDON, June 26.—Mr. Sexton, member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of Dublin, appeared before the Parnell Commission to-day. Mr. Sexton would not say that he opposed the principles of the Fenian Society. He asserted that boycotting was a necessary evil. He admitted that he had been asked to join the Fenian Society, but positively refused to divulge the name of the person who asked him. Attorney-General Webster, counsel for the *Times*, pressed him hard and persistently to give the name, and became very angry and excited when he found that he could not move the witness.

After a passionate scene between counsel and witness, the former finally abandoned the attempt to compel Mr. Sexton to reply, and began to question him in regard to Alexander Sullivan. Mr. Sexton said that he regarded Mr. Sullivan in the same favorable light as he did when he eulogized him in a speech at the Land League meeting in Boston in 1884. He declared he held Mr. Sullivan in high estimation on account of the unselfish public services he had rendered.

Attorney-General Webster is credited with an intention to claim before the Commission the right to extort from the Parnellite witnesses any information which is not obtainable by the usual methods. The Parnellites are determined to resist any such effort, and if the Attorney-General persists they will probably leave the court with their counsel.

BAD BLOOD OVER AFRICA.

Rival Interests of England and Portugal on the East Coast.

LONDON, June 26.—The Portuguese Government to-day cancelled the concession it had granted for the building of a railroad at Delagoa Bay. The British Consul at Delagoa Bay has asked that a man-of-war be sent there to protect the interests of British subjects. It is reported that Germany is backing Portugal in an endeavor to counteract British influence in Africa.

Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords last evening, said the Government had earnestly requested Portugal to refrain from taking hasty action and to give time in which to settle this considerable difficulty. He declared that it would not be within Portugal's right to refuse to arbitrate the matter.

LISBON, June 26.—The Government has issued a decree setting forth that the Delagoa Bay Railroad concession was cancelled because the parties to whom the concession was granted had failed to keep their engagements. The Government will finish the railroad.

The Valkyrie Coming Here in August.

LONDON, June 26.—The Valkyrie is being towed to the Clyde. She will start for America about the beginning of August.

Dr. Peters Starts for Central Africa.

ZANZIBAR, June 26.—The Peters expedition has landed on the coast north of Lamu and proceeded inland.

If this report is correct it indicates that the Germans on the east coast of Africa have no faith in the report that Emin is coming back with Stanley. In his latest letters Emin expressed the wish to have a line of stations established from his country direct to the east coast for the purpose of keeping a road open. It is not unlikely that he left Wadelai with Stanley for the purpose of making the arrangements for the purchase, or at least to prepare for its future accomplishment.

The Peters expedition, which was loaded with stores for Emin, has been greatly delayed by sickness among the carriers. According to the above report it has landed on the coast about 300 miles north of Zanzibar, and it will doubtless try to reach Albert Nyanza by way of Mount Kenia.

Funds for the Congo Railroad.

LONDON, June 26.—Notwithstanding recent rumors, it is probable that subscriptions to the fund for building the Congo Railroad will not be sought in America. The Belgian Ministry has decided to ask the Chambers for permission to subscribe for 10,000,000 francs of the bonds, which is two-thirds of the estimated cost of building and equipping the road. It is reported from Brussels that the rest of the funds have already been subscribed in Belgium, England, and Germany. The Congo State does not invest a dollar in this enterprise, but it has given large grants of land and agreed to pay full rates on its freight to the Company of the Congo, which has carried out the surveys at a cost of $80,000, and will build the road.

Free Fights at a Boulanger Meeting.

LONDON, June 26.—A meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall to-night to hear a speech by M. Laguerre, and to arrange for a Boulangist banquet to be held on July 14. The utmost disorder prevailed, and free fights were of frequent occurrence. For fully a half hour M. Laguerre was unable to obtain a hearing. Then he spoke for over an hour, although constantly interrupted. A committee was appointed to draw up a platform, which will be read at the banquet.

The Salvation Army Attacked by Police.

LONDON, June 26.—A band of the Salvation Army was attacked and dispersed by the police this evening while marching along the Strand on its way to Exeter Hall. The musical instruments carried by the paraders were smashed and several of the soldiers were injured. A number of paraders were arrested. The police had previously warned the Army that they would not be permitted to obstruct the streets.

Boulanger's Pension Stopped.

PARIS, June 26.—The *Figaro* says that at the request of the Senate committee which made an investigation into the charges against Gen. Boulanger, the payment of Gen. Boulanger's pension has been stopped. Gen. Boulanger will bring suit against the Government to compel payment.

The Egyptian Conversion Scheme.

LONDON, June 26.—England has declined to guarantee the evacuation of Egypt, which was demanded by France as a condition of her acceptance of the Egyptian conversion scheme. The scheme has therefore been abandoned. France also demanded the annulment of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1887.

New Rifles for the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The Russian army will be equipped with new rifles of small calibre. The weapons will be manufactured in France.

Tippu Tib's Son at Zanzibar.

ZANZIBAR, June 26.—Tippu Tib's son has arrived here. He says he left the larger part of his caravan at Unyanyembe to await the arrival of his father.

Germany and Switzerland.

BERLIN, June 26.—Owing to the Wohlgemuth affair, Germany will not be represented in the Labor congress at Berne.

Warden Fallon Succeeds Warden O'Rourke.

John J. Fallon has been appointed Warden of Bellevue Hospital to succeed James F. O'Rourke, resigned. Warden Fallon is a full-feathered Eighteenth district Tammany brave, and a member of the Tammany Central Association, the social political headquarters of that district. He has been for years a Supreme Court attendant. His new salary is $1,500 a year, with house rent and a few other perquisites thrown in.

Killed by Dynamite.

While Lawrence Gibney, John O'Neil, and two Italians at Hawthorne Beach, Westchester county, were recharging a rock with dynamite on Tuesday night, the first blast having failed to go off, the blast exploded, killing Gibney outright and wounding O'Neil so that if he recovers he will lose his sight. One of the Italians also was blinded. Gibney lived at West Point. The men were in the employ of Daniel Murray.

Sainoria

Is the Japanese for "good-by." Sensible men are saying "Sainoria" to all cigarettes but the "Dog's Head."—*Adv.*

NEW LIGHT ON THE MURDER.

MR. BEGGS OF CAMP NO. 20 ARRESTED IN THE CRONIN CASE.

He Presided at the Trial When Cronin Was Condemned to Death—Fresh Evidence Against Burke and Coughlin—The Grand Jury Again Hard at Work.

CHICAGO, June 26.—The Grand Jury probed into the secrets of Camp 20 to-day in a way which caused cold chills to run down the backs of certain persons who have not yet left the city for Canada. Daniel Coughlin came in for a share of attention, and the chain of evidence against him was materially strengthened. A large number of witnesses, many of them new ones, were examined at length. That important information was adduced was proved this evening when Senior Warden Beggs of Camp 20, a lawyer, was hurried to the Warren avenue police station, where he is now kept a close prisoner. Warrants were also sworn out for the arrest of other suspected members of Camp 20. One of the Grand Jurors, at the close of the day's session, said:

"We have at last succeeded in getting to the bottom of the mystery. Veterinary Surgeon James P. Cass was an important witness. He testified that one day in the latter part of April a young Irishman, whom he has since learned was Martin Burke, called at his stable in Fulton street and said he would like to hire for the night at some future date a certain bay pacing horse which Burke closely described. Mr. Cass declined to let any stranger have the horse unless a $400 deposit was made. The man promised to call again.

Daniel Coughlin called at the stable and asked Cass if he could use the bay pacer the night of May 4. Coughlin introduced himself as a city detective, and asked Cass if he did not remember him. Cass replied that he knew him, but did not propose to let the pacer go out in charge of a stranger without a deposit of $400. Coughlin insisted that his friend was perfectly responsible, and offered to make good any loss sustained. Cass declined to let the pacer go out of the stable without a deposit, and Coughlin went away promising to return and put up the $400.

J. B. Von was present at the time and listened to the conversation. He went before the Grand Jury to-day and fully substantiated the statement made by Mr. Cass. Before giving his testimony Mr. Von was taken to the jail, where he unhesitatingly identified Coughlin as the man who attempted to hire the bay pacer. He picked the ex-detective out of a crowd of jail prisoners. Von was not at the stable when the stranger called. Mr. Cass identified Burke by his photograph.

An unknown and badly frightened witness climbed the iron stairs and was admitted into the witness room. His hat was pulled down over his face and he glanced nervously around as though in fear that somebody would recognize him. Two detectives stood in the lower corridor until the strange witness had finished his testimony. Then they took charge of him and walked away. The strange witness, it has been learned, is a Clan-na-Gael. He saw Cooney, "the Fox," in this city last night.

Beggs's arrest creates no surprise. It is asserted that he was the superior officer in the trial which condemned Cronin to death as a British spy. He was taken from his home last night, but the fact of his arrest was not made known until to-day. He was carted six miles through the city in a patrol wagon. It is asserted that his arrest was based on information furnished by P. O. Sullivan, the supposed squealer.

A FATHER'S GRIEF.

Waiting for his Runaway Boy Only to Get Word of his Death.

Herbert Shourts, the 16-year-old son of Charles Shourts of Chadwick street, Philadelphia, ran away from home last October, and went before the mast in the Austrian bark Alice, Capt. Muntlich, which left this port for Smyrna in October. When he reached Smyrna he deserted the ship, and missionaries found him in the streets and fed and clothed him. He consented to return home, and wrote to his mother that he had got passage in the Italian bark Columbus.

Mr. Shourts hastened to Funch, Edye & Co., in this city, the agents of the bark, to learn when she would be in, and lived for a month in hotels and spent the days watching for the Columbus. A few days ago the Alice, which had taken his boy away, came in, and Capt. Muntlich told the anxious father that his son had seemed to droop under the hardships of life before the mast.

The Columbus, after a passage of eighty-four days from Smyrna, got in yesterday. Mr. Shourts went to Funch, Edye & Co.'s office and walked up and down for hours in nervous expectation of meeting his boy. Capt. Manganaro came in alone and was closeted with the agents. Then they came out to where the father was waiting and told him that his son was dead. He had died on June 18 and was buried at sea. Mr. Shourts fell to the office floor in a swoon. When he recovered he went home to Philadelphia.

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN IMMERSION.

He'll Have No More of it in his Mill Pond—Baptists Hunting for Another.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—The Rev. Robert Gaines, pastor of a country Baptist church about twenty miles from this city, has been holding a revival meeting for ten days. It closed yesterday, and he had fifteen converts to baptize. Mr. Gaines has always baptized his converts in a mill pond belonging to Mr. Burton. Burton is not a church member, but has always allowed the use of his pond free of charge.

Yesterday when Mr. Gaines, his fifteen converts, and several hundred spectators arrived at the mill pond they found Mr. Burton there with a shotgun. Burton informed the clergyman that he did not believe in immersion, and would have no more of it in his mill pond.

The preacher tried to reason with Burton, but the latter cocked his gun and told the crowd to "Git!" Mr. Gaines asked all Christians present to kneel, and he then offered up a prayer for the conversion of the wicked Mr. Burton. At the conclusion of his prayer it was announced that the baptizing was postponed until another mill pond could be secured, and the crowd dispersed.

NO MORE BOBTAILS.

After Sept. 1 All Horse Cars Must Have Conductors.

The Aldermanic Committee on Street Railroads yesterday reported, in compliance with the suggestion of Mayor Grant's message of June 19, an ordinance to prevent the running of street cars not provided with conductors, as well as drivers, by any of the companies of this city. Alderman Oakley's County Democracy instincts led him to move to lay the matter over, but only got six votes in support of the motion. The ordinance was then passed. It is to go into effect Sept. 1.

Mrs. Miriam A. Osborne's Gift to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—At the annual alumni dinner of Yale University this afternoon President Dwight announced the donor of the beautiful new granite and brown-stone recitation building. It is Mrs. Miriam A. Osborne of New York, wife of the late Charles J. Osborne. The building is erected to Mr. Osborne's memory, and a tablet within the entrance of the building will so state. The building will cost $125,000, and will be completed by the opening of the fall term. One of the leading gifts announced was the sum of $40,000 given by the late Thomas G. Waterman, '36, in his will, and to be used in accordance with his desires.

Changes in the Custom House.

There was a racket among the Democratic messengers in the Custom House yesterday. Several received official notes removing them from the service. The Republicans to fill their places have been selected, and will be on hand to-day or to-morrow.

Dennis Shea and Charles A. Burr were formally nominated to be deputy collectors, and they will take their desks as soon as confirmed by Secretary Windom.

CANADA THREATENS RETALIATION.

Sir John Macdonald Thinks the Situation More Critical Than Ever Before.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The Cabinet is in daily session, one of the most important measures under consideration being the proposal to retaliate against the United States authorities by withdrawing the bonding privilege in the forwarding of goods from one United States port to another United States port through Canada. This has been brought about by the action of the authorities at Washington refusing to allow the transmission of goods from one Canadian port to another Canadian port in bond through Maine by the new short line railway. Officials are busily engaged ascertaining the probable result of such legislation. The abrogation of the bonding privilege would seriously affect traffic over the Canada Southern, the Canadian Pacific, and the Canadian canals. Four hundred and thirty-seven thousand tons of United States freight passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals in bond last year, or twenty-six per cent. of the total traffic going through.

The Canadian Pacific, notwithstanding the fact that the recent order from Washington strikes directly at their new short line, are urging the Government to take no hurried action, as it will have a very serious effect on the American traffic they expect to secure from the Western States over their recent connection at the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Sir John Macdonald regards the situation as more critical than it has ever been before. The British Minister at Washington has been feeling the way to discover, if possible, the policy the Washington authorities are likely to follow in dealing with matters affecting Canadian interests with no satisfactory result, it is said. No formal negotiations have passed between the United States and the Dominion Government toward a reconsideration of the fishery question since the rejection of the treaty by the Senate. Sir John Macdonald informed Parliament last session that the initiative must now come from the United States Government, whom he had good reason to believe would take steps to arrive at an early and satisfactory adjustment of all matters of dispute between the two countries.

The time of the Cabinet during the past three days has been fully occupied by a discussion of the Behring Sea difficulty, the fishery dispute, alleged discrimination against United States citizens in the use of the Dominion canals, export duty on logs, the action of the United States Government in suspending the bonding