



## ONE OF THE RESULTS.

Pendleton Has no Longer a "Cinch" on the Nomination.

## OTHER CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

In Opposition to Him Spring Up Suddenly as an Outcome of the Disaffection at the Parkersburg Convention. Lewis and Gilmer Counties Propose to Retaliate for Fancied Wrongs—A Claim That a Contract was Violated. Bennett Men Particularly Sore. Pendleton Will Not be Renominated Without Opposition.

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.*  
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 29.—Many complications are likely to arise from the result of the Democratic state convention, and fate has ruled that most of them should affect the political situation in the First congressional district. After the ballot for a candidate for auditor was taken yesterday a condition and not a theory confronted the Ohio county Democracy, and when the result of the ballot for a candidate for attorney general was announced something more than a condition confronted them.

Somebody in the Ohio county delegation, whether it was the chairman or not I can not say, had made a serious mistake in pledging to Gilmer county Ohio's solid vote for R. F. Kidd for attorney general, in consideration for Gilmer's solid vote for Garden for auditor. It was a mistake, because the bargain was not and could not be kept on one side.

When Gilmer thought her vote was necessary to Garden's success she cast it for him as per contract. When the time came to choose a nominee for attorney general, however, an Ohio county man was presented to the convention in the person of T. S. Riley, Ohio county didn't name him, nor was his nomination made with the aid of her vote, but she was obliged to shoulder the responsibility for Kidd's defeat and to rest under the suspicion of having violated a contract, though she did not deserve it. The Ohio county delegation did not ask for, nor did it want Mr. Riley for attorney general. It was a case of the honor being thrust upon the recipient, so far as the delegation was concerned. That didn't matter. Gilmer felt that her confidence had been outraged, and was ready for revenge. The delegates were good Democrats, but for this once they believed thoroughly in the doctrine of reciprocity, or, rather, retaliation. They began to think, and their thoughts took shape.

Then there is Lewis county. She also has a grievance against Ohio county. It was the Garden-McCorkle deal that knocked out Bennett and cost Garden the Bennett and Eastman votes that could have nominated him. It was this deal also that made Lewis county sore, because Lewis was not in a humor to see her favorite son defeated by a combine without a kick. Lewis also feels like reciprocating. Both Gilmer and Lewis will retaliate.

As an informal caucus this morning it was decided by delegates of both counties to do the retaliatory right away, and accordingly, as a direct result of the auditor's contest, which blasted the hopes of more than one candidate for preferment, it was resolved that the retaliatory policy was a good thing and that the present was as good a time as any to begin it.

To be brief, it was decided that John O. Pendleton, who, up to within the past thirty-six hours, had a "cinch" on the nomination for Congress in the First district, will be defeated if possible. Ohio county will present him to the convention next Wednesday, and instead of the nomination by acclamation he has up to this time expected, he will have to contest with Hon. R. F. Kidd, of Gilmer county, and Hon. Andrew Edmiston, of Lewis county, for the honor. Harrison has already pledged himself to vote against Pendleton and for her own son, W. W. Scott.

The Wetzel county congressional delegation is set up for Pendleton, but the delegates to Parkersburg will use their moral influence to persuade them to revolt.

I heard bets today made by Gilmer and Lewis men that if Pendleton is nominated for Congress he will be defeated at the polls. The bets were made by Democrats who are prominent leaders in politics to be regarded as enbuds and were workers in the state convention.

And it is all because the Ohio county leaders made dickers, and Pendleton is supposed to be a man Ohio county leaders want nominated for Congress.

G. A. D.

## McCORKLE SERENADED

At His Home Under the Auspices and Institution of Judge T. D. Houston.

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.*  
CHARLESTON, W. VA., July 29.—Colonel McCorkle was serenaded at his home tonight. The affair was gotten up by Judge Thomas D. Houston, who took the matter in charge and engaged the Second regiment band. Colonel McCorkle responded gracefully in a brief speech and was followed by Judge Okey Johnson, Hon. J. E. Chilton, Hon. W. W. Adams and Hon. J. A. Shepperd, who led the McCorkle fight at Parkersburg. The crowd was a small one, but still it was quite respectable, and Colonel McCorkle showed his appreciation of the compliment in a substantial manner.

## OFF FOR HUNTINGTON.

Delegates Already Bound for the Republican Convention City.

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.*  
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 29.—The interest in the Republican state convention to be held at Huntington next week increases as the time draws near. Already there have passed through Parkersburg a number of leading Republicans of interior counties en route to Huntington in advance of the regular delegations to secure quarters and be early on the ground and in touch with the situation from the start. Among those who are here already are Senator T. E. Davis, of Grafton; Messrs. Wade and Elliott, of Braxton; George M. Bowers,

of Berkeley; John Hall, of Kanawha; J. S. Hyer, of Braxton, and several others. Mr. Hyer left for Huntington today. The others will leave to-morrow.

## PROHIBITION PARTY

Of the Second District Meets at Fairmont. The Nominations Made.

*Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.*  
FAIRMONT, W. VA., July 29.—The congressional, senatorial and county conventions of the Prohibition party met here to-day and nominated full tickets. Prominent among the number are D. J. Gibson, of Newburg, for congress; U. A. Clayton, of Fairmont, for state senate; George Morrow and Josiah Hawkins for the legislature; B. D. Fleming for county commissioner; N. B. Sandy for prosecuting attorney, and Golden Straight for sheriff.

## SICKENING SCENES

At a Mexican Bull Fight—Two Killed by the Maddened Beasts.

SAN LUIS POLO, MEXICO, July 29.—A sickening accident occurred here last night at a bull fight witnessed by electric light in the new ring near the city limits. There were fully 5,000 people present, among them being a number of American ladies and gentlemen tourists. The matador, Alberto Limeratura, was in the act of giving the third bull a fatal thrust with his short sword when he slipped and fell. The frenzied bull had him on his horns in a moment and was going him ferociously, when three of the banderillos rushed to the rescue. They flaunted their scarlet cloaks in front of the bull a number of times without attracting his attention from the fallen matador. Suddenly he charged upon one of the banderillos, who sought protection behind a barrier erected for that purpose. The bull overtook him and caught him upon the sharp points of his horns, which penetrated nearly through the man's body. The crowd was wild with excitement, the Mexicans cheering the bull for his grand fighting qualities, and when the bugle sounded the call for the *lascadores* to come in and throw the mad animal to be killed the spectators protested vehemently against such action. The dead body of the banderillo remained upon the bull's horns until the animal was killed. Limeratura, the matador, died while being removed from the ring. The performance was then stopped by the police.

## INSURANCE ORDER IN TROUBLE.

The Complainants Claim That the Order is A Way Behind in Payments.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 29.—Shortly after noon to-day Albert R. Baker, Homer A. Samsell and Dan W. Hofer, through their attorney, Winter and Elam, filed complaint against the supreme sitting of the Order of Iron Hall, wherein they asked for the appointment of a receiver.

The complainants state that there were 1,200 local branches throughout the Union, with a membership of sixty thousand. The plaintiffs state that they believed the order to be insolvent because it was indebted for maturing benefits for the remainder of the year of 1892 over \$1,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits \$325,000 for 1893 for maturing benefits \$4,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits \$550,000; for 1894 maturing benefits, \$6,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits, \$850,000; for 1895 maturing benefits, \$9,000,000, and for sick and disability benefits, \$950,000.

It was alleged that the reserve fund amounts to \$1,200,000 only one-seventh of which was available each year for the payment of liabilities, so that the property of the order amounted to about \$1,000,000, and that the assets were largely composed of cash, more than half of which was on deposit in a bank situated outside the state, of which F. D. Somerby was president and J. Henry Hayes, cashier, the latter being supreme trustee of the order.

## H. Clay King's Case.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 29.—The action of Judge Jackson, of the United States Supreme Court, in refusing the writ of habeas corpus in the H. Clay King case has had a very depressing effect upon the prisoner, and it is feared that his mind is giving away. The only hope now is in an application to the United States Supreme Court for a writ of error, and accompanying stay, or an appeal to the executive clemency of Governor Buchanan, who is being flooded with long petitions appealing for mercy, and others protesting against executive interference with the course of justice.

## Two Candidates in the Field.

MONTGOMERY CITY, MO., July 29.—The abrupt action of the Clark delegates at the Ninth district Democratic congressional convention in nominating Champ Clark, of Pike county, for Congress, has been followed by the Norton delegates nominating the present incumbent, R. H. Norton. There are thus two Democratic candidates in the field. Unless the breach is healed some way the Republican candidate will probably win.

## Over Mixed Drinks.

SEATTLE, WASH., July 29.—Phil J. Dawe, proprietor of the Copper Chief saloon, was shot and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by James Murphy, who was assistant chief of the fire department during the great Seattle fire. Murphy was arrested while taking a drink in another saloon. He refuses to talk. No possible cause for the deed is known further than on Monday night the men had a few words about mixing drinks.

## Steel Foundry at St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 29.—The Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron Company has just erected a furnace for the manufacture of steel at Twelfth and Pappin streets, and will in a few days be operating a foundry for the manufacture of steel castings. Steel is to be manufactured on the basic process. This is the only foundry west of Pittsburgh. Two to three hundred men will be employed.

## All on Account of Taxes.

VIRGINIA, N. V., July 29.—A number of members of the local companies of the Nevada national guard have decided to resign on account of the punishment recently inflicted upon Private Iams at Homestead. A large majority of the members of the local militia belong to labor unions, and the resignations are likely to result in the disbandment of the two out of three companies in this vicinity.

## WHY THEY STAGGERED.

Watson, of Georgia, Stirs up a Hornet's Nest in the House

## BY TELLING WELL KNOWN TALES

Out of School—The Farmers' Alliance Representative Writes a Book, in Which he Accuses Members of Drunkenness and a Lack of Attention to Business—The Democrats Jump on Him, but he Valiantly Holds His Own—A Committee Appointed to Investigate His Charges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The World's Fair matter was delayed in the house this morning by a question of privilege raised by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, relative to certain statements contained in a campaign book recently published by Representative Watson, of Ga., reviewing the action of the present congress, and the positions taken by its members in the past.

The house was plunged into a state of great confusion by an assertion by Mr. Watson that every word written in the book to which Mr. Wheeler referred was literally true, and that he stood ready to defend every line. The assertion was greeted with prolonged hisses, as the words charge that drunken members reel through the aisles and drunken members speak upon grave issues.

Mr. Funston, of Kansas, protested that the hissing was a disgrace to the house, when he was waived down by Mr. Watson, who announced his ability to take care of himself.

Mr. Tracy, of New York, in a voice replete with indignation, called the gentleman from Georgia to order. That gentleman had asserted that every word in the book was true. That book contained a general charge of drunkenness against members. He called the gentleman to order for making such an assertion on the floor of the house and he demanded that he take his seat. [Applause.]

Mr. Watson quietly resumed his seat, but was subsequently allowed to proceed. He said there was not a charge in the paragraph from the book that had not been made from the press gallery and circulated throughout the country; and now because he made it and because the ten members of the People's party were in the power of a tyrannical majority he was selected as a scapegoat. [Hisses and contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side.] Oh! oh! continued Mr. Watson, if you want to howl me down you can do so, and I will appeal from your tyranny to the fair sense of justice that abides in the hearts of the American people. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Watson was called to order, and the speaker reminded him that he was speaking not as a matter of right, but by grace of the house.

Mr. Watson impetuously declared that he scorned the grace; that he wanted no grace, and in an instant the house was in a state of great excitement.

Mr. Watson, though holding his own throughout the confusion, was ominously respectful and submissive when the speaker directed him to take his seat. When order was restored Mr. Watson was permitted to proceed, which he did by reading the opening portion of the objectionable paragraph "pledged to reform, they have not reformed." He had gone but thus far when he was called to order by Mr. McMullin, who insisted that the gentleman must explain the language which was objected to.

Mr. Watson (complacently reading)—Pledged to reform, they have not reformed; pledged to economy, they have not economized; pledged to legislate, they have not legislated.

Mr. McMullin—The gentleman is in flagrant violation of the rules, but I will not insist against his reading the paragraph, in the hope that when he has finished he will come to the stand he has perpetrated.

Mr. Watson—An eleventh hour conversion is better than no conversion at all.

Continuing, Mr. Watson said that the paragraph which Democrats took offense was that members got drunk at the bar which the house permitted to be run in the basement of the capitol. They had planted the tree; why wonder at its fruit.

"This Congress," said he, in conclusion, "can do what it likes about that paragraph, but I stand by it as the exact truth; and I defy you to contradict it."

As Mr. Watson sat down he was again hissed and there was considerable sensation in the house while cries of "name your man" resounded through the hall. But Mr. Watson remained impassive and apparently an uninterested spectator of the scene, which he had been so instrumental in placing upon the legislative stage.

The outcome of the whole matter was that Messrs. Boatner, Wolvorton, Buchanan, of Virginia, Groat and Simpson were appointed a committee to investigate the charges.

The remainder of the day was spent in filibustering over the World's Fair amendment. recess was taken, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

## TARIFF TALK

In the Senate—Senator Carlisle Makes Statements That Are Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The anti-option bill did not figure in the senate proceedings to-day, but in its place the Hale resolution as to the relative merits of the Republican policy of "protection" and the Democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only" was taken up and debated the whole day. The first senator to enter the list and to take up the gauntlet thrown down by Mr. Aldrich was his colleague on the committee of finance, Mr. Carlisle. The drift of Mr. Carlisle's speech (which was fortified by facts and figures) was that the McKinley tariff act had not (within the twenty-seven months covered by the investigation of the sub-committee) reduced the prices of commodities or increased the wages of labor, but had on the contrary interfered with and obstructed the operation of the natural laws governing the subject. He instanced fifteen general occupations in unprotected industries where the aver-

age rate of wages had gone up, and fifteen other trades in highly protected industries where wages had gone down.

He was followed by Mr. Proctor, who attacked some of Mr. Carlisle's positions by quotations from an interview with Mr. Rogers, the managing partner of a Welsh tin-plate manufactory, the principal point of which was the election of Mr. Cleveland would be a victory for free trade, and that its effect would be to reduce American wages to the level of English wages.

Mr. Sherman and Mr. Allison defended the McKinley act, and Mr. Hawley obtained the floor to carry out the fight on that line to-morrow.

After the tariff debate, the anti-option bill was laid before the senate as the "unfinished business" and was then laid aside informally, when the President's veto of the bill submitting to the court of private land claims the title of William McGarrah was read, and its consideration postponed till December next, and the senate adjourned.

## GREAT LABOR COMBINE.

Consolidation of the Railroad Organizations—125,000 Strong.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A morning paper says the coming week will, in all probability, witness the formation of the most powerful labor organization in America, with St. Louis as its birthplace.

This organization is nothing more nor less than the federation of the five orders of railway employes, and insures the active co-operation of in the neighborhood of 125,000 railroad men, operating the transportation department of every road in the United States and Canada.

The orders that will be included in the Federation are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The strength of the federation can be imagined when it is known that there are 30,000 members of the conductors order, 25,000 firemen, 25,000 engineers, 20,000 trainmen and 21,000 switchmen that will be included in the membership of the organization.

The initial steps toward forming this stupendous aggregation of railway employes have already been taken, and are heartily sanctioned by the members of the several orders that will be numbered in its fold.

## FORTY-TWO DEATHS.

Terrible Suffering by Man and Beast in New York From Heat.

NEW YORK, July 29.—People on the streets of this town at noon to-day believed it to be the center at Gehenna, so sickening was the heat. The effect of the raging, furnace-like glare and heat upon the horses is pitiable. Riding five blocks between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon, an Associated Press man saw three dead horses, dropped in harness and dragged to the curb. Street car teams were changed every six to fifteen blocks, relays being kept standing under awnings beside the tracks.

The clang of the ambulance wagon was frequent in the street, for up to 11:30 a. m. forty-two deaths from heat had been reported for the twenty hours expiring then, while prostrations were frequent. During the night one coroner was called from his home eleven times to give death certificates.

Last night was sleepless for those left in town. Would-be sleepers felt hopelessly uncomfortable. The mercury recorded the hottest night of the year.

The temperature during the night was at 2 a. m. 80, from 3 to 5 a. m. the mercury took a rest at 80, but soared on up to 6 a. m., when the sun showed his full face again, and at 7 a. m. chased the mercury up to 83, and gained another point at high noon. The record in shady, lofty offices was level 90, while in the streets, which like stone ovens, suffocated people with visible, quivering heat, and in the sunlight, the mercury was above a hundred. Over 200 hundred horses have died of heat since Monday.

## Killed by Lightning.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 29.—A severe thunder storm passed over this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon, doing great damage. Two negroes named Richardson and Castle, who had sought shelter under a tree at Highland Park, were struck by lightning and killed. A white man named Williams was standing a short distance away and was rendered unconscious, but was afterwards revived. He was not dangerously injured. Four houses were struck by lightning and trees and shrubbery throughout the East End badly damaged.

## It Was the Heat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—It was rumored to-day that Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, had suffered a paralytic stroke. It turned out on investigation, however, that the senator was one of the numerous victims of the heat and had been overcome yesterday. This morning he is reported to be slightly better, but he is still too weak to arise from his bed.

## ALL THE RETURNS IN.

Gladstone and His Allies Will Have a Majority of Forty.

LONDON, July 29.—The returns from the last of the constituencies, that of the Orkney and Shetland islands, to elect a member to the new parliament have been received. They show, as was expected, the election of the Liberal candidate, Mr. L. Lyell, who received 2,617 votes, against 1,614 cast for the Dissident Liberal opponent, Mr. W. Younger, thus giving Mr. Lyell a majority of 1,003. In 1885 the Liberal candidate was returned by a majority of 1,412, and in 1886 a Liberal was elected by 911 majority. This year's returns show, therefore, a Liberal gain of 32 votes.

The return of Mr. Lyell and the recent in Greenock, which showed the election of Sir Thomas Southland, Dissident Liberal, instead of Mr. John Bruce, Liberal, as was at first announced, fix the Gladstonian majority in the new house of commons at forty.

## Why It Holds.

DENVER, COL., July 29.—The Rocky Mountain News bolts the head of the People's party state ticket selected by the district convention last night. Among the reasons why Mr. Waite should not be elected, it says that he is opposed to organized labor and that he has, through his paper, the *Union Era*, assailed members of certain religious denominations.

## BERGMAN'S BAD BREAK.

He Affects to Have a Skin Impervious to the Law's Incision.

## "UNDERSTAN' NO WELL ENGLISH."

Because It Wasn't to His Interest to Do So—But He Finally Warmly Up to Make the Plain Statement That He "Meant to Kill Frick, Not to Torture Him"—He is Committed to Jail to Await Trial—His Insolence in Court—One More Charge Against Him

PITTSBURGH, July 29.—Alexander Bergman, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick at his office last Saturday, was given a hearing before Aldermen McMaster and Gripp in Warden McAleese's private office in the jail this afternoon. The only persons present beside the prisoner and magistrates were District Attorney Burleigh, Mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, Warden McAleese, Attorney Knox and two witnesses, John G. A. Leishman, vice chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, and David Fortney, the elevator boy.

The prisoner was greatly disappointed to find that the hearing was to be private. His manner indicated that he was proud of his work and every action betrayed his love of notoriety.

The magistrates decided to hold a double hearing and allow the same testimony to answer all charges.

Bergman swaggered into the office in affected indifference and seated himself directly in front of the magistrates. He did not look at them, but quietly folded his arms and crossed his legs.

The first witness was Mr. Leishman who identified the prisoner and briefly told the story of the shooting. He said Bergman shot Mr. Frick twice, stabbed him three times and tried to shoot the witness. He stated further that he thought Mr. Frick's wounds were very serious, and that a deflection of an inch in the shot that took effect in the back would have produced death.

Magistrate Gripp asked the prisoner, who was sitting in the chair with his arms folded, smoking a cigarette, if he had anything to say. He replied, "No, I have not got nothing to say."

David Fortney, the elevator boy, testified that on July 16, July 22 and July 23 he had taken the defendant up stairs in his elevator.

"Did he have any weapons?" asked Mr. Burleigh.

"None that I saw," was the reply.

Fortney said he had seen Bergman loading around the building on different occasions.

Magistrate Gripp again asked Bergman if he had any statement to make. He said: "I don't very well understand what they say." The magistrate explained to him what the elevator boy had said and he replied that it was not true.

Mr. Burleigh asked the prisoner if he intended to shoot Mr. Leishman. He replied: "No, I did not try to shoot him."

"It is not true. I did not want to touch anyone but Frick."

Magistrate Gripp understood him to say he did not want to torture anyone but Frick and said: "But why did you want to torture Mr. Frick?"

"You mistake," exclaimed Bergman, with startling coolness, "I meant to kill, not torture him."

With this the case was closed and Bergman was committed to jail to await trial in the September session.

During the hearing Bergman was collected to a marked degree. He smoked constantly at a cigarette and impudently blew the smoke directly in the faces of the magistrates.

J. G. A. Leishman this morning entered an additional information against Bergman, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. This, with the charge of felonious assault and battery made by Inspector McKevey and the six charges preferred by Secretary Lovejoy, makes eight counts. The total bail required was \$24,000. It convicted of these charges and given the limit he will serve thirty-four years in the penitentiary. No attorney appeared for the prisoner. It is said a fund is being raised by New York "Rods" to defend him.

## NEARLY A RIOT

At Duquesne—The Sheridan Troop Comes to the Officers' Assistance.

HOMESTEAD, PA., July 29.—A riot was narrowly averted at Duquesne to-night. The strikers were paid off to-day and discharged and a large crowd had gathered about the mill. John Bourke, a striker, and a watchman named Foley had a dispute which ended in blows, and both men were arrested. During the hearing this evening a crowd of several hundred strikers gathered about the alderman's office and threats of violence were freely made. Finally a son of Foley's rushed into the office and struck Bourke in the face, inflicting an ugly gash.

This excited the crowd, and the deputy sheriffs, believing themselves unequal to the occasion, wired to Homestead for assistance. The Sheridan troop was sent quickly to the scene and arrived just in time to prevent a general fight. The Foleys were held for court and were taken to Homestead under the protection of the Sheridan troop. Everything is now quiet.

## More Non-Union Men Arrive.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 29.—Another load of non-union workmen were taken to Homestead by the steamer Tide this afternoon. Over 800 men are now at work. The strike at the Duquesne mill has forced the Isabella furnaces to close down, and 500 men are idle in consequence. Notices were posted at the Duquesne mills to-day that the old men would be paid in full. It is generally believed that the plant will start next Monday with non-union men.

David Land, who claimed to be an Anarchist, was arrested on the street last night while proclaiming his anarchistic intentions to a crowd. He was drunk, and this morning he was sent to the workhouse.

## Base Ball.

The base ball games throughout the country yesterday resulted as follows: Pittsburgh 7; Louisville 1. Boston 6; Philadelphia 4. Brooklyn 8; New York 7. Baltimore 7; Washington 5.

## ENGLISH POLITICS.

Salisbury May Adopt a New Policy—The Position of the Irish Party.

[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 29.—When the members of the cabinet separated yesterday it was practically decided that the queen's speech from the throne at the opening of the new Parliament would be limited to a blank intimation that Parliament had not met for the transaction of business. The militant section of the Conservative party who want to combat the opposition feel thoroughly exasperated at the abandonment of what they believe to be a strong position, both for offence and defence.

Lord Salisbury is to visit the queen on Monday previous to the final cabinet council for the consideration of the exact form of the speech from the throne. Powerful influences will in the interval be brought to bear on the queen and cabinet ministers alike to try to induce Lord Salisbury to adopt a bolder policy.

A proposal which is finding large acceptance at the Carlton Club is that the government open Parliament by announcing the introduction of a franchise reform bill, including such a redistribution of seats as will correct the proper abnormal system of representation.

Many unionist members are not pressing Lord Salisbury and other cabinet members to defy the opposition and make franchise reform the single item of the queen's speech and the whole business of the session appealing defeat. But Lord Salisbury has not the pluck and stamina required for this course. Intimate friends of the prime minister confess that he is weary of office and wants a rest.

The appeals now being made to him and his colleagues to challenge the Liberals on franchise reform have some ministerial support, but the majority of the members of the cabinet appear to rely upon an early break up of the Gladstonian government through a rupture of the internal forces on which it must rest.

The absence of any declaration of policy in the speech from the throne will not deter the Liberals from proposing a vote of "no confidence." They will be rather strengthened in denouncing the government by shirking the avowal of a programme.

The Irish party is not entirely reassured in spite of Liberal declarations that home rule will be expedited, and until Mr. Gladstone adds the assurance of an immediate dissolution of Parliament if the house of lords reject the bill, a suspicion will haunt them that they will be used to carry the Newcastle programme and then thrown aside.

## SPEAKS FOR HIS FATHER.

Count Herbert Bismarck Talks About the Row With the Emperor.

KISSINGEN, July 29.—Count Herbert Bismarck, in an interview authorized by Prince Bismarck, declared that his father was confident that if the emperor were not surrounded by persons whose business in life is to keep the emperor and Prince Bismarck apart, there would have been a reconciliation long ago. Count Herbert added: "My father's bitterest enemies are those officials who were also officials under my father. These fear, and rightly fear, that if Prince Bismarck should return to power, or any person nominated by Prince Bismarck should be placed in power, a clean sweep would follow. The members of this clique, for their own purposes, misrepresent the acts and intentions of Prince Bismarck toward the kaiser."

Count Herbert spoke in derision of the statement that his father expected the kaiser to take the first step toward reconciliation. "My father," he said, "has always been prepared for such advances as are in keeping with his own dignity. In fact, there was no need to take any introductory steps after the kaiser's telegram congratulating me on my engagement. Then everything pointed to a settlement of the differences, but just afterward followed the greatest insult father ever received in his life, namely, the social boycott in Vienna, declared by authority from Berlin.

As Count Herbert spoke these words he showed considerable excitement. He stopped abruptly and paced the floor in evident agitation, muttering the words: "Wretched insult! I cannot talk more." Then he left the room, apparently overcome by his feelings.

Prince Bismarck looks well for his years, and is evidently in prime intellectual condition, but his walk betrays growing infirmity.

## A STARTLING REPORT DENIED.

An American Tourist's Story of Cholera at Vera Cruz

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—The startling report reached here yesterday morning that Asiatic cholera had reached Vera Cruz, despite the strict quarantine relations that have been enforced at all ports by the Mexican government.

The rumor was set afloat by an American tourist named Haskell, who had arrived from Vera Cruz. He stated that there were three deaths from the disease one day previous to his departure, and that the authorities of Vera Cruz were making an effort to keep the information from the public. An inquiry was made here to-day at the board of health headquarters and a denial of the report was authorized.

## Testing Another Gerrymander.

MADISON, WIS., July 29.—It is stated that the constitutionality of the recent Democratic apportionment will be tested in the supreme court in August. The papers, which are to be served on Attorney General O'Connor to-morrow, will be in the form of a petition signed by some private citizens asking the attorney general to institute the action, and if the official refuses, the action can be brought in the name of the private citizen himself. No steps have been taken as yet in regard to unseating the bold-over senators.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.