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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889. THREE CENTS

HUGE WHITE WINGS

Flapping Lazily Over the Delegates to To-Day's State Convention.

DOVES OR SEA GULLS?

Hard to Tell to Which of These Birds They Belong.

AT ANY RATE THEY SIGNIFY PEACE.

All in Readiness for the Ratification Meeting at the Capital—Speaker Boyer to be Given His Reward Gracefully—Walter Lyon to be Temporary Chairman, as Quay Said—The Platform Agreed Upon, as Quay Outlined It—Everything Else to Go Through as the Junior Senator Wills It—His Candidate for Governor to be Permanent Chairman—What the Platform Will Look Like.

All is ready at Harrisburg for the Republican State Convention, which will be called to order at 10 o'clock this morning. Walter Lyon to be Temporary Chairman, Senator Delamater Permanent Chairman, Speaker Boyer nominated for State Treasurer, Chairman Andrews renominated, a platform adopted, and then a tame affair will be over.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, August 6.—Two monstrous white wings seemed to flap lazily in the air just over the Lochiel Hotel, this evening. A real picture of peace gave birth to the vision, and later in the night there was a doubt as to whether it was a mere demonstration of the occult, for it seemed as though doves fluttered in through the windows of every room of the hotel and perched upon the grand staircase railing overlooking the crowded lobby down stairs. If they were not to be seen, they could be heard cooing. Everybody heard them. Peace became universal.

First to Sigh for a Fight.

General Frank Reeder, of Easton, was the first to snort—as a political warhorse will—and sigh for a fight. He deftly tried to knock a chip off Walter Lyon's shoulder by allowing it to be announced that he would be a candidate for temporary chairman of to-morrow's convention. About sundown a dove spotted the General, flew straight to his bosom, and the gallant-looking gentleman clapped his coat over the bird, and holding up his other hand, cooed: "I'm no candidate, I'm for peace."

No Anti-Trust Plank Needed.

There are some political carpenters who are not satisfied with the architecture of Republican platforms in late years, so they came here to-day—just a few of them, however, with keen-edged saws and sharpened axes ready to make a change, and it was rather a startling innovation they proposed. It was not a double-nailed plank, or an additional step to reach the platform, but it was a fancy turret, with the signboard "Against Trusts." But on each of the saws there soon perched a dove. Then the axes fell powerless. The carpenters hadn't the heart to murder peace.

Only a Suspicion of a Row.

Still another vague suspicion of a fight floated in the air when the country delegates began discussing the temperance features of to-morrow's platform. One man wanted a local option plank inserted, so that the ultra-temperance counties could be pacified without involving the large cities of the State. But suddenly he and a handful of followers became charmed by the seductive billing of a whole bevy of doves.

Then Major Sam Loesch, of Schuylkill county, tried to work up a sentiment that the whole temperance question is

Now a Dead Issue

and should be omitted entirely from to-morrow's platform. The wing of a dove whisked so sharply in his eyes that he could not see straight the remainder of the night. So he was for quiet and peace, and the local option granger was too. And, as for the high license advocates! Why they had brought cages of doves with them, and were ready to make presents of them to their friends.

Thus did all endeavors to get up a fight meet with ignoble failure. It was not a fighting crowd. The disposition was just the opposite. While that is true, candor compels me to acquaint the readers of THE DISPATCH with

A Horrible Suspicion

that prevailed here late to-night. It is said that the birds described in the foregoing were not doves but that they were sea gulls from the masts of Matthew Stanley Quay's yacht Manatee, off Brigantine Beach. By men who ought to know, this is denied.

State Chairman Andrews says they were genuine doves. Senator Delamater declares they were the fancy breed of doves, and Walter Lyon adds that he was sure he noticed some of them carrying olive branches. Nevertheless, it begins to look as though they were really sea gulls from Quay's yacht.

Too Late to be Remedied.

I am sorry I built up such an interesting conceit on the dove theory, but as the telegraph operator had sent the first part of my message before the exact difference between a peace dove and a sea gull was determined over at the Lochiel, I do not hold myself to blame for fooling the reader. Blame it on an off year in politics and the prospect of an insufferably dull convention on to-morrow.

There was only one thing left for the newspaper correspondents to do. Quay and his sub-leaders had it all cut and dried as to the nomination of Speaker H. K. Boyer for State Treasurer and Bill Andrews for Chairman of the State Committee. We were not taken into the fisherman's confidential net in that catch, so the reporters were busy this evening helping to frame a platform for the Republican party in Pennsylvania. Later on Representative Andrews and Senator Delamater compared this with the platform which Quay approved in Philadelphia yesterday. It once more proved that "Great minds run in the same channel."

All Ready for the Convention.

All is ready for the convention, which meets at 10 A. M., to-morrow. Decorators are at work in the Opera House, hanging bright-colored bunting throughout the hall in graceful designs, and otherwise throwing a cheerful look into it. Secretary Leach, of the State Committee, has engaged a band, which will be instructed to play low, soft music, and not disturb the harmony of the convention by trying to blow the roof off the Opera House.

It has been decided to make Walter Lyon, of Pittsburg, temporary Chairman, and Senator Delamater permanent Chairman. Brooks, the father of the high license law, had been spoken of for permanent Chairman, but unquestionably that would have emphasized high license too much. On the other hand, Delamater can be given a boost in this way in his Gubernatorial canvass. It gives him more prominence. As for Walter Lyon's selection, that is the best evidence in the world of the training he is being put through by Quay for leadership in some capacity, if it cannot be in Allegheny county.

Who Will Name Them.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, will nominate H. K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, for State Treasurer. Walter Lyon had been talked of as a second to the motion, but 25 others are anxious for the same chance to be heard. Representative Andrews will be nominated for State Chairman by a man from the West. General Frank Reader will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and David Lane will be Chairman of the Committee on Organization.

Candidate Boyer held open court in C. L. Magee's old room at the Lochiel to-day. He did nothing but shake hands and tell stories all day and evening. Candidate Andrews was very busy assisting State Secretary Leach make arrangements for the convention. Neither pulled a wire, neither asked for a vote. That was not necessary. Had it been Matt Quay would not be out fishing now.

PLATFORM TIMBER.

The Piece of Political Literature Complete—The Usual Indorsements—Amendments to the Brooks Law and Other Recommendations.

It was nearly midnight when I succeeded in getting an outline of the platform which will be adopted by the convention to-morrow. Although the headings were known to Quay yesterday, the details were intrusted to Messrs. Andrews, Delamater and Lyon. They consulted with various delegates this afternoon, and by 8 P. M. the bit of political literature was complete.

It starts out with the usual indorsements of the national and State administrations. Governor Beaver's administration is indorsed in a general way. Had that portion of the platform been reduced to fine details, the Governor's course at Johnstown would have forced itself forward, and that was a subject better left untouched. Further along there is a resolution of condolence for the sufferers of the Conemaugh Valley flood, and suggesting that some action be taken by the National Government looking to a permanent relief of Johnstown.

Of course there is nothing in the rumor that the indorsement of Harrison's administration would be weakened by a word or two about his backwardness in "turning the rascals out." That was a lie out of the whole cloth.

The platform reaffirms the party's position on the question on high license. This is prefaced by a sort of preamble about the party having fulfilled its pledge to submit the prohibition question to a vote of the people. Of the result, words addressed to a baby could not be more tender.

Recommendations are made for the consolidation of all future amendments proposed to the Brooks law. This is with the end in view of placing some restrictions on the high license law, to patch up the fences broken down by the Supreme Court for wholesalers and bottlers.

Another plank relates to soldiers and pensions. It advocates a liberal construction of pension laws, and recommends further amendments in order to broaden the scope of the law and make the policy progressive. If not in words, the plank in effect indorses Corporal Tanner.

There is a high tariff plank in the platform, as usual, beside resolutions on the death of General Cameron, and other matters.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Allegheny Too Poorly Represented to Select Its Officers Yesterday—Those Chosen by the Other Counties in the Western Part of the State.

Only six of the Allegheny county delegation were here up to midnight. Messrs. Armstrong, Bradley, Lyon, Boyse, McCleary and Smith. The others were expected at 2 A. M. The result was no caucus could be held, and thus far the only members proposed for organization from that county are Emanuel Wertheimer for one of the Vice Presidents, and John H. Smitley for honorary secretary; Arthur Kennedy, a member of the Organization Committee, and James Bradley on the Resolutions Committee. Allegheny county members of the State Committee thus far decided upon are Joseph T. Nevin, of Sewickley, and Jesse M. Geary, of Allegheny, in the Forty-second district; W. S. Williams, of Wilkinsburg, and E. L. Thompson, of Tarentum, in the Forty-fourth district; John W. Nesbitt, of Oakdale, and Christ Trautman, of the Southside, in the Forty-fifth district. The delegates from other Senatorial districts in Western Pennsylvania have made the following selections for appointments to-morrow:

Thirty-fifth—Vice President, Ed S. Hall, of Blair county; Secretary, T. F. Johnston, of Blair county; Organization, John M. Rose, of Cambria; Resolutions, J. C. Stineman, of Cambria; State Committee for Blair, T. F. Johnston; State Committee for Cambria, F. A. Thompson.

Thirty-sixth—Vice President, Finley McJohnson, of Fulton; Secretary, John W. Smith, of Bedford; Organization, N. C. Evans, of Bedford; Resolutions, Edgar Kyle, of Somerset; State Committee for Somerset, F. W. Biesecker.

Thirty-seventh—Vice President, John W. Neil, of Indiana; Secretary, J. O. Edelblute, of Jefferson; Resolutions, W. S. Dougherty, of Indiana; State Committee for Indiana, Hugh M. Bell.

Thirty-ninth—Vice President, James Pinkerton; Secretary, Thomas J. Williams; Organization, M. A. Graham; Resolutions, J. Devode Reed; State Committee, George F. Huff and William J. Hitchman, all Westmoreland.

Fortieth—Vice President, J. H. Humbertson, of Fayette; Secretary, John R. Byrne, of Fayette; Organization, A. F. Cooper, of Fayette; Resolutions, J. P. Teagarden, of Greene; State Committee for Fayette, Robert F. Sheappard; for Greene, P. A. Knox.

Forty-first—Vice President, R. H. Jones, of Armstrong; Secretary, A. B. Gibson, of Butler; Organization, W. C. Findley, of Butler; Resolutions, Joseph G. Beale, of Armstrong; State Committee for Armstrong, Daniel Bowers; for Butler, John Dindinger.

Forty-sixth—Vice President, William A. Gabby, of Washington; Secretary, John H. Williams, of Beaver; Organization, John F. Cooper, of Washington; Resolutions, Joseph L. Anderson, of Beaver; State Committee, J. B. Finley, for Washington; Michael Weyand, for Beaver.

L. E. STOFIEL.

QUAY OFF FOR HIS SAIL.

The Party of National Committeemen Aboard Disston's Yacht.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—While the minor statesmen were selecting shady seats in the cars at the Broad street station this morning, and making things comfortable for the run to Harrisburg, a few of the greater political luminaries were busily engaged in preparing for a fishing trip. Senator Quay, Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, Colonel A. L. Conger, of Ohio, and William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky, left the Continental Hotel at 9 o'clock, and were soon on board the Manatee, at Callowhill street wharf. Colonel Dudley didn't accompany the party, having taken an early train for Washington. Jacob Wildemore had been aboard for several hours superintending the work of getting things in trim, and when the quartett stepped on board no time was lost in getting out into mid-stream.

The Manitee, by direction of Mr. Disston, who met the party at the wharf, first steamed up the river to show the visitor Cramp's shipyard and other interesting points, and before noon was on her way down. The party will cruise along the coast, stopping at Atlantic City, Cape May and other points, and may go as far as Bar Harbor. The programme, however, will depend entirely upon the weather.

CHIN FOR THE CHINESE MISSION.

Editor DeYoung Confers With the President on an Important Topic.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—M. H. DeYoung, editor and proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, had a long and confidential interview to-day, with the President. It is said that the Chinese mission was informally discussed, and Mr. DeYoung described to Mr. Harrison the attitude of the coast on the Chinese question in general. It is not understood that the mission to China has been tendered to the California journalist, or that it will be, as it is generally conceded, that no name from the Pacific slope can be discussed for that position, on account of local complications.

In diplomatic circles it is considered that the treaty relations with China have been violated by the United States. It is certain that American influence is below par in China for that reason, and that American commercial interests have steadily retrograded at Canton, Shanghai, and Hong Kong.

FLINN AND HIS FLOP.

Doc Magee Says There's Nothing in It, but Others Don't Think So.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH]

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.—W. A. Magee, of Pittsburg, brother of Chris, and known among his friends as "Doc," was in town to-day, in response to a telegram from William Flinn, the new boss of Allegheny county. Magee denies that Flinn has taken his forces over to Quay or that he contemplates such a course. He says that Flinn will surely go to the Senate, as nobody in the district can beat him. Other Pittsburgers in the city, however, hold that Flinn is in readiness to flop to Quay and take with him the Pittsburg police and fire departments, which he controls.

Pat Foley, the Pittsburg contractor and Democratic politician, passed through town to-day, on his way to Atlantic City and thence to Boston.

ALL TO BECOME CITIZENS.

The Italians of New York Preparing to Take Out Their Papers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Committee of Defense, which was appointed by Chairman Bassotti, of Il Progreso, at the Italian mass meeting on Monday night, intend to do all in their power to persuade their countrymen to become American citizens. One of the members said to-day that the Italians generally are stirred up on the subject, as several Italians had been discharged from the Department of Public Works because they were not citizens.

The members of the committee are being kept busy explaining to the would-be citizens how to get out their first papers. The committee intends to hold a meeting in the near future, and employ counsel to defend the Italian fruit venders who are charged with the murder of young Barrett in June last.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT.

Wanamaker Said to Have it in for the Boss of the Western Union.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said to-day that he would reply to-morrow to Postmaster General Wanamaker's letter. A report has been heard that Mr. Wanamaker had a grudge against Jay Gould based on a story that Mr. Gould gave $50,000 to the National Democratic Committee, and declined to give anything to the Republican committee.

Dr. Green says he does not think Mr. Gould contributed to either committee.

HARRISON'S SUMMER OUTING.

The Presidential Party Are Now Sailing on the Bounding Billows.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The special train carrying President Harrison reached Jersey City at 3:20 P. M. Cornelius N. Bliss and Charles F. Choate, President of the Fall River line, met them at the train and escorted them to the tug Belvidere. The President looked much better than when he was here in attendance upon the Centennial celebration. Upon boarding the tug, which was done almost secretly, the party steamed oceanward without any demonstration upon the part of the few bystanders. They went as far down as the Narrows and then returned to the Fall River line pier. Castle Willian and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton fired salutes of 21 guns.

There was no cheering as President Harrison stepped from the tug to the pier, but a few hats were lifted as he walked to the gangway of the Pilgrim. He bowed and passed into the steamer's cabin, with a single glance at the extra bunting displayed in honor of his presence. His secretaries followed him, Secretary Rusk bringing up the rear with a white hat set upon the back of his head. The Pilgrim left at 5:30.

NO CASE AGAINST YELDELL

Can be Made Out Unless Two Witnesses Are Found Very Speedily.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6.—Captain Pressley Blackwell, a brother, and John Blackwell, a cousin of James Blackwell, for whose murder John Yeldell is to be tried, left Edgefield to-day to endeavor to find and bring back Josh and Lige Briggs, who were twice tried for the same murder and finally acquitted. It is upon the testimony of these two negroes that the State relies for the conviction of Yeldell, and it is by no means certain that the Blackwells will be able to find and produce them in court. Without their testimony the State has absolutely no case against Yeldell.

CONTRARY TO LAW.

District Attorney Lyon's Opinion in the Jeannette Glassworkers'

CONTRACT LABOR INVESTIGATION.

His Report Reaches One of the Departments at Washington and is

LOCKED UP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

Some Similar Cases in Which Very Heavy Fines Have Been Assessed.

District Attorney Lyon's report in the matter of the alleged imported glassworkers at Jeannette, has reached the miscellaneous room at the Secretary of the Treasury's office, but in the absence of Secretary Windom its contents cannot be revealed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The report of District Attorney Lyon, in regard to the alleged importation of glassblowers for the firm of Chambers & McKee, at Jeannette, reached the miscellaneous room of the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department to-day. Such documents are not given to the public until they have been referred to the Secretary, and this reference couldn't be had, owing to the departure of Secretary Windom with the President. It was learned, however, that District Attorney Lyon reported that in his opinion there was a contract, and, therefore that the glassworkers are here contrary to law.

A considerable mass of evidence in the case was presented to the Department some time ago by Mr. Homer L. McGaw, which included a complete resume of the action of Local Assembly 300 of the Knights of Labor, and the part played in that action by Mr. James Campbell, who, it is alleged, is

IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE

for all, or nearly all of the glassworkers who have since their importation been employed by Chambers & McKee. When they arrived some of them were asked to engage in common labor until the factory was started. They did so, and some of them are yet so employed.

Affidavits of two or more of these workmen are on file which give direct evidence of having come to America under an understanding that they were to work at this factory, when started. They did so, and some of them are yet so employed. On coming here they were immediately taken charge of by the Manager, Mr. Moore, and in some instances furnished pocket money, when there was no work.

District Attorney Lyon appears to have gone thoroughly into the case, to have substantiated the allegations and affidavits made to the department. After a terse and clear recital of the facts, he expresses a decided conviction that

THERE WAS A CONTRACT

within the meaning of the law violated, under which the persons causing the importation can be prosecuted and the workmen returned to the country whence they came, at the expense of the vessel on which they were brought to this country.

Officials of the department who have knowledge of the case look on it as a very serious one, and express the opinion that nothing will be done in the matter until the Secretary, who, as yet, has not examined the case, has had opportunity to carefully review the evidence and the report of the District Attorney. When the papers and report were presented to Assistant Secretary Bacheller, this afternoon, he merely gave the formal reply that they would be held for consideration, which doubtless means that no action will be taken without the full knowledge of the Secretary.

It was intimated that while it would be easy enough to bring suit, it might be found not so easy to return the immigrants. The act provide that in the event of a discovery that an immigrant had been

LANDED CONTRARY TO LAW,

he may within one year from his entry "be taken into custody and returned to the country from whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel; or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services." But no machinery is provided for taking them into custody, even if they could be found, and in case they were apprehended and presented to the captain or owner of a vessel, that person could rightly refuse to return them, on the ground that they had been admitted at the time of entry by the customs inspector.

As to the prosecution of the persons making the contract, separate suit can be brought in the case of each immigrant, and a fine of $1,000 and costs imposed in each case where conviction is secured. If it be found that

THERE WAS NO FRAUD

or willful negligence, or imposition—that is, if the contractor was ignorant of the law, or if other mitigating circumstances were discovered—the Government has the power to remit the penalty. But whether in case of conviction any other composition of the matter is legal or possible has not yet been decided.

In the case of the imported pastor for Trinity Church in New York, when the vestry were convicted of a violation of the law, a compromise was sought, but the end has not been reached. The case has been taken to the Supreme Court on a question of constitutionality and construction of the law. Another famous case still hangs fire. Senator Farwell and others, of Chicago, some years ago contracted to build a state house for the State of Texas, and in return received such an insignificant (to Texas) reimbursement as a few million acres of land. A Scotch contractor for the stonework imported all of his countrymen to take the place of the American masons. Suit was brought and a

CONVICTION SECURED

in the case of each of the 11 men. The fine and costs in each case amounted to about $3,000. Steps were sent on foot to effect a compromise, but as this point was reached just previous to the last Presidental election, good politics suggested delay, and the case was left a legacy to the present administration, in company with that of the alien pastor of the Trinity Church. In the case of the Trinity Church, Secretary Manning decided that no compromise could be had under the act, but in many respects the law was so loosely constructed as to be capable of almost any construction, and the amended law is no considerable improvement, except in the machinery provided to make it operative. For many reasons it is thought this case will be pushed to a rapid conclusion as soon as the department can reach its consideration and order suit to be bought.

DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHTS.

Workingmen Without a Representative on the Revenue Laws Commission.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, August 6.—The concurrent resolution for the creation of a commission to revise the revenue laws provided for the appointment of a person identified with the labor interests by the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

By some mistake this clause has been left out of the resolution as printed in the pamphlet laws, and the workingmen will be without a representative on the commission.

WAR IN CRETE.

Ten Persons Killed on Each Side and Many Wounded in a Battle in Crete—The Greek Government Will Interfere to Protect Its Fleeing Citizens.

ATHENS, August 6.—The Greek Government has sent to the Powers a circular note demanding that they intervene to restore order in Crete. Otherwise, the note says, Greece must take action to protect her subjects on the island against the Turks. The Government has ordered the naval forces to get ready for action. Hundreds of refugees from Crete have arrived here. The Government has granted $200,000 for their relief.

The Turks are arming the Moslems throughout the islands. A fight took place to-day at Heraclion between Moslems and Christians. Ten were killed on each side and many were wounded. The Turkish troops maintained a neutral attitude.

The authorities are demoralized, and cannot control the insurgents. The Christian residents are fleeing.

BALTIMORE BUSINESS BROKEN UP.

The Restoration of the Grain Rates Greatly Injures the Oyster City's Trade.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The prediction that the restoration of the grain rates would practically break up the business in this city has already been thoroughly demonstrated. The completeness of the destruction shows how fully the fears of the Baltimore dealers were justified. Six months ago Baltimore's grain elevators were almost burst with corn, and an immense supply was flowing daily for shipment. Now the same elevators are emptier than they have ever been, and there is little grain coming in from the West. There was not enough corn in all the Baltimore elevators to-day to load one ship.

During the spring and early summer the attention of the entire country was attracted to Baltimore because of the foreign export trade in grain. At that time this city was daily shipping to Europe from 100,000 to 300,000 bushels of corn, which was a larger business than that done by any other city on the Atlantic coast, not excepting New York. To-day the fact was brought to light that the elevators here contained altogether but 48,000 bushels of corn, the smallest amount since the construction of the great elevators at Locust Point.

This deficiency is not caused by heavy European shipments, as might be at first supposed, but from the fact that there is no grain coming to Baltimore from the West.

A BIG INDUSTRY SUSPENDED.

Attachments to the Amount of $412,000 Close Up Large Worsted Mills.

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 6.—The property of the Riverside and Oswego Mills Company, owning extensive worsted mills at Oswego Falls, Oswego county, was to-day attached by the Sheriff on an attachment for $412,000 in an action brought by Juliard McKenzie and Quinby, drygoods and commission merchants of New York City. The defendant is a foreign corporation at Providence, R. I., with a capital stock of about $1,000,000 and the action is commenced to secure the payment of money loaned the defendant. The defendant also owns extensive property at Providence.

The action will probably cause a temporary suspension, but an early adjustment of the trouble is looked for. The mills are the principal industry of the village, employing 1,000 hands and with a pay roll of $22,000 monthly. E. B. Chapin, of Providence, is the President of the company.

THEY CAN AGITATE TOGETHER.

Rev. Pentecost Calls on Socialists and Anarchists to Join Single Taxers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—The Rev. Mr. Pentecost's *Twentieth Century* calls the *Standard* faction of the Anti-Poverty party, led by Henry George, "The Single Taxers, limited." In this week's number of Mr. Pentecost's paper he says that he is satisfied that Mr. George will approve of the course of editors William T. Croasdale and Louis F. Post. Then he says:

Single taxers, limited and unlimited, Nationalists, Socialists and Anarchists, let us join hands in sympathetic fellowship. We can agitate together for a long time to come. Let us strive to make this country understand the horror of private ownership of land, as we now know it, and if the limited single taxers wish to work with one of the old political parties, and decline to recognize us as allies, let us wish them good luck; let us hope that this time Jonah will break the record and swallow the whale, instead of being swallowed.

SOLVING A VEXED QUESTION.

Plaid Manufacturers Agree to Come to an Understanding of Some Sort.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 6.—The Southern Plaid Manufacturers' Association met here to-day in called session, President pro tem Charles E. Graham, of Ashville, in the chair. A proposition by capitalists of New York was presented, but action deferred until another meeting, which will be held in a short time.

It is understood that the proposition is relative to the marketing of plaids. It was taken favorably by the association, and it is thought the proposition will be adopted, which if done, will be of great benefit to plaid manufacturers, and settle the vexed question of plaid selling.

NO NEED TO GO SO FAR.

Gould Going to Europe for Something He Could Buy at Home.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 6.—Mr. Gould will sail for Europe on September 4. He is probably actuated by no more profound or serious a motive than to see the great exhibition, but Wall street will have it that he is going to buy the control of the Chicago and Alton from Blackstone.

What Mr. Gould wants is $8,000,000 of Alton common; but if he is willing to pay 135 for it he can get it without going all the way to Europe to hunt up Mr. Blackstone and listen to his growls in a German spa.

THE TARIFF ON LEAD.

Colorado Wants to See That it is Enforced to the Very Letter.

DENVER, COL., August 6.—An enthusiastic meeting of the citizens and leading mining men of the State was held in the Chamber of Commerce tonight to protest against the free importation of lead ores from Mexico. Addresses were made by ex-Congressmen Symes, Belford, ex-Senator Tabor and others. Strong resolutions calling upon the Government to rectify the matter were unanimously adopted.

The Champion Out on Bail.

PURVIS, MISS., August 6.—Sullivan and party reached here about 8 A. M., and he was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Carter, waiving examination, and was placed under $2,000 bonds to appear before the Circuit Court special term to be held here commencing August 12. Sullivan leaves for Pass Christian to-morrow morning and will remain there.

IS A LICENSE NEEDED

To Give a Detective Power to Pursue Sunday Milk-Shakers?

CAPTAIN WISHART'S MERRY MEN

Under Fire in Justice McKenna's Office, and Partisans Warm.

THE MAGISTRATE WILL THINK IT OVER

As Soon as the Echoes of That Hearing Have Waned and Died Away.

More is involved in the unlicensed detective hearing of the Wisharts than just their case. Other detective agencies employing many men each have but one license each, like this one. Magistrate McKenna pauses in his decision as to its legality.

The office of Magistrate McKenna was crowded last evening by friends of the respective combatants in the case of John A. Martin vs. Mark W. Wishart, Edward P. Hesser and J. P. Young, charged with practicing the vocation of detectives without taking out license. General Blakely appeared for Martin, and William Yost, Esq., for the defendants. There was much suppressed excitement among Martin's sympathizers, which at times threatened to become quite audible, but which was promptly suppressed by His Honor.

Mr. Yost said there would be no attempt to defend on the ground that the defendants had license; but he held that, as Captain Wishart had one, duly authenticated by the Court, it was not necessary that his employes should have one, as they were

ONLY EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY.

Captain Dalgleish was sworn, and stated that Captain Wishart had such a license, and the license was exhibited in proof.

Captain Wishart, Mark's father, was put on the stand. He said he conducted a detective agency, and had had his son Mark in his employ for 13 months. The other defendants had also been employed, but he held that none of them had any certain tenure of office, but were subject to discharge at any time. Young had been employed the past two months. Hesser had been in his employ since last October.

WOULDN'T STAND CROWDING.

During the cross-examination some of Martin's friends got uncomfortably close to Captain Wishart, or, at least, he seemed to consider their proximity uncomfortable, and appealed to Justice McKenna to repress them, and His Honor did so promptly.

General Blakely pressed Captain Wishart to give the names of the members of the Law and Order League, but he refused to do so, and the Justice did not back General Blakely's request. Captain Wishart admitted that the ordinary detective expedients were rasorted to to trip people who did business unlawfully.

Hesser testified that he had been employed by different detective agencies, and had done work for several of them in the same week. He said he had been employed by Captain Wishart.

E. P. Young corroborated Captain Wishart's statement as to employment and tenure of service.

MARK DODGED FIRE.

Mark Wishart, admitting all that was charged in the information, did not see fit to go on the stand, holding, as they and their attorney did, that only the head of the agency was obliged to take out a license.

Mr. Yost addressed the Court and read the law, dwelling especially on the clause which states that the act does not apply to persons employed temporarily. He said every agency in the county did the same thing; that there was no other charge against the defendants, and the only object of the proceeding was to head off men who were attempting to suppress infractions of law. He applied some caustic to old sores during his remarks, dwelling somewhat strongly on motive.

Mr. Yost's remarks drew out General Blakely rather strongly. He held that motive had little to do with the case, so far as his clients were concerned. He hinted that motives were sometimes brought out to the satisfaction of jurors, causing them occasionally to put costs on prosecutors who made unnecessary trouble. He held that in this case the motives of the prosecutors were fully as pure as those of the other side in their prosecution of people.

GENERAL BLAKELY DREW A PICTURE

of the actions of some detectives, in which there was no chiaroscuro, only shade, and that very dark. He said: "This act was made necessary to prevent frauds. Wishart has been robbing Allegheny county out of $25 on every agent he has employed."

A Wishartite—All other detective agencies do the same thing.

Blakely—Yes, all others do the same, and they may be looked after also. These defendants are just as much lawbreakers as milk-shakers. What is temporary employment? Is it a term of 2 or of 13 months? This is general and continuous employment, where men are employed for hire to do everything necessary to carry out the aims of the agency, and each of these defendants is beating the county out of $25.

Mr. Yost came back and stated that General Blakely was talking extemporarily, and in proof read the law again.

When the lawyers let up, Justice McKenna observed that there seemed to be a great deal of feeling in the matter, and in consequence he had decided to reserve his decision (as to the holding or non-holding of the defendants for trial at court) until noon to-morrow; and the crowd dispersed amid a shower of left-handed compliments bestowed by each side on the other.

TRYING TO PUMP BURKE.

The Cronin Suspect Said to Have Given Some Valuable Information.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Martin Burke was photographed this afternoon and was subsequently talked to by State's Attorney Longenecker and Chief of Police Hubbard. From their words and actions subsequently the inference was drawn that Burke had made some valuable admissions.

The Chief would neither admit nor deny the truth of this inference. Mayor Cregier had a talk with him of three-quarters of an hour's duration to-day. Absolutely nothing of the tenor of the conversation has thus far been learned.

WON'T PAY THE BILLS.

Mr. Wanamaker Refuses to Compensate the Telegraph Companies Just Yet.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—At the request of the Postmaster General the Secretary of War has directed the Quartermaster General to instruct his subordinates to pay no more Government telegraph bills until the rates to be paid are furnished by the Postmaster General.

He Left by Another Road.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—At Harlan Court House yesterday the old feud between the Turners and Sowders-Howard faction was revived by several of the Howards demanding of young Jim Turner that he leave the State. Turner refused and one of the Howards shot him, killing him instantly.

GO AND SIN NO MORE.

With That Injunction the Cincinnati Liquor Dealers All Pass Out of Court—The Trials Indefinitely Postponed—Everybody Pleased.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—What has been termed the saloonists' rebellion was formally ended in the Police Court this afternoon by the granting of amnesty to the offenders on the application of their attorney. The trial of John Warflinger was in progress. He has been one of the most defiant violators of the Owen law. When the court was ready to proceed, Mr. Thomas, his attorney, addressing the Court, said:

Your Honor, Mr. Warflinger is one of those men who met and openly agreed to violate the law. They were men who had money invested and thought they were justified in trying to make money, and they were in some measure excusable. But they were wrong, and before a week had passed they knew they were wrong. They saw their mistake, and last week another meeting was held at which these men in the presence of their counsel by a unanimous rising vote agreed to obey the law hereafter, and to do everything in its support that was possible. Now, your Honor, having seen the error of their way, they ask forgiveness, and as their representative I ask the Court to meet them half way by indefinitely postponing the cases now pending against them, to not be revived so long as they obey the law.

Prosecutor Corcoran was glad to hear this proposition, but suggested that the suspension be for 30 days, unless there were further violations. Judge Ermston was apparently pleased with the course taken. He made a lengthy address concerning previous efforts to enforce the law, and concluded by saying:

This law is a restriction on a business out of which no good ever came. Its good effects have been seen by its enforcement, and now the great body of the people favor it. We have shown that the law can be enforced. I am glad to see these men come forward and ask forgiveness. A week ago Sunday they had almost produced a bloody riot in this city, and would have done so if it had not been for that gallant soldier, Chief Dietsch, and his efficient, well-disciplined force. These men admit conspiracy, but they were mistaken and they acknowledge it. I propose to meet them half way. I adopt the prosecutor's suggestion, but add that if there is no further violation there will be no further prosecution.

So the trial was postponed.

A G. A. R. POST IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Friday to Witness Quite a Remarkable Ceremony in Charleston.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.—A memorable ceremony will take place here on Friday next, when the Robert Anderson Post, the first post of the G. A. R. in South Carolina, will be mustered in within the walls of Fort Sumter. There was a post of the G. A. R. in this city in 1870, but it was composed mostly of colored men and politicians. The present post is composed of Union soldiers who have settled here since the war, all whites, and none of them politicians. It is named after the gallant Anderson, who defended the fort against the State troops in 1861, and has a roll of about 30 members. A mustering officer from Augusta will muster them.

The command has been tendered the use of the United States buoy tender Wistaria, and will be escorted to Fort Sumter at 2 P. M. on Friday by a number of Confederate veterans, who held the fort for over four years against the Union troops, and will be made the occasion for a grand reunion.

SAW A STRANGER STRANGLED.

An Unknown Suicide Allowed to Die in Sight of Several People.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RONDOUT, N. Y., August 6.—The body of a young man, apparently 25 years of age, was discovered by a woman this morning, hanging by a rope from a limb of a tree on the road leading from this city to Steep Rocks, a suburban hamlet. She saw his fingers and legs twitching, and, frightened at the sight, ran and called some men employed in a brickyard near by. On their arrival life was not extinct, but they refused to cut the rope under the supposition that they had no right to, and that the Coroner should be summoned. As a consequence the suicide accomplished his purpose.

The person is a stranger in this vicinity, and there was nothing about him that would give a clew save the name Fromer upon his white shirt. Early this morning he entered a grocery store near the city limit and purchased a clothes line for 40 cents, with which he took his life. The Coroner's inquest may reveal his identity.

GIVEN HIS OWN MEDICINE.

A Father's Cruel Punishment of His Son Tried on Himself.

WINONA, MINN., August 6.—Ernest Hoppe, a railroad laborer, living at Minnetoka City, put a heavy log chain about the neck of his 12-year-old boy yesterday morning and locked it so tight that the boy was nearly choked. Hoppe then calmly placed the key in his pocket and went away about his work. Two or three hours after this the suffering boy's little brother called the neighbors, and they carried the boy to a blacksmith shop where the chain was removed.

When Hoppe went home the neighbors came in force, and after a struggle, put the chain around his neck and affixed him to a post near the residence. He swore a blue streak at first, but at last quieted down. The only offense of the boy was letting the sheep out of a pen where they had been confined without water. The brutal father said that if the boy had died he would have rejoiced over the affair with a keg of beer. The boy has gone away.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

One Idaho Member Who Refused to Sign on that Account.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO, August 6.—The Constitutional Convention closed to-day. The Constitution is properly signed, ready for presentation to Congress after the ratification election November 5. The members go home pledged to its support with the exception of one, named Pefley, who refused to sign because the documents recognized the Almighty God. He refused to receive pay for his labor.

The convention sends greeting to other Constitutional Conventions, saying Idaho has joined in a Constitution abolishing bigamy and polygamy, and separating church and State.

COULD NOT GET THE RATE.

No Railroad Concessions to be Made for the G. A. R. Encampment.

CHICAGO, August 6.—A citizens' committee from Milwaukee, headed by William P. McLaren, had a conference to-day with Chairman Blanchard, of the