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## BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

### President Harrison Called on to Decide Whether He Will Try to Carry Out

### HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

### Quay and Clarkson Insist that He Abandon His Ideas.

### THEY WANT TO CAPTURE THE SOUTH.

**The Third Louisiana Congressional District at Stake—Kellog and the Negro Vote Declare They Will Bolt if Not Pacified—Quay Supports Their Demands—Senator Wade Hampton Talks About Free Trade—He Wants the Southern States to Say Goodbye to the Colored Voters—Mahone Has Things His Own Way—His Nomination To-Day a Foregone Conclusion.**

President Harrison, upon his return to Deer Park, is to decide whether his Southern policy will be continued or whether the counsel of Senator Quay and Postmaster General Clarkson will be followed. Senator Wade Hampton tells a little about the President's Southern policy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The President, immediately upon his return from Indianapolis to Deer Park, will be called upon by the Republican managers to make an important decision as to Louisiana politics, viz., whether he will recognize the element there of which ex-Senator Kellogg is the head, and thus secure a united Republican party in the contest to fill the vacancy in the Third Congressional district, or whether he will continue to ignore Kellogg and thus make the election of the Democratic candidate in that district, young Mr. Price, almost certain.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

It will be an embarrassing position for the President. One of his pet theories has been that Southern Congressional lists can be carried by white candidates formerly connected with the Confederacy and the Democratic party upon the protection issue. Such a candidate and issue were presented in the Third Louisiana District by the nomination of Mr. Minor, an ex-Confederate, who, not very long ago, was a Democratic anti-Protectionist.

But it happens that this district is a very unfortunate one in which to try any experiment with a white man's organization in the Republican party. It is one of the strongest Republican districts of the Teche section, the home of Kellogg, the district which he has

ALMOST ALWAYS CARRIED

by a very large majority whenever he has run. Kellogg is the master of the negro voters of that district, and probably has more influence with them than all the other Republican elements combined. If they understand that Kellogg is disaffected either as regards the nominee or the administration, it is very doubtful whether the whole Republican vote can be secured, and there is no hope of carrying the district without that full vote, together with such white accessions from Mr. Minor's former associates as can be secured.

Kellogg has been in Washington most of the time since the 4th of March until within the last two months, and every one who has had any conversation with him knows that he is a very pronounced

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MAN.

He does not believe in the President's policy respecting the Southern States. He is particularly hostile to what is called the white man's organization in the Republican party, and to the recognition by the President of the old Confederate element. Kellogg thinks, and has frequently said, that the President can accomplish nothing by resurrecting, as he calls it, such ex-Confederates as Longstreet, of Georgia.

In the interviews which Kellogg has had with the President at various times here during the last few months,

HE WAS NEVER ABLE

to come to an agreement as to any of the fundamental principles connected with Southern politics. His theory has been that the Republican party nationally cannot expect to accomplish anything in the South except upon the old lines of the recognition of the carpet bag element. Although a strong Protectionist, he has no confidence that white men will ally themselves, as a rule, with the Republican party upon the basis of protection or of any other issue. He has said repeatedly here since President Harrison was inaugurated, that the policy of the administration in the South is all wrong, and has even gone so far as to say that there could be no question that the President would be confronted in the last two years of his term by a House which would have

A STRONG WORKING MAJORITY

opposed to him. And Kellogg is said to have no less influential men behind him than Chairman Quay and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson.

The President will be advised that unless something shall be done to secure the enthusiastic support of the colored voters of the Third Louisiana district for Minor, there need be no expectation that a Republican can be elected to Congress from that district, and the President will, in that event, suffer the humiliation of knowing that at the first opportunity, when an effort was made to vindicate his policy in the Southern States, he was defeated.

QUAY IS WITH KELLOGG.

Kellogg is supported in this matter by the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Louisiana, who is one of the chief owners of the Louisiana lottery, and is also one of the most liberal contributors to the Republican campaign fund. Both Kellogg and the lottery have been annoyed by the appointments which the President has made in Louisiana, notably that of Warmoth, and by the fact that the Kellogg carpet-bag element have been almost wholly ignored.

The still hunt which Chairman Quay is said to have been conducting in regard to the South just now consists largely in an effort to induce the President to take some action with respect to the pending contest in the Third Louisiana Congressional district which will unite the Republican party there and secure the earnest support of Kellogg for the candidacy. How that is to be accomplished, except by the use of patronage in the manner which Kellogg and Quay may dictate, does not yet appear.

## AS OTHERS SEE IT.

**Senator Wade Hampton on the President's Southern Policy—South Carolinians Not Sorry to See the Negro Emigrating — The Salvation of Their Future.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 21. — Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is in the city, and was asked to-day what he thought of the President's Southern policy. He did not think the policy was sufficiently developed to be discussed, but gave an interesting opinion on the subject of the protective tariff feeling in the South.

"I do not think that feeling is growing," he said. "I think the tendency is more likely to be the other way, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts. The interests of the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama, particularly, are advanced by low duties. They can produce iron and coal much cheaper than they can be produced in the East. The protection only assists the Eastern manufacturers to keep up this rivalry. Without the protection the rivalry would be greatly lessened. The less protection the more capital will go to develop the industries of the South. Seeing this, I do not think our people will be

LED OFF BY THIS QUESTION.

"The efforts of the Republicans will be in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and perhaps Alabama. I do not think they will meet with success in either. The exodus of negroes from North Carolina, if it keeps up, will hurt them there, but they could not carry the State anyhow. Mr. Harrison's appointments in the South have been of a character to strengthen us in the resistance of any attempts made upon the Southern States. I know it has been so in South Carolina, and I presume it is the same elsewhere."

When asked if an extensive exodus of colored people from the South would be an irreparable injury, Mr. Hampton replied: "It would be an inconvenience, but no injury. We would gladly see the colored people move elsewhere, and we would be willing to suffer any reduction of representation that might result from their departure. It would deprive us of much of our labor, and make it a little harder for the present generation, but it would be

THE SALVATION OF THE FUTURE.

"I do not wish any harm to the negroes, but I would gladly sacrifice whatever votes we get in the elective college or in Congress by reason of them, if they would go off to themselves or settle in New England. I would gladly vote to appropriate $50,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba or some other place for them to settle in."

On the probable action of the Republicans in Congress with regard to the South, he said: "They can do nothing constitutionally. I think they will attempt to provide for Federal supervisors and place the elections under Federal control. This would be unconstitutional and vicious. I do not think they can succeed in this, and I do not see that there is anything else that they can do. There are Republican Senators who would oppose any measures oppressive to the South. Those who have investments there would oppose such a policy."

Speaking of the Democratic policy, he said that they would stand together on the defensive, and he presumed that in the House they would resist any attempt on the part of Republicans to unseat Democrats merely to seat Republicans and strengthen their majority.

## MAHONE'S CONVENTION TO-DAY.

**The Little General Will be Nominated if He Will Accept.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NORFOLK, VA., August 21.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General meets here to-morrow at noon. The outlook to-night is that the convention will accomplish its work with expedition and without friction, as the leading anti-Mahone Republicans are taking no part in the convention. If General Mahone will accept the leading place on the ticket he will be nominated by acclamation. It is thought to-night that Mahone will accept. Much comment is caused here in Republican circles by the appearance in the Harrisonburg *Spirit of the Valley*, the leading Republican paper of that section, of an editorial article in which it says:

Especially is it the editor's duty to warn his friends when he sees the party about to take a step which would certainly result in overwhelming defeat. We have, therefore, several times warned the party leaders against the extreme folly of nominating General Mahone as their candidate for the Governorship. We have said that we believe he would be overwhelmingly defeated, and we now feel sure that he would. At the same time, the *Spirit of the Valley* cannot and will not support the principles advocated by the Democratic party, and no Democrat need expect aid and comfort from us; but there are at least 15,000 Republicans who wouldn't vote the Republican ticket if General Mahone or one of his tools is the nominee. We make these remarks now, because this is the last issue of the *Spirit* before the Norfolk Convention, and after that has acted we do not wish to discuss the matter.

The Staunton Valley *Virginian*, edited by ex-Congressman Yost, has uttered a similar warning. Yost is the only Republican Congressman ever elected from that district, he having defeated John Randolph Tucker.

## KISNER AGAIN ON DECK.

**Contradiction of the Report That He Will Step Down and Out.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, August 21.—Newspaper circulation has been given to a rumor that Chairman Kisner, of the Democratic State Committee, intends retiring from that position. A gentleman who has just come from a conference with Mr. Kisner contradicts this report, and says the Democratic State Chairman is gradually improving in health.

Rooms have been engaged here for Mr. Kisner during the meeting of the State Convention in September.

## A CIRCUS WITH AN ELEPHANT.

**He Becomes Unruly and Tosses a Man Into the Ohio River.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CAIRO, ILL., August 21.—While a circus company was unloading its paraphernalia from a small steamboat and barges at Metropolis, this morning, one of the elephants showed a great disinclination to go ashore. Several employes seized pike-poles and began a systematic course of prodding, which threw the beast into a terrible rage. His long trunk was suddenly twisted around the body of his nearest tormentor. The man was raised high in the air and cast unceremoniously into the Ohio river, 30 feet distant.

The excitement was great, and by the time the elephant was ready for another installment the men had all scampered out of danger. The regular keeper having come to the rescue, the maddened animal was quieted, and the two marched ashore without accident. The man was unhurt and swam ashore.

## THE GAMS MUST GO.

**Saratoga Gambling Houses Receive a Broadside Attack—The Beginning of the End—The Regret on Account of the Races.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 21.—It begins to look as though the Saratoga gamblers had got to go. Preliminary raids were made to-day on McCormick & Welsh's, Charlie Mahan's and Mitchel's. No tables or other facilities for gambling were found by the police in either place, and all was as still about the premises as a church after the congregation had gone out. Complaint was made before Police Justice Pierson, charging the above parties with keeping places where gambling was carried on, and warrants were issued for their arrest. All the arrested parties waived examination and gave bail in $300 each, to appear before the grand jury. The complaints were prepared by George Addington, an Albany lawyer, upon the application and testimony of one Eugene Soullsyet, residence unknown. Both these parties, the lawyer and informer, admitted in court that they were hired by Spencer Trask to come here for the express purpose of closing up and cleaning out every place in Saratoga where gambling is carried on.

Up to midnight no more complaints had been made or warrants of arrest issued, but it is defiantly avowed that the raids already made are but the beginning of the end, and that every place that does not close voluntarily will be proceeded against by due process of law. A supplement to the *Union* will be issued to-morrow and devoted wholly to the suppression of gambling in Saratoga. It will contain a map of the streets, showing by black spots every place where gambling is, or is supposed to be carried on, and will also contain some "public sentiment" with reference to the whole subject.

Whatever of regret is felt about the matter is derived of the fear that the closing of the clubhouse will result in the discontinuance of the races, as Mr. Spencer, who owns both race track and the clubhouse, has repeatedly declared that the expense of either is dependent upon the unmolested continuance of the other.

## TURN ABOUT FAIR PLAY.

**Public Printer Palmer to be Treated as His Predecessor Was.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The people in the new communities of the Northwest have been applying for new postoffices during the present summer season, but complain that their prayers have not been answered. The reason for this dilatoriness in the important branch of the postal service is, as shown by letters recently sent out by General Clarkson to various Congressmen and Congressional delegates, caused by negligence of his duties on the part of Public Printer Palmer.

It has been nearly three months since the Post Office Department sent a requisition to the Public Printer, calling for certain blanks called "location papers," blanks which are absolutely necessary in all establishment cases. The Public Printer has been so busy lopping off Democratic heads that he has been unable to keep up with his legitimate work, and hence he did not furnish these blanks. This accounts for the delay, which has so inconvenienced the people who are making new communities and building new towns on the frontier.

The Republicans of the last Congress were very active in their investigations of Public Printer Benedict, and the Democrats next winter say they will have ample opportunity to pay their respects in a similar manner to Public Printer Palmer.

## QUESTIONING HIS POLICY.

**Secretary Windom Undecided About Raising the Price of Bonds.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—As early as the last of March Secretary Windom declared that he would not pay fancy prices for bonds; it would do the holders no good to wait for fancy prices; the administration didn't care enough about calling in bonds to pay fictitious values. Nothing has happened since then to indicate that the policy of the Treasury with regard to bond purchases has been changed.

"The market," said Acting Secretary Bachellor to-day, "is, as you know, very high.

"The idea of the department has been, I think, that it is better to let money accumulate in the Treasury than pay such high prices. Once in awhile, if holders come to our terms, we purchase. The question is under consideration now, however, by Secretary Windom whether he shall raise the price or not."

## WON A SWEET-VOICED BRIDE.

**The Romance of a Boston Lawyer and a Norwegian Singing Bird.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, August 21.—Edgar A. Achorn, one of the best-known of the younger members of the Boston bar, has won the hand of one of the most famous singers of Northern Europe, Mlle. Zella, the celebrated Norwegian diva. Mlle. Sophia Apens Zella is in her early twenties. Her voice is a soul-stirring soprano, her presence is charming. She is described as rather above the medium height of woman, but so admirably proportioned that the beholder is impressed with an exaggerated estimate of her stature. Her eyes are blue, and eloquent with expression. Her hair is bronze-hued and abundant, and her countenance is peculiarly beautiful.

This is the lady whom the handsome young attorney from the Hub met for the first time in July of last year while on a visit in Norway, and whom he is now on the eve of wedding.

## A POACHER'S PLUCKY DEFENSE.

**He Successfully Resists Arrest by a Squad of Fishwardens.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FREDERICKTON, N. B., August 21.—Fishwarden Orr and his deputies had an exciting tussle with poachers at Burnt Hill, on Southwest river, a place several miles in the depths of the forests. The poachers were known as Dave Moore and Donald McCoy. McCoy yielded to arrest without a struggle, but Moore armed himself with an ax, and with the weapon held up over his head defied the fishery officers and the law. At this time Deputy Manser had hold of Moore's canoe. Moore rushed at him with uplifted ax and made a cut at him, the blow falling on the canoe.

Moore succeeded in driving off the fishery officer, and made his escape. The poachers had taken about 50 salmon, one of them weighing about 40 pounds. It was four feet long and about two feet across the body when split, the tail being 11 inches wide.

## MRS. MAYBRICK SINKING.

**The Delay in Granting the Reprieve Discouraging to Her Friends.**

LONDON, August 22.—Mrs. Maybrick is sinking. Her appearance is so changed that her mother scarcely recognized her. The delay in granting the expected reprieve has caused the friends of the prisoner almost to give up hope.

Home Secretary Matthews has been in consultation with Mr. John W. Addison, Q. C., M. P. for Ashton-under-Lyme, and leading counsel for the prosecution on the trial of Mrs. Maybrick.

## ONE DEATH DELAYED.

### Charles Giblin, One of the Five New York Murderers That Were

### SENTENCED TO HANG TO-MORROW,

### Receives a Welcome Respite of Sixty Days From Governor Hill.

### A CHANCE TO PROVE HIS INNOCENCE.

**His Fellow Prisoners Rejoice at His Luck, Even in Their Despair.**

One of the five New York murderers who were condemned to be hanged to-morrow has been respited by Governor Hill. Young Giblin has another opportunity to prove his plausible story is true.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 21.—There were two sides to-day to the life of the five condemned men in the Tombs. One was that which was touched with despair; the other was that tinted with the faint colors of dying men's hope.

The five murderers had never known each other until they came together in the row into which doomed men are locked in the lower corridor of the Tombs. They became more than merely acquainted. As one of them puts it, they became a club, a society with common fraternal interests. Each learned the story of the other, and all felt that concern in the chances of any one being respited that one brother might have for another.

To-day was the time they looked for respites. Packenham and Carolin had only that hope which condemned men always have, in some degree, until the last moment. They had

NO DEFINITE REASON

for hope, because they knew that no lawyer nor friend was making an appeal anywhere for them. The others did have definite reasons for hope. Lewis and Nolan knew that Lawyer Howe had gone to Albany to beg Governor Hill to give them a chance to clear themselves of the charge of murder. Giblin knew that Mr. Howe had gone to Albany for him also.

Such a day the Tombs has not known before in its 50 years of death watches. The men looked every hour for the arrival of dispatches. The routine of their caged life went on as it had gone ever since they had been brought into the death corridor eight days before. Bath, spiritual communion, prayers, breakfast, reading, smoking, exercise, prayers again and conferences with the priests—such were the incidents in the earlier hours.

THE FIRST BREAK COMES.

Then came the first break in the day. It was the decision of Justice Barrett on the motion to give Giblin a new trial. Under Sheriff Sexton came to the Tombs with it. Giblin was praying with one of the black-robed Sisters of Mercy at the time, and Mr. Sexton waited. Then, at 10:50 A. M., she came from the cell, and Giblin was summoned. The Under Sheriff's face is smooth-shaven and expressive, and Giblin could see that the news was against him. Mr. Sexton told him that Justice Barrett decided that there was no ground for a new trial.

Giblin was disappointed, but he was not astonished. He made some exclamation of despair, and yet he says that even at the next moment he remembered that his lawyer, Mr. Howe, was in Albany at that very hour, arguing before Governor Hill. So he did not give up altogether, even though things looked very black.

GENUINE SYMPATHY.

The four other prisoners knew the bad tidings immediately after Mr. Sexton told Giblin. Packenham, who has been made a gentle old man by the ministrations of the priests of the church and the Sisters of the Order of Mercy, went up to Giblin in a fatherly way, and taking his hand, put the other on the young man's shoulder. Then the tall, gray-headed murderer looked down on the shorter woman killer—for old Packenhan does not believe that young Giblin is really a murderer—and after a moment's gaze said to him:

"Charley, my boy, don't give up yet. I feel, I know, that God is on your side, and remember that we haven't heard from Albany yet. So bear up, my boy; bear up."

A little while after dinner Mrs. Giblin came to the prison. While she was waiting in Warden Osborne's office she learned that the Barrett decision was against her husband. She broke down and cried. When she was taken to Giblin there occurred, of course,

A PITIFUL SCENE.

Mrs. Giblin was there about three hours, and during that time a messenger came with this announcement:

Charles Giblin:
Governor Hill has given you a respite of 60 days. WILLIAM F. HOWE.

Mrs. Giblin cried again, but this time they were not tears of sorrow. Again the news went to the other condemned men in the club of five, and again the four fellows came from their cells, and one by one told Giblin how pleased they were. Giblin spoke of it later, and he said they were as brothers to him, and that his joy was not greater than theirs. But their joy did not last as his lasted.

Packenham was the most effusive. He came up with a smile on his pale face, and this time, not contenting himself with merely putting his hand on Giblin's shoulder, he slapped it vigorously and exclaimed: "Didn't I tell you so, my boy? Didn't I tell you that we were yet to hear from Albany? Ah, I tell you, my boy, that God is on your side."

GLAD TO HEAR IT.

The Sisters of Mercy were at the prison in the afternoon. They were glad to know of Giblin's good fortune. The period of respite will end on October 23. There was a lack of definite information at the Tombs as to the decision on the appeals to Governor Hill in behalf of Lewis and Nolan, so they went about as miserable as before. The dispatches from Albany say that the Governor decided not to interfere. Hence, unless something happens, there will be four hangings in the Tombs to-morrow, more than there ever were there before on any one day. Two men will be executed on the gallows in the north yard, and two in the south yard, on another gallows. Hangman Atkinson will put them up to-morrow.

## SHOT BY HIS SON.

**A Banker Accidentally Killed While on a Hunting Expedition.**

MARSHALLTOWN, IA., August 21.—A fatal accident occurred near Eldora this afternoon. While out hunting Banker L. F. Wisner was accidentally shot and killed by his only son, George, aged about 23. Mr. Wisner was President and principal owner of the Hardin County Bank, owned several thousand acres of land and was the wealthiest man in Central Iowa, being very popular and widely known. His wife and young son are almost crazed over the tragedy.

**An Illinois Town in Flames.**

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., August 22.—The flourishing city of Colfax, this county, on the Illinois Central, 20 miles northeast, is in flames, and it is believed that it will be entirely destroyed. Bloomington has been telegraphed, asking for aid from the fire department.

## AN ARREST FOR ARSON.

**A Little Boy Causes the Capture of an Alleged Incendiary.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, August 21.—Detective Hayes, of the Thirtieth street police station, to-day in his investigation of the fire at 307 Seventh avenue, on Monday morning last, learned that Joseph Popa, 13 years of age, who lived in the rear house at 307, knew something about the fire. He is a bootblack, working with his father at Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Hayes found the boy at the bootblack stand and arrested him and had him arraigned before Coroner Schultze, at the Coroner's office. To Coroner Schultze the boy said:

I live on the top floor of the house in the rear of 307 Seventh avenue. I usually get up very early. On Monday last I got up shortly before 5 A.M., and in dressing I looked out of the window, across the court yard, and saw a man in a white apron on the first floor in the kitchen of Snyder's restaurant throw burning sticks of wood on the floor. After scattering them around freely the man took up a dishpan and threw something from it upon the sticks. A dense smoke arose, and afterward flame burst forth. The man took a broom and went out of the room into the hallway leading to the street. I gave an alarm and went to the street where I saw a policeman and told him the house was afire."

Snyder was found on the street about the hour indicated by Popa, by Policeman Brett. Snyder told Brett at the time that he was sweeping off the sidewalk. Popa was committed to the House of Detention. Snyder, the restaurant keeper, is in the Tombs.

## GATHERED TOGETHER AGAIN.

**The Fourth Annual Encampment of the Union Veterans' Legion.**

DETROIT, August 21.—The fourth annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union, an organization composed exclusively of men who were engaged in active service in the late war, opened here yesterday. Fully 150 delegates were present from their respective States. The veterans themselves are an interesting lot of men. It is no figure of speech to call them "scarred veterans." The business meeting was presided over by Commander-in-Chief Aiton, of Washington. The per diem pension bill now before Congress was warmly indorsed. The pension policy of Corporal Tanner was upheld as paying the just debts contracted by the Government.

General Alger delivered the welcoming address at a camp fire in the evening, to which General Aiton responded. To-day's work consisted principally of the election of officers, which resulted as follows: W. T. Clarke, of Cleveland, Commander-in-Chief; Thomas Hynes, First Deputy Commander-in-Chief; F. B. Putnam, of Chelsea, Mass., Second Deputy; Dr. W. H. Smith, of St. Clair, Mich., Surgeon General, and Henry Colburn, of Wonewac., Wis., Chaplain-in-Chief.

## INDIANS ON A RAMPAGE.

**A Quantity of Bad Whisky Causes Quite a Little Excitement.**

ELLENSBURG, W. T., August 21.—Five hundred Chelon Indians passed through this city to-day on their way to the Puyallup hop fields. While in the city they secured whisky, and four began firing promiscuously on the streets. When two deputy sheriffs attempted to arrest them a running fight took place, the deputies following them in the country.

One Indian was dangerously wounded, but the deputies were uninjured. The Indians have been very peaceful and industrious. The fault of the affray lies with the men who sold them the whisky. The band continued on its way to the Cascade Mountains.

## BEGGING FOR BREAD.

**Wives of Striking Miners Ask for Aid for Their Children.**

GALESBURG, ILL., August 21.—Five Spring Valley women, with infants in their arms, came here last night to beg provisions and clothing for the families of miners there. The Mayor sent them to a boarding house. They will not be suffered to beg, but a committee of citizens will canvass the place for them.

They represent the families of Spring Valley strikers as in a very destitute condition, and say that the women have gone out in companies to the leading cities of the State to beg for their children.

## NO CASE AGAINST RENAUD.

**The Evidence in the Prize Fight Case Not Sufficient to Convict.**

PURVIS, MISS., August 21.—Bud Renaud went on trial to-day. The jury was not completed until this afternoon. There were but seven spectators in the courtroom, which shows that no further interest is taken here in the prize fight cases.

Renaud pleaded not guilty, and the examination of witnesses was begun, and so far fails to connect Renaud with the prize fight in Mississippi.

## TANNER TAKES A TRIP.

**The Pension Commissioner Will Visit Chautauqua and Milwaukee.**

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Commissioner Tanner, of the Pension Bureau, will leave Washington next Friday for Chautauqua, N. Y., where, on Saturday (Soldiers' Day), he will deliver the address. On Saturday evening he will leave for Milwaukee to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He expects to be absent from Washington about ten days.

## THE RED FLAG IN ENGLAND.

**Thirty Thousand Dock Laborers on Strike at Liverpool.**

LONDON, August 21.—The strike of the dock laborers is spreading. One thousand men employed on the commercial docks joined the strikers to-day. The Socialists are trying to lead the movement, and the red flag is being displayed. Thirty thousand dock men marched through the city to-day. They were quite orderly, and made no untoward demonstrations.

## TURKEY AND GERMANY.

**The Sultan Feels Very Friendly Toward Emperor William.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—The Sultan's yacht will convey a special mission accompanied by large suite to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany. They are charged with a complimentary message from the Sultan to the German ruler.

It is reported that a deputation of Cretans are going to Athens to solicit Emperor William's protection.

## AN ANARCHIST MANIFESTO.

**Attacks on the Swiss Government Followed by Arrests.**

BERNE, August 21.—The Anarchist manifesto, put in circulation here on the 19th inst. which violently attacked the Bundesrath, appears to have originated in France. Copies were forwarded to M. Buchonnel, Minister of Justice and Police, and to other members of the ministry. Two arrests have already been made in connection with the affair.

## FIRST IN THE FIELD.

### Republicans of North Dakota Meet in State Convention to

### PLACE A TICKET IN NOMINATION.

### A Lively Contest for the Leading Position on the Slate.

### CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR ANXIOUS.

**The Basis on Which the Territory of Oklahoma Will be Organized.**

The first political convention in North Dakota assembled yesterday, to place a Republican ticket in the field for the initial campaign in the new State. The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination is a lively one and involves some Senatorial aspirations.

FARGO, N. D., August 21.—The first party State Convention ever held in North Dakota met in this city to-day. The politicians have been gathering for several days, and the city is crowded with delegates, candidates and spectators. Talk of all sorts of combinations has had much to do with the great interest taken in the convention, but the chief interest centered in the fact that this is the first State Convention of North Dakota.

It is also conceded by the Democrats that unless there should be some serious break in the work of the convention the persons nominated here will become the first State officers of the new State. Previous to the work of the convention the Republican clubs met yesterday and organized a State League under the rules of the National Republican League, electing the following officers: President, Mr. Sebring, of Eddy county; Vice Presidents, F. H. Reguter, of Burleigh county, J. D. McDonald, of Pembina, and G. H. Andrews, of Barnes; Treasurer, W. H. Ellis, of Dickey; and an Executive Committee.

A LIVELY CONTEST.

In the contest for the nominations for the State offices General Allen, the Chairman of the State Committee, has been generally counted as well in the lead, although considerable depends on the action of the Farmers' Alliance, whose leading candidate is John Miller, who would not allow the use of his name until yesterday, when his friends started up his boom once more with a good deal of strength in sight. Much was thought to depend on the choice for Chairman, and the friends of the opposing candidates were on the lookout for the advantage, F. A. Williams being the choice of the Allen men, while Miller's strength was thought to be backing Judge Cochrane. However, the choice of the Chairman was not so clearly defined as to give positive prediction of the result.

In the convention hall for the use of the Chairman was a memorial token of General Grant, being the chair in which the great commander sat at Appomattox when he signed the papers for General Lee's surrender. This chair is the property of General Capehart, of this city, and was loaned for the occasion. As Chairman of the State Committee, General Allen called the convention to order at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon and made a short and sensible speech, counseling harmony and the adoption of a broad platform.

PLENTY OF ENTHUSIASM.

The convention was an enthusiastic one and greeted his remarks with cheers. The vote for Chairman was taken by counties, the two men before mentioned having been nominated and quickly seconded amid great applause. The six counties in which there were contesting delegations were excluded from the vote, which resulted in favor of Judge Cochrane, who received 131 votes to 90 cast for Williams. S. J. Small and William Patterson were named as temporary Secretaries.

The only committee was that on credentials, and, owing to the six contesting delegations, which gave an unusual amount of work for that committee to-day, and their inability to accomplish it in the short time elapsing before the proposed evening session, the convention did away with the night session and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Depending on the nomination of General Allen for Governor is thought to be the success or failure of the Senatorial aspirations of ex-Governors Ordway and Pierce.

## ORGANIZING OKLAHOMA.

**The Territorial Convention Discusses a Proposed Memorial to Congress.**

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, August 21.—The Territorial Convention was called to order promptly at 2 P. M. The order of business was so changed that the election of delegates to present their memorial to Congress occurred after the completion of all other business. Horace Speed, of Guthrie, presented a memorial to be presented to the United States Congress. It prays that such legislation be enacted as will protect the social and commercial interests of the people. It claims that the Indian Territory is as thickly settled as the average of the States in the Union, and prays for similar protection. At present there is no provision for the making or authentication of wills nor for the probating thereof. There is no provision for the unfortunate insane or the afflicted sick, aged or blind. There is no legal provision for the construction or maintenance of public works of any kind or for the levying of taxes for any purposes whatever. There is no means by which crimes may be punished unless they be against the United States laws. The memorial prays Congress to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs.

In the afternoon session the organic act was taken up. Its discussion occupied the entire afternoon, most of the time being spent in debating a motion that a woman suffrage section be inserted in the act. The debate was very spirited. A motion to table the matter was defeated and adjournment was then taken.

## HE ESCAPES ARREST,

**But Only to Meet With Death by Drowning in the River.**

CONWAY, ARK., August 21.—A singular death occurred here to-day. Deputy Sheriff Clybourn had several warrants against one Abe Jones, colored, charged with selling liquor without license. When the Sheriff went to serve the warrant on Jones, who was working near the bank of the Fourche river, Jones ran and jumped into the river, swimming to a stationary log in the middle of the stream.

The Sheriff tried to persuade him to surrender. Jones made no reply, but, taking off his shoes, he plunged into the water again, and was carried down the stream and drowned.

## FLEMING IS NOW AHEAD.

**Another Batch of Votes for Goff Thrown Out Yesterday.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WHEELING, August 21.—The Gubernatorial Commission to-day resumed consideration of Kanawha county, and threw out 36 votes for Goff, in addition to the 20 thrown out yesterday. This gives Fleming, Democrat, a majority of 14.

## NEW STREET LETTER BOXES.

**Description of the Receptacle That Cannot be Robbed.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Postoffice Department has received samples of the new style of street letter box recently adopted, and which will hereafter be used. The disadvantage of the old style of boxes was that they were easily robbed by the use of a gummed stick, a piece of wire, or a pair of curved nippers designed especially for this purpose. So many robberies occurred that the Department appealed to the inventors for something more secure than the box at present in use. It was also desired to have them more secured from the weather, as in driving rains the contents of boxes have frequently been badly drenched.

The new box is exceedingly simple in its construction, and overcomes the objection to the box now in use. The slot is not visible until a knob is pulled down. This opens the slot, but at the same time raises a tray within the box that divides it into two compartments. All the mail previously deposited drops into the lower compartment, the tray fits as tightly so that nothing can be inserted through the slot that will reach to the bottom. A letter inserted in the box remains on the tray until the knob is released, when the tray falls down like a stage trap door, and the letter is secure. As long as the slot is open the contents of the box are covered by the tray and are inaccessible. The arrangement also prevents damage to mail matter deposited by the blowing in of snow or rain.

The design was accepted out of 140 presented. The boxes will be made in three sizes, instead of two, as heretofore. The additional size will be much larger than any now in use. The present boxes will not be disturbed, but when damaged will be replaced by the new style.

## CAUSED TWO COLLAPSES.

**The Lewis Failure Responsible for a Couple More Suspensions.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 21.—The Wauregan Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company to-day decided to suspend payment and allow its notes to go to protest. The liabilities are placed at $1,000,000, with assets, according to the company's figuring, of $2,000,000. The Wauregan Company has two mills at present in operation, one at Wauregan, Conn., capitalized at $600,000, the other the Nottingham mills in this city, capitalized at $300,000.

The Thornton worsted mills also went under to-day. In reference to the Wauregan suspension, Treasurer Tatt said to-day that the trouble came on as a result of the recent disturbances which had rather scared the creditors outside the State. The current reports were that the company suffered a heavy loss through the Lewis failure, and that the collapsed drygoods agents owed the Wauregan Company a round million. This, it is stated, was exaggerated, as the Lewisses owed them only a comparatively small amount.

## LEGISLATORS ON RECORD.

**A K. of L. Report Showing the Vote on Labor Legislation.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, August 21.—The Knights of Labor Legislative Committee has agreed on a report showing the action of the Legislature on bills framed in the interest of workingmen. The scheme to have a report prepared virtually excusing the Republican majority for defeating all the important labor legislation, had to be abandoned because unanimous indorsement of it could not be secured, and instead the committee has decided on a statement which will simply give the vote on the bills considered and embrace an account of the doings of the committee, the amount of money received by the two paid members—William H. Lewis and Hugh McGarvey—and a few other matters. Charles Andrews, the other member of the committee, contributed his services without compensation. The report will make no comments on the treatment received by the labor measures defeated by the Legislature, and will make no political analysis of the vote on them. It will, it is expected by the committee, be ready for distribution by the 1st of next month.

## THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

**Discuss a Number of Proposed Changes in the Constitution.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LANCASTER, August 21.—At this morning's meeting of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias the list of appointed district deputy grand chancellors was read. Those for Allegheny county are: First district, B. F. Harris, Pittsburg; Second district, George M. Richey, Allegheny; Third district, S. M. Painter, Allegheny; German district, Otto Nungspur, Allegheny. The unwritten work of the order was exemplified by Grand Keeper of Records Hawks and Supreme Representative Thomas G. Sample. The sum of $9,035 was appropriated for expenses of the Grand Lodge the past year, and it was agreed to place $4,000 in a safe deposit company in Philadelphia.

Nearly the whole of the afternoon was taken up discussing proposed changes in the constitution, some of which were made. The Grand Chancellor will hereafter appoint a committee of five in law and another on appeals, each to have one member from a German lodge, and also a committee on finance, mileage and printing returns and credentials. A motion to give the keeper of seals a secretary was lost.

## A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

**It is Believed That the Illinois Mining Strike Will be Settled.**

CHICAGO, August 21.—A private meeting of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the miners in Northern Illinois was held this evening. It is rumored that as a result of the conference an announcement of a termination of the strike will be made. It is known that the miners throughout the district did not unanimously approve of the action of the delegates at the recent meeting in this city, at which the proposition for a compromise on 72½ cents a ton was rejected.

Many of them, in fact, were desirous of returning to work at that figure in preference to remaining idle and subsisting on charity. This sentiment was practically instrumental in the convening of the meeting to-night, which had direct communication with several of the leaders among the miners, expressing the sentiment of the strikers at Bruceville, Braidwood, Streator, LaSalle and other points.

## LOOKING FOR A CHARMING LADY,

**The Victims of a Female Sharper Would Like Much to See Her.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, August 21.—The stockholders of the Diamond Point Mining and Milling Company, capital stock $15,000,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, are looking for a lady of charming manners and pleasant address, who burst on St. Louis with all the effulgence of a social star six months ago. The woman was Mrs. Margaret Turgoose, wife of Isaac Turgoose, President of the company.

Mrs. Turgoose succeeded in interesting a number of ladies in the mining scheme. Mrs. Turgoose soon succeeded in floating 18,000 shares of the Diamond Point stock, and raked off