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STANLEY IN AFRICA.

Sensation in London Over the Publication of a Book.

Serious Charges Preferred Against the Great Explorer.

The "Diaries and Letters of Major Bartelott," the Murdered Commander of the Rear Guard.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The "Diaries and Letters of Major Bartelot," the murdered commander of Stanley's rear guard, are published here to-day. They contain serious charges against the explorer. The book was edited by the dead man's brother, Bartelot, who, in the preface says: "It is not likely this book would have been published had justice been even partially done or any kindness shown by the leader of the expedition to the officer who was left at Yambuya with the impediments of stores and baggage." Charges of malignity, ingratitude, misrepresentation and desertion are then brought against Stanley. In his book Stanley finds fault because the rear column did not follow the advance column as directed. Bartelot asserts that his brother's diaries and letters, as well as the testimony of surviving officers, show that Stanley made it utterly impossible to carry out the orders, as he took all the strong, able men and those of good character, with him, leaving to the rear guard the sick, feeble and incorrigible. Major Bartelot's diaries declare that Stanley threatened to blast the Major's reputation with Lord Wolseley and ruin his career in the army. In referring to this incident Bartelot gave his brother's words: "Afterward, turning to me, Stanley said it was in his power to ruin me in the service. I said to him that this was an empty threat, and it would take a great deal more than he could say to do that. He punished me afterward by making me march to Leopoldville with seventy men who were noted for lazziness and incapacity for carrying loads, warning me if I lost a single load I most stand the consequences."

This expose of Stanley's character, as shown up by the diaries and letters, makes spicy reading. The story includes an account of a quarrel between Stanley and Jephson. The publication has caused a great sensation here. Stanley refuses to be interviewed on the subject.

THE ECCLES ELECTION.

Remarks of Gladstone at a Meeting at West Calder.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In a speech at West Calder to-day, Gladstone referred to the result of the Eccles election as a forecast of the triumph of the Liberals in the coming general elections. He advocated the principle of one man one vote and shorter Parliaments. Commenting upon the enormous power the workingmen now possessed, he said it would prove beneficial, as the judgment of great questions by the masses was more enlightened than by the educated classes. He would not venture a decisive opinion on a general eight-hour bill until he saw a definite measure. He was inclined to think eight hours enough for miners. Speaking of the struggle between labor and capital, he said that among the means the workingmen ought to select in order to strengthen their position, lawful combination was the most valuable. The bulk of what men have gained in the contest with capitalists has been through judicious combination.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

A General Lockout of Sailors Threatened by the Shipping Federation.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—At a meeting of the Sunderland Branch of the Shipping Federation yesterday, it was stated that the central authority in London is arranging for a general lockout, should the sailors persist in their hostile attitude.

The Shipping Gazette says on the subject: Should such a desperate remedy be necessary, ship-owners will have no difficulty in making out their case. They can show their business is being ruined by the tyranny of unionism. The prospect of an immense federation of every trade remotely connected with shipping has convinced ship-owners that something must be done promptly. It is better, to have a short, sharp, decisive struggle now than make further surrender at the dictation of men as unscrupulous as they are tyrannical.

The Times confirms the truth of the statement that inquiries have been started as to the practicability of the general laying up of vessels in British ports.

The Trades Council met to-day and resolved to raise £20,000 by collection for Australia. Large societies in the meantime are loaning money to avoid delay. It was stated at a meeting that £14,000 had already been sent to Australia.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

The Suggestion to Ignore a Clause of the Frankfort Treaty.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Hamburg Nachrichten, in an editorial supposed to have been inspired by Bismarck, points out the danger of the suggested ignoring of the second clause of the Frankfort treaty, in connection with a customs union with Austria. The article contains this declaration: "Whatever France does, Germany is bound by her engagements. Her only remedy will be to cancel or modify the clause, which no German statesman would dream of doing."

The editorial concludes thus: "It is imperative to dictate a policy which will avoid the sowing in Germany of differences with France in her agreements with Austria. If a dispute is once kindled on account of the treaty of Frankfort, who can foresee the consequences?"

A FAMILY POISONED.

The Father and Three Children Die in Great Agony.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Another tragedy has been added to the list of horrors which have recently occurred in Berlin and vicinity. To-day the community was shocked by the discovery of the fiendish work of a poisoner, which is almost without parallel in the history of crime here. A retired farmer named Gast gave to his children some sweetmeats in which he had put a quantity of poison. He then partook of the poisoned confection himself. The murderer and three children died in great agony and two other children are dying. Physicians say there is no possible chance of saving them. No reason is known for the crime.

BERNHARDT SCORES A SUCCESS.

Successful Production of Sardou's Version of "Cleopatra."

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Sardou's version of "Cleopatra," written for Sarah Bernhardt, had its first production at the Porte St. Martin this evening. Every available seat was occupied. The performance made a profound impression. The marvelous talent of Bernhardt was displayed to the greatest possible measure, and she received a perfect ovation. Her costumes were marvels, and the general effect of the play was grand.

PORTUGUESE FUNDS.

Lisbon Reported to Be on the Verge of a Financial Crisis.

LISBON, Oct. 23.—A serious fall of Portuguese funds in the London stock market causes consternation. Business is practically at a standstill, and there it is difficult to get bills discounted. It is feared that this condition of affairs will result in large failures. The English market wanted 50 per cent to take up a loan.

Canadian Sealers.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Sir George Baden Powell was in town to-day. While in British Columbia he made inquiries into certain matters connected with the sealing business, and he goes back with information that has not previously been accepted by the British Government. Regarding the American plea that the Canadian sealers took all female and pup seals, thereby depleting the sea, he said he was in possession of facts to show such was not the case. The Canadians, he said, should insist that this matter be settled this winter.

The Tipperary Disturbances.

TIPPERARY, Oct. 23.—In the Magistrates' Court to-day the prosecution asked that the summonses issued against Harrison, member of the House of Commons, and a number of others, on charges of assault in connection with recent disturbances here, be withdrawn. It is stated the crown intended to prosecute the accused at the assizes. Redmond and O'Connor protested against the trouble to which the accused and their witnesses had been put. The Court refused the request of the prosecution to dismiss the summonses.

Rev. Father David Humphreys, one of the defendants in the conspiracy case, was found guilty to-day of committing an assault upon the wife of a policeman, and fined £20 or six months in jail.

Present to Von Moltke.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—Emperor William has sent to Von Moltke as a birthday present a Marshal's silver baton embellished with imperial eagles and set with diamonds.

The entertainment in honor of Von Moltke, given by the Students' Association this evening, was attended by 2000 persons, including many men prominent in military, literary and artistic circles.

Disaffection in Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says: The Minister of the Interior has received alarming reports on the state of the country. The prisons are crowded with suspects, chiefly young men of the educated classes. Disaffection is spreading everywhere. Incendiarism is rife.

The Delphic Excavations.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The proposed grant by the French Government for Delphi excavations threatens to bring about the transfer to the French of the right held by the American Archeological Institute, unless the Greek Government is assured that the necessary $40,000 will be raised.

An Ocean Steamer Delayed.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, from Liverpool, sailed from Queenstown for New York this afternoon and subsequently returned, her propeller not working properly. It is believed the trouble is due to a rope becoming entangled in the propeller.

Offended at the Remarks of a Consul.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—It is reported that J. Back, the newly appointed Consul of the United States at Pesth, while journeying to that city to assume his duties, commented publicly upon Austrian affairs in a manner which offended the Government, and the Government it has withheld his exequatur.

Storms in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 23.—Terrible rainstorms have prevailed in Colima and Vera Cruz during the past four days, and still continue. Many small towns are flooded and all travel and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Irish Funds.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—In an interview to-day O'Brien said his party had been assured that the American tour would yield sufficient funds to last until the general election.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—By the derailing of a train at Hedwigsdorf to-day two persons were killed and sixty injured.

A BRUTAL CONTEST.

A Fight to a Finish Between a Negro and White Man.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Oct. 23.—A great crowd assembled at the Gladstone Club to-night to witness a boxing contest between a colored lad, George Dixon, the bantam light-weight champion of the world, and young Johnny Murphy of Boston, for a purse of $2000 and a wager of $1000 a side. Dan Coakley of New York was referee. Dixon weighed 115 pounds and Murphy 114½. Dixon drew blood from Murphy's face in the first round. After that the battle was fast and furious for several rounds, with no particular advantage on either side. In the tenth round $100 to $50 was offered on Dixon. He seemed to be playing a waiting game and landed some hard blows on Murphy's face and body while dodging returns. In the twelfth round Dixon began to get in his famous left-hand stomach blows, while Murphy, whose left eye was closed, seemed to lack strength. The same thing prevailed in the next two rounds, Dixon punishing Murphy on the stomach while the white boy's arms appeared to be too short to inflict damage on the champion. In the fourteenth round Dixon hit Murphy four times, while Murphy hit him once. Blood streamed down Murphy's neck, and Dixon continued to pound his stomach amid cries of foul and hissing. Little was done from this to the end of the round except sparring for wind. In the twenty-second Murphy landed a good blow on Dixon, but received in return the most terrific blow yet landed. From this time on Dixon pushed Murphy hard, smashing him right and left, and forcing him around the ring. While Murphy was too weak to inflict punishment, still he pluckily responded to the call of time in each round. In the thirty-ninth round, Murphy, bleeding and exhausted, was reclining against the ropes too weak to defend himself, with Dixon showering blows upon him, when Murphy's second threw up the sponge and gave up the fight. His friends sprang on the stage and protested that he had not been knocked out, but the referee would not allow the contest to proceed further. Murphy was terribly battered, while Dixon shows little punishment.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Terrific Explosion at a Cartridge Manufactory in Connecticut.

BRIDGEPORT (Conn.), Oct. 23.—One of the fulminate departments of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company was blown up with terrible force at 9 o'clock this morning, causing great consternation among 600 employes in the main factory. George Baker and his son, Fred W., were employed in the department at the time. A moment before the explosion the son became frightened and left the place. The body of the father was blown to atoms and scattered in every direction. The explosion shattered a large quantity of glass in the main building on the opposite side of the street.

Christian Convention.

DES MOINES, Oct. 23.—The National Convention of the Church of Christ met this morning with the students of the Drake University in the chapel exercises, an interesting programme being presented. This afternoon the convention decided that the next meeting should be held in Allegheny City, Pa. Before the Foreign Society this afternoon Jen Hawk, a Chinese student of Drake University, spoke in behalf of China, and it was decided to send him to Canton. The society also determined to largely increase its revenues for the coming year by apportioning a certain amount to be raised by each State.

To Stop the Lottery Business.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The United States Express Company has ordered its agents not to receive or carry tickets or slips of the Louisiana Lottery Company or money intended for the purchase of tickets in any lottery. The other express companies are not likely to issue such an order, and are inclined to think that President Platt's order will fail in its purpose.

General Noble Paralyzed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Hon. B. F. Noble, an old war Governor of Wisconsin, who has been visiting relatives in Brooklyn, was stricken with paralysis to-day and fell down a flight of stairs. His physician thinks he will recover.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

On Sunday morning an excellent musical programme will be presented in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on Geary street, Rev. Fuendeling pastor, on which occasion Professor W. Schleuter will preside at the new organ just completed for this church by Felix F. Schoenstein of this city.

SECTION THIRTY.

Alleged Discovery of an Omission in the Tariff Bill.

A Question Raised as to the Legality of the Entire Instrument.

No Alarm Felt Among the Friends of the Measure in Washington Regarding Its Constitutionality.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Herald endeavors to show that the McKinley Tariff Bill is invalid because of the alleged omission of a portion of Section 30, relating to the tobacco tax. The paper takes its cue from a passage in a letter sent very recently by Senator John R. McPherson to a member of a prominent importing house in this city. McPherson says: "This omission is fatal to the bill, and in the opinion of eminent lawyers here, Senator Carlisle among them, it vitiates the whole bill. It is an internal revenue section, but being part of the Tariff Bill as passed it stands and falls together."

The opinions of lawyers are given to support this view, but Special Deputy Collector Couch, who is a recognized authority at the Custom-house on all knotty tariff problems, said of the alleged omission:

"I do not see how it could possibly affect import duties in any way. Even if the omission had occurred, I do not see why a special session of Congress would have to be called to remedy it. Congress will meet early in December. There would be plenty of time to correct the mistake before the 1st of January."

Deputy Collector Dudley Phelps of the law division of the Custom-house took the same view of the case as Mr. Couch. If there had been any omission of part of Section 30 it would not in the least affect the law. He did not see how any serious consequences could follow it if the provision giving rebate to manufacturers should be retained in the bill, as it was in the Conference Committee's report, and was omitted by an error. It was a very simple matter for Congress to remedy it at the coming session.

A QUESTION FOR THE COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Secretary Windom said this morning that he knew nothing officially about the protest against the legality of the McKinley Tariff Bill. "I do not," he said, "regard it as the province of an executive officer to question the constitutionality of the acts of Congress. It is for him to enforce the law as he finds it, and not to determine questions that affect its legality. I am, therefore, executing the McKinley Tariff Act as I find it and shall continue to do so unless a competent legal tribunal, such as the Supreme Court, decides the law unconstitutional. It is not for me to question the validity of any signature to the bill as enrolled. Neither is it for me to determine whether the bill signed by the President did or did not pass the Lower House, much less is it for me to determine whether the omission of the tobacco-drawback section or any other provision of the bill invalidates the law. As I understand it the act of October 1, 1890, is the law of the land. My duty, therefore, is plain, and I shall execute the provisions of that law to the best of my ability. Its constitutionality is a question for the courts, and until they decide against it I shall be governed by it as it stands."

NO ALARM FELT.

Attorney-General Miller positively declined to discuss the question, saying it would be manifestedly improper to do so unless it came to him in an official way.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Mason said: "It is not for me to say whether or not the omission of the tobacco provision vitiates the tariff. Being merely an executive of the Government I must enforce the law as I find it. Anyhow the tobacco schedule does not take effect until January 1st, so if Congress desires to refund two cents a pound on all the tobacco on hand when the law takes effect, it has ample time to legislate to that end. No alarm whatever is felt here among the friends of the McKinley bill as to the legality of its enactment."

"Precedents of unnumbered years," an old and experienced employe of the House said to-day, "leaves no doubt that the error, whether of omission or commission in the enrollment of a bill passed by Congress, does not vitiate any part of the measure except that part to which the error relates."

A SIMILAR CASE.

Captain McGregor, Chief of the Customs Division, recalls a somewhat similar case under the wool act of 1867. The tariff act bore date of the 2d of March, but Congress extended the session of the 2d over to the 4th, so as a matter of fact, the bill was not signed till about noon on the 4th of March. The question arose as to whether goods that arrived on the 3d should pay duty at the old rate, as the bill was not actually signed till after its arrival, or the new rate. The case was carried into court, which consented to go behind the public record and take the testimony of President Johnson himself as to when the act was signed. A similar petition will, of course, come up in connection with the McKinley bill. A copy of the act which went to the President and was signed by him certainly bore the signatures of the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress certifying to its correctness. It must now be settled whether it be lawful to go behind this certification and ascertain what was really the bill passed by the two Houses.

FOREIGN AGITATION.

TORONTO, Oct. 23.—Goldwin Smith, in discussing the McKinley act, says the agitation created in Great Britain and other countries of Europe by this time ought to convince the Canadians that it is not particularly leveled against Canada, and that, therefore, there is no warrant or excuse for unfriendly demonstrations against a neighboring community with which her Majesty is at peace. The object, he says, of the framers of the McKinley act, like that of the Canadian Government, which anticipated the passing of the McKinley act by a declaration of tariff war, is simply to secure votes. Europe and Canada wait for the result of the fall elections to Congress, now at hand. The result of these elections will show, as far as protectionist corruption will allow free voting, what is the real tendency of American opinion.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A Philadelphia special from Washington to the Public Ledger says: The average monthly receipts from customs exceeded during four months $15,000,000, which was largely in excess of the average for any similar period the past fifteen or twenty years. The receipts for the current month will go beyond this average, and are likely to reach $28,000,000, which is equal to the receipts for any two months of the preceding fifteen years. For the first twenty days in October the receipts were over $19,000,000, a daily average for the seventeen business days of the month of over $1,112,000.

INDIAN UNREST.

Bad Feeling Against the Whites Becoming Manifest.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Thomas Knight, Geological Engineer of the Rock Island Railway, has been for some months past in the Indian Territory making a geological survey of the country to be traversed by the Rock Island extension. He returned today and, in an interview, said: "An alarming feeling of discontent exists among the Indians of the Territory with respect to the occupation of their lands by the whites. It is the work of Northern Indians who have been wrought up for some time over a prediction by their medicine man that an Indian spirit is shortly to come among them, and by his inspired leadership will lead them in an irresistible crusade against the whites. This feeling has extended to the Territory, and for months past there have been passing among the tribes various tokens and signs that mean discontent and secret plotting. There appears to me to be a gravity in the situation which should not be overlooked. To just what extent the Indians are preparing for war, if war it is to be, I do not know. I believe, however, that the willingness to part with their lands has been dictated by a desire to purchase accouterments of war with the money received from the sale of their reservations." Mr. Knight made an exhaustive investigation regarding the reported phenomenal gold finds, and while he has found that small finds of gold have been found, he is not of the opinion that gold exists in any considerable quantities, and says that most of the excitement is due to salting and systematic booming by persons who have land to dispose of.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Fluctuating Quotations With a Marked Decline in Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The stock market was dull and weak at the opening this morning, the first prices showing declines of ⅛ to ½ per cent generally and in some cases further losses were sustained, the sugar refineries leading with a decline of ½. A good demand appeared, however, and with considerable increase in the amount of business done. There was a marked upward movement in the entire list, though only a few stocks at the top figures showed material advances over the opening prices. Northern Pacific rose ¾. Later, feverishness and weakness reappeared and the advances generally were wiped out. Sugar was the feature, its net decline from last night's price being nearly 2 per cent, while it changed hands in large amounts. The market at 11 o'clock was fairly active and heavy to weak at about the lowest prices reached, but generally at insignificant changes from the opening figures.

Suicide of a Banker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Blakely Creighton, a banker of Broadway, was this morning found dead in his office, having shot himself during the night. The body was cold and rigid when found, death having evidently occurred some hours before. The man lay on a sofa with a revolver having a empty shell in one of its chambers, at his side. On the office table lay several letters. One letter was addressed to his wife, and one to his partner, H. H. Brigham. An open letter was addressed "To all whom it may concern," and read as follows: "I have fought a hard business battle and have made a square fight, but lost. My brain has given way and now my body must go. Please break the news gently to my wife." George Crosby, the cashier, said: "I left him at the office yesterday afternoon happy, and have never seen anything in his conduct to indicate that he was low spirited. As far as I know, his accounts are all right. He had no financial difficulties, I think."

Creighton was the son of the late Commodore Creighton of the United States Navy. The autopsy developed the fact that his death was not caused by the bullet, but by poison. A large quantity of morphine was found in his stomach. Apparently he swallowed so much that it produced hemorrhage. It was this that accounts for the presence of blood in the suicide's mouth, which created the impression that he shot himself there.

Indian Representation in Congress.

PARIS (Tex.), Oct. 23.—The message of Chief Perryman to the Council of the Creek Nation, now in session at Ocmulgee, makes mention of the law enacted by Congress by which the Western tribes are fast allotting lands preparatory to admission as citizens into the American Republic. He then adds: "Thus the rights, privileges and authority of the Five Nations are infringed upon and curtailed at almost every session of Congress. It would hardly be fair to charge Congress with malice toward the Indians, or willful disregard of their interests. The general policy of the Government toward the Indians is one of humanity and charity. The fault lies in the ignorance of our would-be benefactor as regards the true condition and needs of the Indians. This Congress, through its misdirected zeal for the betterment of the condition of the Indians, has handicapped our most laudable efforts for self-government and self-preservation. The United States must be constantly informed of our condition and continually reminded of the sacred treaty obligations she has entered into with us in the past. It is recommended, therefore, that a strong delegation be sent to Washington to represent our nation during the next session of Congress.

Threatening Letters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Hay, who caused the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, or "Sophie Search," are now living in this city, Hay having gone into the real-estate business. He asserts in an interview in the Times that Davis and wife had but one idea from first to last, and that was to extort money. The threatening letters finally became so annoying that Hay complained to the postal authorities. Hay and wife are spiritualists, and Davis claiming to be a magnetic healer, he treated Mrs. Hay, and when they came East he came with them, his wife remaining on the coast until he should get settled. Shortly after their arrival in Waterloo the first of the threatening letters came from Sophie, who had established herself in Omaha, and accusing Mrs. Hay of leading her husband astray. Davis was promptly dismissed, but the letters kept on coming.

Locomotive Engineers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—The Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers spent the day considering a resolution to enter an organization known as the United Order of Railway Employes. It is understood that the discussion was a heated one, but it is not positively known that the consideration of this question will be end d. The third annual convention of the Grand International Auxiliary to the Brotherhood came to an end this afternoon. New officers were installed. President Murdock says the convention is the most successful the Auxiliary has ever held. A sinking fund was established and the ritual and by-laws were revised, and, altogether, the delegates feel highly elated at what they accomplished.

A Spanish-American Bureau.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs for the World's Columbian Exposition to-day adopted a plan submitted by Mr. Curtis of the State Department for a Spanish-American Bureau at the exposition, and appointed him general agent, with authority to establish a central bureau at Washington. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose by the Board of Directors of the local company at Chicago. The committee will request President Harrison to detail officers of the army and navy to act as commissioners to the several countries in Central and South America.

Episcopal Missionary Council.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—To-day's session of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council was taken up almost entirely with the discussion of Southern missions. The work of the Woman's Auxiliary was commended by the committee, which also recommended the organization of parochial branches and the establishment of training schools for girls. The report was accepted. Bishop Whitehead announced that the House of Bishops had elected Rev. Dr. Langford Bishop of Yeddo, to labor in Japan.

Senator Blackburn Hurt.

VERSAILLES (Ky.), Oct. 23.—Last evening, when United States Senator Blackburn was returning from a drive, his horse ran away and upset the buggy. The Senator was thrown violently to the ground, and his collar-bone was broken, one shoulder crushed, and he was otherwise severely injured. The doctors do not anticipate any serious results, but say the Senator will be laid up several weeks.

Cattle Transportation.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.—At this morning's meeting of the American Humane Association the subject of cattle transportation was taken up. During the past year a special agent was appointed to travel over the different roads to see that animals are properly treated and watered in transit. The Chairman stated that there were 3000 improved cattle-cars in use west of Chicago, but none east of that city.

Peterson's Assignment.

MANISTO (Mich.), Oct. 23.—A report sent out by Dun's Commercial Agency states that the direct and indirect liabilities of R. G. Peterson are $1,600,000 and his assets over $5,000,000. Peterson made an assignment by the advice of friends to clear himself from several disastrous concerns.

Non-Partisan Board of Control.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), Oct. 23.—Nothing was accomplished by the Legislature this morning other than the passage to its second reading of the bill for the appointment of a non-partisan Board of Control for Cincinnati. Both houses adjourned till to-morrow.

Inter-Seminary Alliance.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—The annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance was opened in Allegheny City to-day, with delegates representing all of the seminaries in the country.

A LOSING FIGHT.

Democrats Alarmed at the Situation in the West.

Their Defeat Foreshadowed at the Coming Congressional Elections.

The People Beginning to Appreciate the Benefits to Be Derived From the McKinley Tariff Bill.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There is no doubt that the Democrats are frightened about the situation in the West. They hardly know what to make of it. They were so sure that the bottom was going to tumble right out of the Republican campaign in every Congressional district west of the Alleghanies that they made practically no preparations for a conflict such as Speaker Reed, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Cannon, Governor Gear, Henderson, Burrows and others have precipitated. Chairman Flower, it is true, did draw on his great banking house in Wall street for enough money to print his astonishing anti-silver speech, which, with great sagacity, he has been industriously circulating in Colorado, Iowa, Michigan, Montana and other silver-loving communities. He also printed his friend Amos Cummings' scathing attack on the Speaker, and Senator Carlisle's philosophical thesis, showing that Moses and Julius Cæsar were both free-traders. Then he sat down among his gold bags with a complacent smile upon his cherubic face, satisfied that the Bourbon shotgun and the lie about high prices would do all the rest. But something has shaken him up at a great rate, and for the past four days he has been hustling around New York pulling the legs of the importers viciously.

DEMOCRATIC BOODLE.

A prominent Democratic manager, who keeps a sharp look-out for such proceedings, and who always bobs up when Democratic boodle is being put out, was at the Chamberlain last night. After cursing the McKinley bill for raising the tariff on the champagne he was drinking he gave some hints of Flower's success at money-raising. The net result of this cunning chap's confession was that $300,000 had been raised. When it was suggested that this was a good deal of money for the importers to put up he replied, with a knowing wink, that he guessed they'd "get it back from the people on the other side. It's a whole lot cheaper," he added, "to pay our campaign expenses than to pay these Republican tariff duties," and he is no doubt right about that. When this conversation at the Chamberlain got to General Clarkson's ears he remarked that he did not need such evidence to prove that a big Democratic corruption fund had suddenly come into existence. "I don't know who raised it, or from whom it was obtained," continued Mr. Clarkson, "but I have heard of it a dozen times within the last twenty-four hours.

ALREADY DEFEATED.

"As things stand to-day the Democrats are beaten, and they know it. Their only hope is to sail right in with their money. There is not a large purchasable vote in this country outside of New York City. On the contrary, it is wonderfully small; but the majorities either way are also very small in many Congressional districts. Forty-two men sat in the last Congress on majorities of less than 1000 in a total vote in a district of about 35,000; so that bribery can affect the result materially if a party is willing to employ that kind of method. The Democrats are now putting out a great deal of money. They are showing signs of a newly awakened activity. They realize that their dastardly conspiracy to create an artificial rise in prices has miserably failed, and as the Western people begin to appreciate the new Tariff Bill they see that it will operate quickly and immensely to their interest. Why, just see what it does," Mr. Clarkson exclaimed warmly. "It reduces direct taxation to the amount of $75,000,000, and the people who are thus relieved are the poor people, and most of all the Western farmers. Indeed, it does more than that.

REDUCED TAXATION.

"If experience is a good teacher the net effect of the McKinley bill will be this: By its lower duties on goods largely produced in this country, and by its additions to the free list it will remit to the people about $115,000,000 which last year were paid into the public treasury. These remitted taxes were direct taxes; that is, they were duties on articles wherein there was practically no foreign competition, and therefore the duty was added to the foreign exporters' price and finally collected from the American consumer. The duties on sugar, molasses, needles, matting, feeds, sisalgrass and hemp are fair samples of this taxation, and it fell heavily on the poor people. All that the McKinley bill has swept away. It has increased the duties on what? Fine linens, fine plushes, velvets, fine pottery and a variety of expensive articles, the great majority of which have never yet been manufactured in this country. It is now proposed to give our people a chance to make these things, and the duty is protective. These are the goods that only the wealthy use, and therefore, in so far as a protective tariff taxes the consumer, only the wealthy will bear this new burden.

STUBBORN FACTS.

"But as a matter of fact this sort of tax is almost wholly paid by the foreign producer and bears very lightly on the consumer, if at all. Upon a most liberal estimate, even if every penny of this new duty were paid by the consumer, it would add only about $40,000,000 to the general revenues, and that is far more than offset by the $60,000,000 which are taken from the revenues by the repeal of the sugar duties. The people are getting hold of these facts." Mr. Clarkson added earnestly: "They are facts that Democratic lies cannot efface, and I believe they are facts that Democratic boodle cannot overcome. Of the impotency of lying the Democrats are now convinced, but I dare say they will keep on lying just the same, because they are built that way. But their main dependence now is boodle, and into that kind of a contest we cannot follow them. In the first place it does not agree with our principles, and in the second it is impossible to our purse. The only thing we can do is to summon the honest, Christian people of the land to the performance of their duty. We can point to our party's record in the House as clean, patriotic, helpful. We can expose the utter barrenness of the Democratic policy, and the corrupt methods to which the enemy is resorting. We rest our case on facts; they rest theirs on a colossal deception. Our weapon is printer's ink; theirs is boodle. Now, let's see who will win."

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Applicants for the Vacancy Caused by Justice Miller's Death.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Now that the Territories of the Northwest have been transformed into States they are asking for more than they used to under the old condition of affairs. So far as national affairs are concerned they have not secured any of the big plums, but it is evident that nothing in the future will be lost through a failure to ask for it. Just now certain Republicans of Montana and of the State of Washington are endeavoring to capture the place on the United States Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Justice Miller. Montana was first in the field, her candidate being Wilbur F. Sanders, Senator from that State. The State of Washington followed with ex-Representative William H. Calkins, who is now busily engaged in running a Senatorial race with Senator Squire. The friends of both gentlemen claim that the Republican States of the Northwest should be recognized in the organization of the Supreme Court, and they advance much argument in behalf of the fitness of their respective candidates. Calkins will have the enthusiastic support of Senator Squires. Meanwhile neither Attorney-General Miller nor Secretary Noble are saying a word. The former feels sure of the prize, while the latter's friends are hoping that he may yet be the lucky one.

SEVERE STORM.

Heavy Gales and High Tides Along the Atlantic Coast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The storm yesterday morning, central in the East and Gulf States, divided, and two storms were developed, one central this morning on the North Carolina coast and the other in the Ohio Valley. The former will probably move northwest along the Atlantic Coast, causing dangerous gales, and the latter will move northeastward into the lake regions, where the two will probably unite. Rains have fallen in districts east of the Mississippi River, northward to the lower lake region and the State of New York, being unusually heavy in the Atlantic States. The rain area is likely to extend to-day over the lakes and into New England, as the storm moves from the Carolinas along the Atlantic Coast. Frosts are reported in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, with slight fall in temperature from Lake Michigan southward into Texas and Louisiana. The temperature has risen on the Atlantic Coast and in the lower lake region. It has fallen decidedly in the Northwest, with freezing temperatures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says a terrific southeasterly gale prevailed all day on the Chesapeake Bay. The bay line steamer Virginia had a narrow escape from foundering. All telegraph lines along the coast are down.

WILMINGTON (Del.), Oct. 23.—The storm to-night throughout the State has not been equalled since 1878. The tides rose very high and many small boats at Newcastle were swept away. There is no communication with the breakwater as the wires are down.

LONG BRANCH, Oct. 23.—The storm at this point to-day was terrific, and it is feared that several vessels have been lost. The railroad tracks near the beach have been washed out, and along Ocean avenue great damage has been done.

Political Clerks and Campaign Funds.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In reference to the alleged activity in political associations, especially among employes in Washington, Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt to-day said: "There is not the slightest necessity for any clerk to pay anything now unless he or she wishes to. We are sure no cabinet officer would permit a man to be molested for refusing to contribute to a campaign fund. We will welcome information from any one as to any effort being made, no matter how indirectly, to force him to subscribe for political purposes."

An Improved Torpedo Net.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Simultaneously with the arrangements for the manufacture of the Whitehead auto-mobile torpedo in this country the Navy Department has adopted an improved torpedo net, which will be supplied to all the armor-clads. This is an American invention, and as it has not yet been patented at home or abroad, the department officials are not at liberty to give out much information concerning it. It is said, however, to possess many advantages over the French net, now in general use in the European navies. It is to be manufactured at some place in the United States.

Cleveland Says He Is Not Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Ex-President Cleveland arrived in Washington this morning to attend to business before the United States Supreme Court. A rumor that the ex-President had dropped dead was being circulated throughout the East, and telegrams inquiring concerning him from all quarters. The local Washington reporters rushed to the Arlington Hotel, where Cleveland is stopping, and where they were met by him, well and hearty. He smiled broadly and denied that he was dead. He will argue a case in the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Claims Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The annual report of the Court of Claims shows the aggregate number of suits brought against the Government and pending is about 14,000, and the war claims alone now pending are about 8000, involving an estimated aggregate of $400,000,000.

Uniform Fire Ordinances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—At to-day's session of the American Institute of Architects a communication was read from the National Association of Fire Engineers asking the co-operation of the architects in the matter of procuring uniform fire ordinances.

Florida's Population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Census Office to-day announced the population of the State of Florida at 390,345, an increase of 120,942, or 44.83 per cent.

STATE CAMPAIGNS.

Governor Hill in Ohio—The Struggle in Indiana.

MASSILLON (Ohio), Oct. 23.—Governor Hill and party this morning went to Millersburg, the County-seat of Holmes County, which is purely an agricultural county. The Governor was greeted at the depot by an enormous crowd, and on reaching the hotel held an informal reception, shaking hands with many hundred people for about two hours. After dinner he spoke at the village opera house to 1500 people, as many more being unable to gain admission. The Governor devoted the greater part of his speech to a discussion of the effects of the McKinley tariff on agricultural interests. According to the Republicans, said he, it is the miserable pauper labor of foreign markets which is competing with the American farmer for his home agricultural markets. Most of our agricultural products need no more protection from foreign competition than an elephant needs protection from a mouse. The mere statement of exports and imports shows the bald absurdity of McKinley. In conclusion he said that damaging foreign competition in our home markets, is the cause of the agricultural depression. Framers of the McKinley bill, after pointing with horror at the alleged $356,000,000 worth of imported agricultural products, actually reduced existing duties on one-third, left them untouched on one-half, and increased the duties on scarcely one-sixth, which proportion includes articles that are in no sense serious competitors with American products. This evening, in Massillon, the Governor spoke in the rink, and Congressman Springer of Illinois in the opera house. The party starts for West Virginia to-morrow morning in Senator Brice's private car.

THE STRUGGLE IN INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A gentleman from Indiana, speaking of the campaign, said the result in the State was in great doubt. Both sides are making a remarkably earnest campaign and the greatest anxiety is felt by the managers of both sides. The Legislature to be elected this fall elects a successor to Voorhees, so that the interest in the State ticket is at least as deep as that in the Congressional districts. Senator Voorhees is a candidate for re-election and his friends claim the Legislature will be Democratic. On the other hand the Republicans are very sanguine and believe that they can carry the Legislature, as well as a majority of Congressional districts. It is said that President Harrison will go home to vote. The most interesting bit of information brought to Washington from Indiana is the statement that Colonel W. W. Dudley is actively engaged in the direction of the campaign and that if the Legislature goes Republican he will be by all odds the most prominent candidate for United States Senator.

SPEAKER REED.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Iowa), Oct. 23.—Speaker Reed arrived from Burlington this morning. The space around the car within hearing distance was soon packed with a throng who gave Reed an ovation. In response to calls he appeared on the platform and made a twenty-minute speech, which was received with shouts of applause and roars of laughter.

BLAINE TO SPEAK IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Blaine will leave to-morrow morning for Canton, Ohio, where he will speak Saturday. From that place he will go to Chicago.

Humane Association.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.—The American Humane Association has elected the following officers: Edwin Lee Brown of Chicago, President; J. J. Kelso of Toronto, Canada, Treasurer; S. E. Erastus Burnham of Cincinnati, Secretary. The next annual meeting will be held in Denver.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—At noon Marshall Field Jr., son of the great dry-goods merchant, and Miss Albertina Huck, daughter of Louis C. Huck, the millionaire brew