

RESTORING A MACHINE

Republicans Credited With an "Enterprise."

AS IN DAYS OF GRANT

Hanna, Elkins and Manley Among Those Interested.

MEN MARKED FOR SLAUGHTER

According to the Story These Include Present Members of the Cabinet.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington, July 11.—One of the staunchest republicans in the United States, who enjoys a national reputation for loyalty to country and party and for veracity and general personal worth as a man, is your correspondent's authority for saying that a scheme is on foot for restoring to power the sort of a national partisan machine which led in Grant's time to the revolution of 1874.

For several years the republicans, while dominated by small cliques within state boundaries, have kept nationally fairly independent. Mr. Hanna's work in procuring the nomination of McKinley in 1896, though characterized by machine methods, was after all only the well-planned campaign of a single manager in behalf of a single candidate selected long before, and the re-nomination in 1900 was a matter of course. The new movement proposes a union of several managers, of whom Mr. Hanna is chief, with Elkins, Manley, Kerens and two or three other members of the old guard as lieutenants. Recognizing the futility of the talk about McKinley and a third term, these men wish so to organize a party within a party as to insure control by them of the next candidate. They have not yet selected him, but it will be soon enough to do this when they have so made their other arrangements that whoever they select will be certain to obey their bidding.

The program of these men, The Journal's informant says, starts with the dismissal from office of everyone now in a position to dispense patronage, who refuses to use, or let them use, his authority for their special ends. The men they have marked for retirement are Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and Pension Commissioner Evans, and for their places they have in view politicians of the yielding sort, or sympathizers with their purpose. When they have obtained control of the postoffice patronage, and looted the pension and Indian bureaus and the land office of all that is in them worth having for political purposes, they will be in a position to look about for a candidate. To the man who will consent to keep his hands off and let them have their way with patronage and money distribution during the succeeding four years, they will be able to offer the nomination, together with a support for election which they believe will prove invincible.

Said The Journal's informant: Watch the four officers I have named. Even as had much good luck, the attack upon him having been premature and with almost brutal stupidity by Stokely, who, as a Tammany politician, is, of course, outside of the deal, and was probably quite unconscious of the kettle of fish he was over-turning.

As I said, watch the four victims marked for slaughter. If the head of one of them falls you will know the reason why. The number of times the report has started, the Smith was to take another portfolio and Hitchcock to return to private life and "resume the care of his long-neglected business interests," must have struck every outside observer as remarkable. The resuscitated machine will not be satisfied till it has "promoted" or "demoted" every obstructionist out of harm's way. It does not care much which method is employed, so long as the man goes. After that, look out for the deluge of spoils and corruption, and the slavery of the republican ranks. It purchases its redemption with another thrashing at the polls.

END OF THE The action of the democratic party in the BRYAN CHAPTER of Ohio is of far-reaching importance. It decisively marks the end of the Bryan chapter in the history of the democratic party. Few northern states have had so notable a weakness for cheap money as Ohio, and particularly in its democratic ranks. Ten years ago, when the national democratic organization, under the leadership of Cleveland, was pronounced for the gold standard, the Ohio democrats, with spontaneous originality, declared for free silver, and Governor Campbell, their candidate for re-election, in speaking of the campaign, expressed his willingness to wage it on the free silver issue.

In the upheaval of 1896 Ohio was one of the first states to swing into line for free silver, largely under the leadership of John R. McLean, now mayor of Cincinnati. No one who attended the Cincinnati convention of that year can forget the studied regularity with which the McLean boomers, in presenting his name for the vice presidency, described him as the man who "through the Equator has made this free silver victory possible." In fact, nearly all democrats of prominence in Ohio at that period went for free silver. Even Allen G. Thurman had publicly criticized Cleveland's action in working for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law.

About the only man now prominent in Ohio democratic politics who at that time expressed his disbelief in free silver was Tom Johnson, now mayor of Cleveland. He mounted the platform at the Chicago convention after Bryan had been nominated and announced that while he should support the ticket cordially, he made no secret of his opposition to the leading issue of the fight. But his case was exceptional. The Ohio democrats remained loyal to Mr. Bryan and his follies throughout the first administration of McKinley. When they met in 1897 they specifically indorsed the Chicago platform and quoted anew its silver plank. As the first democratic convention to speak after Bryan's defeat, their action then foreshadowed the necessity of another trial of the silver issue and of another defeat under Bryan, before the party would regain its sense or go back to its old-time leadership.

The Ohio omens prove trustworthy, and without doubt yesterday's action is equally significant and decisive. It is doubtful if in the history of the country a case can be found of a more complete party turnabout. Not only did the delegates reject a reference to Bryan and free silver by the decisive vote of 59 to 6, but they even adopted a civil service resolution.

YACHT FINALE

Independence Improves Surprisingly and Gives Her Competitors a Close Race.

Block Island, July 11.—Constitution turned the windward mark ahead of Columbia, having passed the old champion by a remarkable burst of speed. Constitution turned at 2:52, as caught from shore.

2:45 p. m.—At 1:45 Columbia was first, Independence, second, and Constitution, third. The boats were very close together and had covered very nearly three-quarters of the windward leg.

Approaching the windward mark Columbia was leading, Constitution second, Independence third.

Bateman's Point, R. I., July 11.—The third and final race of the series between the yachts Constitution, Columbia and Independence under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Racing association was started at 12:25 p. m. The yachts will sail a fifteen mile windward and leeward race, the course being south-southwest with the turning mark near Block Island. The wind at this time was south-southwest, blowing a good smart eight knot breeze. The starting time was as follows:

Independence 12:25:15
Columbia 12:25:22
Constitution 12:25:28

Immediately after crossing the line Constitution tacked to port, all the yachts having crossed on the starboard tack. She was followed at once by Columbia and a little later by Independence. While both the Herreshoff boats started with all sails set, including baby jib topsails, the Boston boat was sailing along under three lower sails and club topsail. At this time Constitution seemed to be leading Columbia a quarter of a mile, although a little to leeward, while Columbia led on Independence of about as much more. All three yachts headed for the Narragansett shore on the port tack.

At 1 p. m. the yachts were having a close race, Independence right up with the two Herreshoff boats. She tacked to starboard right under Point Judith and met Constitution coming down on the port tack. From this point some six miles away it seemed as if the Boston boat had forced Constitution about and it looked as if Independence had caught the two Herreshoff boats.

This improvement on the part of Independence appears to be due to her sailing without her jib topsail and also to the increasing breeze. Observation from this point at this time was considerably hampered by fog, in which the racers were enveloped.

1:55 p. m.—The fog is lifting rapidly and it is now possible to see about four miles off shore, but the yachts are still hidden in the haze. The wind has increased to a good ten-knot breeze.

Patchen-Anaconda Match. New York, July 11.—A special match, two out of three heats for a purse of \$1,500 has been arranged between John McCarthy's Joe Patchen, "Old", and Anaconda, "Old", owned by E. E. Rice of Boston. It will take place on Aug. 12, the opening day of the Brighton Beach trotting meeting.

Canadian Championship Tennis. Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., July 11.—In the Canadian championship tennis tournament today, Beals Wright of Harvard beat Clarence Hobart of New York, and E. P. Fischer of New York beat W. Wright of Princeton. Scores: Men's singles, second round—E. P. Fischer beat Irving Wright, 8-6, 6-3. Semifinal Round—Beals Wright beat Clarence Hobart, 6-4, 6-3.

Vardon Wins. Blair-Gowrie, Scotland, July 11.—Harry Vardon today beat James Braid (who won the open golf championship of Great Britain, June 4) by two up and one to play, in a thirty-six-hole match.

THROUGH A BRIDGE

Seven or Eight Men Killed and as Many More Injured.

Springfield, Pa., July 11.—A local Nickel Plate freight train bound west containing two cars of stone to be left at a bridge undergoing repairs went through the bridge, which collapsed from the weight of the cars, carrying with it the entire train with crew and gang of workmen. P. A. Moore, conductor, of Conneaut, Ohio, and William Griffith, engineer, of Buffalo, were instantly killed. Seventeen men at work on the bridge also were carried down in the wreck. Seven or eight men—mostly Italians—were killed in all. As many more were injured.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 11.—At the headquarters of the Nickel Plate road here it was stated this afternoon that in the collapse of the bridge at Springfield, Pa., today while a west-bound freight train was passing over the structure, repairs were being made on the bridge when the locomotive and the cars went down. A gang of Italian laborers, working beneath the bridge, were caught in the wreck. At least seven of the Italians were instantly killed and a number were badly injured. The names of the dead and injured laborers have not been learned by the officials of the company. The wrecked bridge is located seven miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio. It spanned a gully eighty feet deep.

A PHYSICAL POOL

Santa Fe's Notice of Reduction Will Be Withdrawn To-morrow.

Chicago, July 11.—Presidents of western roads continued in session here today in consideration of a physical pool for the maintenance of rates. They are not concerning themselves with the present rates, but with the possibility of a physical pool for maintaining harmony if present reductions shall be restored at a meeting of traffic managers. It is said these officials already have come to an understanding and that the Santa Fe's notice of reductions will be withdrawn officially to-morrow.

Hits Cincinnati Scalpers. Cincinnati, July 11.—Judge Rufus B. Smith, of the superior court, has granted an injunction against all the ticket scalpers, restraining them from purchasing or selling any non-transferable tickets, including Christiana Hamilton Dayton railroad. This action is very important to the lines in the east.

CHINAMEN TAKEN TO MARQUETTE. Special to The Journal. Escanaba, Mich., July 11.—Upon orders from United States District Attorney Covell, the four Chinamen arrested here yesterday for not having papers entitling them to lawful residence in this country, were taken today to Marquette, where their cases will be settled by the United States court new in session there.

WOLFER HAS A SECRET

He'll Try to Keep It From the Reporters.

THE HOUR OF RELEASE

Warden Will Sneak the Youngers Out When No One Is Nigh.

DESTINATION A SECRET, TOO

Determined There Shall Be No Notoriety or Sensation Making If He Can Prevent.

From a Staff Correspondent. Stillwater, Minn., July 11.—"I will take the Younger boys over the walls of this prison at 12 o'clock at night if necessary

I will say that we have a goodly number on file."

The warden says he has been so busy that he has not had time to look over the applications or make a selection, and he will not attempt to do so until he has disposed of some of his pressing work in connection with the prison binding twine factory, which has accumulated fast during his attention to the Younger case.

Must Not Talk. Upon their release the Youngers will be instructed not to talk for publication, and to drop out of sight so far as newspaper notoriety or interviews are concerned. Mr. Wolfer says this requirement will be rigidly enforced. This is not only the wish of the pardoning board and the board of managers, but also that of the Youngers themselves, who are anxious to have the matter dropped after they are released. Cole said last night:

"After I get out of this place, my mouth will be closed like that of an oyster, and no newspaper reporter will be able to get an interview out of me with a pair of tongs. What I have already said can be used, but from the moment I leave the prison doors silence will be my motto."

May Be Sunday Morning. There is a lurking suspicion here that the Youngers are to be released some time between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and secretly taken to their

TOILERS AND THE TRUST

Opening of the Steel Strike Conference.

COMBINE MAKES OFFER

Would Sign Scale, but Not Unionize Plants.

PRESIDENT SHAFFER PRESIDES

Declaration That This Conference Must Be Final—No Sign of Agreement Yet.

Pittsburg, July 11.—It was authoritatively stated that the combine has offered to sign the Amalgamated scale for all the plants and make the wages uniform, but

STOCK PRICES GO TUMBLING

Caused by Fears of Drouth and Reported Rupture of Northern Pacific Agreement.

New York, July 11.—Prices of stocks broke badly again today. The stocks of railroads depending on the corn traffic for earnings were demoralized on the drouth. The rest of the market was affected by sympathy, other stocks apparently being sold in large blocks to protect holdings of the corn growers. Strenuous efforts were made to support the market by buying Union Pacific, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific and the bulls succeeded in causing a pretty general rally after the opening, Missouri Pacific rising 1 1/2 over last night. Prices, however, crumbled again by wide intervals under a flood of offerings which came in blocks of many thousands shares. During the first hour prices were touched which made losses from last night for Rock Island of 7/8, Atchison 4/8, North-Western 5/8, St. Paul 3/8, Iowa Central preferred, Amalgamated Copper and Tennessee Coal 3 eighths and a long list of the pit active stocks over 2 points. There were occasional feverish rallies, but prices went off again continually.

The decline was accompanied by reports of a break between the two groups of financiers which recently contested for supremacy in Northern Pacific. The grave consequences that attended the previous trouble were remembered, and these rumors, although backed by no word of authority, received credence in many quarters and affected the market. An authoritative denial that there had been any rupture of the so-called Northern Pacific agreement was given to the Associated Press by a man who was indirectly a party to it. He said: "The agreement as to the Northern Pacific stands precisely where it did the day it was made. It has been strictly adhered to and will be. There is no friction over it and will be none."

The liquidation had spent its greatest force during the first hour and there was some violent rebounds when the bears again began to bid for stocks to cover their short contracts. Atchison and Rock Island recovered four points and other prominent stocks between one and two points. This rally did not hold and the market weakened again, some stocks going lower than before. The selling pressure was manifestly less urgent than in the early dealings and the market rallied rather quickly and then became quiet and comparatively sluggish.

RUMOR ELABORATED

Financial Giants Reported on the Eve of a Clash.

New York, July 11.—Controversies which caused the Northern Pacific corner and the panic on Wall street have been revived. The aftermath of that fight has not passed, and to-day there threatens a further clash between financial giants in the Northern Pacific corner. The Rockefeller brothers, James J. Hill and his associates, including one of the Rockefeller brothers, James J. Hill and prominent men in the conduct of the affairs of a big insurance company, the National Bank of Commerce and the Morton Trust company, besides a long list of financial institutions associated directly and indirectly with these important institutions. On the other side are persons intimately associated with another life insurance company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., George J. Gould and members generally of what in the Northern Pacific corner was called the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman-Gould faction, and also included with this party is a Rockefeller. Thus the fight resolves itself into a serious quarrel in a big financial family, the interests of members of each faction being interwoven intimately, each member having an interest in corporations controlled by men who together compose the parties to the present fight.

To explain briefly the character of a clash that threatens greater than Wall street ever has known, one might say that the parties to the community of interests have fallen out and that strife, instead of harmony, prevails among Wall street's biggest men.

Just what was the cause of this tremendous conflict cannot be stated at present, but that a battle royal has been begun cannot be questioned. Its first effect was north of Wall street, on last Monday, the first active business day since J. Pierpont Morgan returned from abroad. Then shrewd observers of Wall street methods had the premonition that something ill was pending.



THE REAL NEBRASKA BULL FIGHTER.

to prevent you fellows getting onto it," said Warden Wolfer to a party of newspaper correspondents who had congregated in his office this morning.

"You fellows can camp around here six weeks if you want to," he went on, "but I will guarantee you that I will get them out without your knowledge, even if you wait that long. These boys are to go out from this institution with as little notoriety and publicity as possible, and I mean to protect them in every way."

Some of the correspondents, particularly those representing southern papers, tried to argue with Mr. Wolfer that this was not the proper course to pursue, but the warden was obdurate and said he would not flinch from doing what he considered his duty with the boys and those who had given them their liberty.

To Avoid the Curious. Warden Wolfer says that one of the requirements of the parole is that the Youngers shall be as free as possible from notoriety and shall not exhibit themselves, and he believes it is for their good to remove them secretly to their place of employment. He fears that a morbid and curious crowd would gather at the prison and along the streets leading from the prison to see them if the hour of their departure became known, and this he intends to make impossible.

According to his plan, no one is to know when the Youngers go, and it is a question whether they will be notified of it much before the hour of their release. Their place of employment is also to be kept a secret. No one will know what employment has been selected for them, out of the many offers received, and no one will know to what town or city they are going. In all probability, however, some place will be selected at a distance from the larger cities of the state. Mr. Wolfer and State Agent Whittier believe that for a time at least this will be better for the boys, who at best will be made the cynosure for curious eyes.

When asked how many offers of employment had been received for the Youngers, Warden Wolfer said:

"This question I cannot answer. I don't know just how many there are, but

place of employment by the warden. Sunday morning, before daybreak, is believed to be the hour, but Mr. Wolfer shrugs his shoulders when this suspicion is broached to him, and with a smile says:

"Well, think as you will, but if I can prevent it you will never know."

There are several ways in which the men could be liberated so that persons in the vicinity of the front door would not know of it. There is a gate at the upper end of the prison yard. They could go over the wall to Warden Wolfer's home, or they could be helped over the walls on the north, south or west sides by the aid of ropes and ladders. Some of the correspondents are determined to know when they go and will camp around the prison walls in relays.

There is one man in the city who is particularly interested in knowing when the Youngers will leave, inasmuch as he hopes to be employed in taking them from the prison to the station, as he did from the station to the prison twenty-five years ago. This man is William Heron, who has been engaged in the business of driving hacks in this city for thirty-one years, and had the distinction of taking the three Youngers to the prison when they arrived from Northfield. He says he remembers the day very well, and that Cole Younger said when he saw the prison:

"Well, brothers, we are at our future home, and from now on I guess we will have to behave ourselves."

Fought With the Youngers. The first Missouriian to shake the hands of the paroled men was W. C. Brough of St. Louis, who had been in St. Paul for four days in cage. He served in the infantry under General Pierce. The Youngers served in the cavalry under General Selby, and has been a persistent worker in their behalf. He was at the prison within half an hour after the news of the parole was received. The Youngers received many telegrams of congratulation from all parts of the country, but refused to permit them to be published.

ROWBOAT CAPSIZED

Two Young Ladies Drowned at Spread Eagle, Wis.

Special to The Journal. Spread Eagle, Wis., July 11.—A bad accident occurred near here. Four girls and a young man named Pearce were in a row boat when it capsized. Miss Dunville, niece of and housekeeper for Father Dastoy, and Miss Donohue of Ishpeming, were drowned.

Total War Tax Collection

New York Sun Special Service. Washington, July 11.—The commissioner of internal revenue has prepared a statement showing the collections under the war revenue law from June 13, 1898, the date when the law went into effect, to May 31, 1901. These figures show the results of the special war revenue law only and do not include the revenues which would have been received under the law as it existed before the special law was enacted.

The total collections from the war revenue law only were \$310,053,263. This was obtained from the following sources: Schedule A (documentary stamps), \$108,732,674; schedule B (proprietary stamps), \$13,922,138; special taxes, \$14,095,638; tobacco, \$47,274,780; snuff, \$2,697,818; cigars, \$9,130,072; cigarettes, \$3,818,991; legacies, \$8,966,420; excise tax, \$2,652,982; mixed food, \$21,536; additional taxes on tobacco and beer, \$982,385.

Panic on a Whalback

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—The whalback steamer Christopher Columbus of the Goodrich line ran on a hidden ledge of rocks about one-fourth of a mile east of the entrance to Milwaukee harbor just as she was starting on the trip to Chicago at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of her propellers was broken and the shock to the boat caused a panic on board, during which several women fainted.

The force of the shock knocked one of the crew out of his berth below decks and sent people sprawling in their staterooms. Several passengers were severely bruised. No serious damage was done to the boat, which went clear over the ledge. Many of the passengers begged to be allowed to land, even after they were assured there was no danger, but the captain proceeded, paying no heed to the frantic requests.

Babe's Death Drove Mother Insane

Special to The Journal. Mankato, Minn., July 11.—Mrs. Margaret E. Catlin of Danville was yesterday adjudged insane and ordered committed to the St. Peter asylum. A year ago she was sent to the Rochester asylum, but was subsequently discharged.

The case presents some unusually sad features. Mrs. Catlin is a handsome young woman and two years ago had a happy home with two pretty children. One day she told her mother that the baby was asleep under the fence. The mother went to carry home her sleeping infant, but when she arrived on the spot was horrified to find that the baby was not sleeping, but dead.

The fence was of barbed wire, and the little one had become entangled and fatally injured and sank down under the wires to die. The shock dethroned the poor mother's reason.

The agreements with the workmen at these mills antedate the formation of the sheet steel company and remained in force when the plants were absorbed. The conference was resumed at 2:10 p. m. President Shaffer thought the decisive move might come this afternoon.

Iron Molders May Go Out. Chicago, July 11.—The executive board of the Iron Molders' Union has refused to accept the offer of the manufacturers. The strike was the final proposition, and it is believed a strike will result which may assume national proportions.

Fined For Contempt. York, Pa., July 11.—In the county court today Judge Stewart rendered his opinion in the contempt cases growing out of the moulders' strike here in which George W. Test, corresponding representative of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, John P. Frey of Worcester, Mass., fourth vice president of the union, and Howard Wilmer of the local union were adjudged guilty of contempt of court in violating the court's injunction restraining them from picketing and otherwise interfering with the York Manufacturing company. Test and Frey, the leaders of the strike, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$250 and costs, and undergo imprisonment for thirty days and Wilmer was fined \$25, which he paid and was released. Test and Frey, being unable to pay, were sent to jail.

Colliery Tied Up. Shamokin, Pa., July 11.—Hickory Ridge colliery, operated by the Union Coal company, was completely tied up to-day by the 50 men and boys employed by the company going on strike because a committee of the united mine workers was discharged for standing at the head of the slope and insisting on inspecting miners' cards to see if they belonged to the union.

It is intimated that a concession will be allowed the manufacturers in the mills that have agreements with their men made previous to last year's wage settlement. These mills, it is said, will be allowed to work out their individual agreements, which expire Jan. 1. After that time these mills also will come under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated association, or sooner if the men become members of the association previous to the expiration of the annual agreement.

The Vandergrift and Leeburg sheet mills are, so far as known, the only ones that will come under the exception clause.

Urban Population

Washington, July 11.—The census office issued a bulletin to-day concerning the urban population of the country. It shows that 28,413,998 people in the United States live in cities and towns of over 4,000 population. This is 57.3 per cent of the entire population, a gain of almost 5 cent since the census of 1890, when the percentage was 52.3.

Plenty of Tickets for Journal's Great Excursion to Lake City and Camp Lakeview, at Milwaukee Station, 8 to 9 Tomorrow Morning.