

POLITICAL MATTERS

THE STATE CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Platform Adopted and Names of Gentlemen Placed in Nomination—The Federation of Labor Unions for Congressman Connell's Bill—Recommendations of Secretary Blaine

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention
SCRANTON, Pa., July 3.—It was 10:30 when Chairman Kisner called the democratic state convention to order. Eckley B. Coxe was nominated for temporary chairman and elected by acclamation.

The platform, as adopted by the convention, declares necessary ballot, tariff and local tax reform, recurs with pride to the administration of ex-President Cleveland, and challenges comparison of the courage, fidelity and integrity of that administration with duplicity, vacillation and corrupt surroundings of that now in power; favors such a policy with regard to the coinage of silver as will keep both gold and silver coins in circulation or treasury notes redeemable in the same; declares that the right to be appointed to a trade should not be subject to restriction of race or nativity and deprecates and denounces the unequal apportionment of districts for the election of representatives in congress.

The silence of M. S. Quay under the charges made against him through the public press can only be interpreted as a confession of guilt, and his retention of his seat in the United States senate while refusing to demand an investigation is a national scandal. In closing the resolution reads: "We accept the issue of Quayism tendered by the late republican convention, and we arraign the republican party for its usurpation of powers in the administration of the federal government which the people of the United States have not granted; for placing in the hands of a dictator in the chair of the speaker of the federal house of representatives power to legislate for representatives of the whole people; for its open disregard of the provisions of the civil service law, which the president of its choice solemnly pledged to support; for its failure to fulfill its promises to honorably discharged soldiers of the union; for its ceaseless efforts to promote sectional strife and disturb the tranquility of the country; for its lavish and reckless expenditure of public moneys; for its passage through the house of representatives of a tariff bill which increases the taxes on necessities, reduces only those laid upon luxuries, and is calculated to promote and foster trusts; for its failure to enforce the laws against the importation of contract and pauper laborers; for its attempt to pass a federal election law designed to excite a race war, and, finally and especially, for its indifference to the rights of labor; its defeat of labor bills in the last legislature, its failure to enforce articles 16 and 17 of the constitution by proper legislation, its corrupt methods in popular elections and its cringing subservience to a party boss who stands mute before the most terrible inculpation ever charged against a public official.

Nominations for lieutenant governor resulted in the presentation of the names of Chauncey F. Black, Robert S. Wright and Hannibal K. Stone.

Black received a majority on the first ballot and his nomination was made unanimous.

William Barclay of Pittsburg was chosen for secretary of internal affairs by acclamation. Adjourned.

Workingmen Favor Connell's Bill.
WASHINGTON, June 3.—The federation of labor unions and the Knights of Labor have forwarded to the house committee on labor the resolutions recently adopted in Washington regarding the proposed labor legislation in congress and strongly favoring the bill introduced by Congressman Connell over all eight-hour bills. The following is the resolution: "Whereas, house bill No. 8490, to enforce the eight-hour law, now upon the house calendar, would wholly fail to carry out the eight-hour principle, as understood and endorsed by the organized workingmen of the country for more than twenty years and would legalize the flagrant violations of the present law against which laboring men have repeatedly and earnestly protested; and, whereas, house bill No. 9791, introduced by Representative Connell of Nebraska and referred to the committee on labor in April last, would in the judgment of this body compel the executive officers of the government to enforce the eight-hour law of June 25, 1868, in accordance with its letter and spirit and would be in accord with the sentiment of organized labor throughout the country."

The resolution following recommends the passage of the Connell bill and that it apply to the District of Columbia as well as to all other work and that not less than the current per diem wages prevailing in the locality in which such work is performed be paid.

Blaine's Recommendations.
WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Harrison sent to congress a message transmitting a letter from Secretary Blaine upon the reports adopted by the Pan-American conference respecting postal and cable communication between the United States and Central and South America. In his letter the secretary says in part: "Representatives of the various countries commend the co-operation of the various countries for the establishment of one or more subsidized steamship lines of the first-class between San Francisco and Valparaiso and intermediate points, each country to pay a share proportionate to the population. Between the United States and ports of Brazil, Uruguay

and the Argentine Republic it is recommended that a fast subsidized line be established and an auxiliary slower line between the United States and Brazil to stop at minor points."

The president in his message says he cannot too strongly urge upon congress the necessity of giving this subject immediate and favorable consideration and making adequate appropriations to carry the project into effect and in this calls attention to what is said on the subject in his annual message.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The cholera has found its way to France.

Leavenworth, Kansas, shows a population of 20,000.

There were eighteen deaths from heat in Chicago on the 29th.

The carpenters, masons and bricklayers of Brun, Austria, are on a strike.

The late Thomas C. Sloane of New York left \$275,000 for a Sloane laboratory at Yale college.

The czar of Russia and his family have gone on their annual visit to the Finnish archipelago.

The threatened strike of the dock laborers of Sydney, Australia, has been averted by a compromise.

Six hundred union carpenters of Worcester, Mass., have struck for nine hours a day and ten hours' wages.

Suit has been begun at Sioux City, Ia., to test the legality of the issue by Sioux City, Iowa, of \$275,000 of bonds.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad has accepted the terms of its men and work was resumed after a day's idleness.

The state convention of the farmers' and laborers' union of Missouri will be held in Sedalia August 12, continuing four days.

James Drew, an old man of Butte, Mont., committed suicide by placing himself in front of a train and being mangled by it.

Fire in the large wall paper factory of Jardine & Co., Rahway, N. J., caused a loss of \$100,000; partly covered by insurance.

The amount of imports received at Cairo, Egypt, for the month of June thus far is the highest ever recorded for the same length of time.

Edward Dickinson, formerly general manager of the Union Pacific, has been appointed general superintendent of the trans-Ohio divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio road.

The immense plant of the Allen Bradley distillery company of Louisville, Ky., was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of not less than \$150,000; fully insured.

Melville C. Roberts, president of the Thirty-first street bank, and vice president of the Park national bank of Chicago, has assigned with \$25,000 liabilities and ample assets.

A trench full of bones of animals and human beings was struck near Rochester, Minn., by diggers for water. The bones were supposed to be relics of a battle with Sioux Indians.

Secretary of the Treasury Windom has ordered the removal of Dr. Edward Sheerer from the sugar laboratory of the New York custom house because of the result of the charges against him.

Three \$1,000 United States gold certificates said to be interest on money out of which the unknown sender had defrauded the government, were received by Postmaster General Wanamaker the other day.

It is estimated at the treasury department that there has been a decrease of \$20,000,000 in the public debt since June 1. This makes the total decrease for the fiscal year \$87,800,000, as against \$114,000,000 for the previous fiscal year.

The London Times' correspondent at Brussels says that at the last moment the Dutch plenipotentiary repudiated his previous adherence to the clause of the anti-slavery convention relating to import duties in the Congo state and the whole matter is again in doubt.

World's Fair Commissioners.
CHICAGO, July 4.—The world's fair national commission has formerly accepted the joint site consisting of the lake front and Jackson park as the location for the Columbian exposition by a vote of 78 to 11. This conclusion was not reached without much discussion. In fact, when the question came up on the opponents of this location, as offered by the local board of directors, seemed to number about as many as the advocates of it. Various resolutions and amendments expressive of the views of individual commissioners were offered, but after the commissioners had listened to detailed explanations by the directors a vote was taken on the proposition to accept the site as tendered, with the result above given.

Before this matter came up a communication was received from the national dairy association asking that such special consideration be given to that interest as its financial magnitude warrants.

A resolution that a committee in this interest be appointed was referred to the committee on organization.

Terrible Tragedy.
GREENSBURGH, Pa., July 4.—Mrs. Adam Steiner went to the store, leaving her sick husband in bed and two children, aged 3 and 6 years, playing about the room. After she left a lamp exploded without warning, throwing the burning oil on the children. Steiner jumped from his bed to save the children, but he was so weak, he fell upon the floor and could not move. When Mrs. Steiner returned a few minutes later the children were literally roasted and the husband badly burned. Neighbors extinguished the flames with much difficulty. The children are dead, Steiner is dying and the wife is in a critical condition.

HONORED HENDRICKS

THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO HIS MEMORY.

Govs. Campbell, Hill, Francis and Other Distinguished Men in Attendance—Unsuccessful Efforts to Rescue the Entombed Miners in Pennsylvania—The Population of Nebraska as Shown by the National Census—His Girl had Gone Back on Him.

The Hendricks Monument Unveiled.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 2.—The day for the unveiling of the Hendricks monument dawned clear and hot, and early trains began pouring crowds into the city. Governor Campbell of Ohio, Governor Hill of New York and Governor Francis of Missouri, with their staffs, were present, and about every military and civil organization in Indiana and many from Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri were represented.

The parade formed promptly at 1 o'clock, being composed of the governors of the states mentioned and their staffs, with civil and military organizations.

At 2 o'clock Governor Hovey called the vast assemblage that had gathered around the monument to order and the exercises of the unveiling were begun.

The monument is the work of Richard H. Parks, the celebrated sculptor of Florence, Italy, and stands on the southwest corner of the capitol grounds.

At the monument an amphitheater had been erected for the distinguished guests and the chorus of 1,000 school children. The exercises were opened with a patriotic song by this chorus.

Governor Hovey then made a brief speech of welcome, Judge Rand, president of the Hendricks Monument association, briefly reviewed the history of the monument and Rev. Dean Jenckes of St. Paul's Episcopal church invoked the divine blessing.

General Sikes of New York was then led forward, and on behalf of the Tammany society presented to Mrs. Hendricks a handsome memorial wreath, accompanying the presentation with a brief speech eulogistic of the dead statesman.

Mrs. Hendricks, who was attired in deep black with a long mourning veil, stepped forward, and, with a deep bow and a few words which were drowned in the noise of the crowd endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the honored woman, accepted the memorial.

Judge Rand then took Mrs. Hendricks' arm and escorted her to the base of the monument, where she drew the veil of national colors from the bronze figure of her husband amid the shouts of the vast throng and the booming of cannon.

An ode by James Whitecomb Riley was read and Senator Turpie delivered the oration of the day.

The speaker gave a running review of Hendricks' life and concerning his position during the civil war referred to a letter Hendricks wrote to some of his constituents in the first month of the war, in which he said in part: "He regarded it the duty of citizens of Indiana to respect and maintain the authority of the general government and give honest and earnest support in the prosecution of the war until in providence of God it may be brought to an honorable conclusion and the blessings of peace be restored to the country, postponing until that time all controversy relating to the causes and responsibilities therefor."

"Of the same tenor," added Turpie, "were his numerous addresses to the people in the political campaign of 1862, which immediately preceded his election to the senate. During his term as senator he constantly acted and voted in aid of the government in every measure looking to the suppression of armed insurrection, always reserving the right to freely discuss the civil policy of the administration."

Speaking of the reconstruction period Turpie said Mr. Hendricks took his position in these words: "I desire this to be a union in form under the constitution and in fact by the harmony of the people of the north and south. I deny that at the close of the war there were no state governments in the southern states. The constitution of a state once admitted becomes part of the national compact. I deny that the people of that state have a right to destroy its government and thus cease to be within the union. I deny that a convention, legislature, or any other assembly whatever, can voluntarily terminate the existence of their state government and thus cut off their connection with the federal union. This doctrine," said Turpie, from the very day and hour of its utterance was rejected with every epithet of reproach and contumely. It was beaten, submerged by large majorities in both houses of congress, and declared as an unconditional surrender to the enemy. Hendricks lived to see these principles, once so much denounced, universally approved; to see this policy of reconstruction adopted as the basis of all legislation upon the subject; ultimately to behold these tenets sanctioned and declared to be law of the land by its highest tribunal, the supreme court of the United States. If Webster be styled the expounder of the constitution—the old constitution with its half truths and compromises upon a subject, but unnamed therein—Hendricks may be as justly called the expounder of the new. If one is known as the constructionist the other will be known as the reconstructionist of his age—as a true interpreter of the constitution revised and amended, and of the nature of the union thus reformed and re-established. Amid the clangor of arms, shouting and thunders of embattled hosts scarcely died away, he

was pre-eminently the savior and publicist of that momentous and perplexing period.

At the conclusion of the address brief remarks were made by Governors Hill, Francis and Campbell, and after the benediction by Bishop Chittard the assembly dispersed.

Efforts to Rescue Entombed Miners.
DUNBAR, Pa., July 2.—The rescuers dug through into the Hill Farm mine at 3:30 yesterday morning, but before they had gone far fire and black damp were encountered and the men quickly made their way out of the dangerous pit. The fans were then started, and at 9 o'clock this morning nine selected men started in search of the entombed men. At 11 o'clock the exploring party was driven back by smoke, after advancing ten feet into the Hill Farm mine.

It is certain now that the Hill Farm mine is full and has been full of smoke and deadly fire damp. There seems to be no doubt that the entombed miners are all dead and it is now a question whether their bodies can be recovered. At 2 o'clock this afternoon preparations were made for another descent into the mine.

A car load of coffins arrived this morning.

Fifteen and a half days have elapsed since the flash of gas set fire to the Hill Farm mine. Hope and work were abandoned this morning at 6 o'clock and the dust or ashes of thirty-one imprisoned men may rest beneath Dunbar hill till the last day shall come. This because the men could work no more. After being driven from the mine by smoke and black damp this morning twenty-one brave men resolved to make one more attempt to rescue their comrades and at 2 o'clock they again entered the burning pit. Three of the party returned to within few hundred yards of the burning fire and satisfied themselves that their comrades were dead and further search useless. The stench of burning human flesh sickened them, but they visited the nine places where men were known to have been at work. Two dinner pails were found with dinner untouched, and two coats. The picks and shovels were all lying just men would leave them as they started on a run for their lives. Otherwise no trace of the men could be found.

While prosecuting the search further the men ran into a dense cloud of black damp, which put out their lights. A struggle for life then followed, but they succeeded in getting back to the rest of the party. After a sad consultation it was decided to abandon the search and the company will now make an effort to extinguish and save some of their property.

The Population of Nebraska.
LINCOLN, July 2.—Although definite census figures are not to be had, a careful estimate of the population of this (the First) district fixes the figure at 380,000 souls. It is said that the official figures will not vary materially from this result.

Fairfield, Neb., July 2.—The approximate population of this (the Second) district is 310,000.

Fremont, Neb., July 2.—The best figures possible to secure of the census men gives this (the Third) district an estimated population of 520,000. The official returns will not change this figure materially.

One Shot Was All He Wanted.
CHICAGO, July 2.—"What is the price for a shot?" "Two for a nickel." "I'll take one," and Bud Norman picked up a large revolver in the shooting gallery at No. 168 Harrison street, yesterday afternoon, and shot himself through the heart.

"My girl's gone back on me," he said as he did so. Norman died almost instantly. He was a nineteen-year-old negro and recently came here from Peoria.

Miss Wakely Holds a Desperado at Bay.
ETHE, Pa., July 2.—Before Miss Ida Wakely, the handsome night telegraph operator at Swanville station on the Nickel Plate railroad, took the position she realized the dangers to which she would be exposed from tramps who follow the road from east to west. So she not only armed herself, but practiced until she became an expert with the revolver. Shortly after midnight last night at an hour when there were only a few trains, she heard some one at the door and a second later a villainous face appeared at the window. The fellow demanded admittance and was refused, whereupon he threw a lump of coal through the window and then made a dash for the opening.

Just then Miss Wakely flashed her revolver and ordered the intruder to retreat. He stopped to parley, saying "You wouldn't shoot." The young woman took deliberate aim, but the man drew a knife. While Miss Wakely held at bay the desperado with her revolver in one hand, she used the other hand to call the next station where a train was sidetracked. To her joy she caught the operator, whom she informed of her dilemma. The engine was detached and with the crew aboard ran to the handsome young woman's rescue. While the crew were coming to the young woman's relief the man tried to induce her to hand over the contents of the safe and made blood-curdling threats, but when the engine with the crew turned a sharp curve he ran away in time to escape lynching. The night of terror was too much for Miss Wakely, and when relieved by the day operator she fainted.

A dispatch from Massowah to London says that the allies of the Italians have defeated at Keren a force of 1,000 dervishes, killing 150 of them.

All the successful candidates in the municipal elections in Rome are liberals.

THE NEW SENATORS.

A WIDE RANGE TO SELECT FROM WHEN THEY APPEAR.

Horse Thieves Make a Grand Round-up in Eastern Washington—One Farmer Loses Fifty Head—Horrible Death of an Aeronaut at Beardstown, Ill.—A Reciprocity Treaty With Mexico—Fraudulent Methods in Furnishing Government Supplies.

A Regular Lottery.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—All of the three classes of terms in the senate are full now, so that Idaho and Wyoming senators will have a wide range of fortune to select from when they appear at the bar of that body. There will be two expiring March 3, 1891, and one each March 3, 1893, and 1895. There are but the three periods for expiration of senatorial terms—one, three and five. The drawing will be so that neither of the states can be given two terms expiring on the same date. For instance, if Wyoming and Idaho senators should appear to be sworn in at the same time for the second term of expiration on March 3, 1891, a blank would be put in so that if it is drawn by a senator having a colleague who drew 1891, the one drawing the blank would have an opportunity to draw a term expiring in 1893 or 1885. If the election bill is taken up in the senate after the tariff and silver bills are out of the way, the four new senators may present themselves for the oath before the adjournment, as elections are to be held in the new states within ninety days. Meanwhile these two states will be without representatives on either floor of congress, as the delegates in the house are legislated out of office with the signing of the statehood bills, but both of them are to come here as senators.

Organized Horse Thieves.
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 6.—A Spokane Falls, Washington, special says: "Horse thieves made a grand round-up" in eastern Washington and northern Idaho during the past few days. The method of their operations indicate that they have a regularly organized band, with a leader. Saturday and Sunday last they rendezvoused near this city and hastened away with 500 head of horses toward the British Columbia line, through the Flathead Indian country, in northwestern Montana. A Wallawalla farmer reports the loss of 50 head, which he traced to within a few miles of Spokane Falls. William Lewis of Cheney lost a stallion for which he recently paid \$1200. A large number of ranchers have organized for pursuit of the thieves, but with little hope of success, as they have a good start. A battle is almost sure to occur, if the pursuers overtake the thieves.

A Reciprocal Agreement.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—An agreement has been entered into by Secretary Blaine and Romero, Mexican minister, providing for the reciprocity crossing of the international boundary line by troops of the United States and the republic of Mexico when in close pursuit of hostile Indians. The reciprocal crossing agreed upon shall only occur in unpopulated or desert parts of said boundary line. In no case shall forces of the two countries respectively establish themselves or remain in foreign territory for any time longer than is necessary to make pursuit of the band whose trail they follow.

The Government Defrauded.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The Examiner devotes 13 columns to an alleged exposure of fraudulent methods in furnishing government supplies to the Mare Island navy yard. The article contends that the coal contract has almost invariably been given to James McCudden, ex-member of the legislature, and that the newspaper representative, in pursuing his investigation, found several shortages in the amount of coal delivered under the conditions of the contract. The facts were made known to Commodore Benham, commander of the yard, and under his instructions the matter was laid before the department at Washington. The secretary has ordered payment of the fraudulent bills stopped, pending investigation by the department.

Illinois Central Ex-Strikers Demand Pay for the Time They Lost.
CHICAGO, July 4.—A committee of three, representing the freight switchmen of the recent strike, called on General Superintendent Sullivan of the Illinois Central railroad to ask for the payment of the regular wages to the men for the four days and seven hours they were out on the strike. Mr. Sullivan replied that there was no principle of equity by which they could make such a demand and that the sum would not be willingly paid. He added that the amount would be paid only in case future trouble was threatened and then only to the men who would sign a written demand.

The committee left to consult with the organization. Mr. Sullivan said to a reporter: "This demand is merely highway robbery. They have us in their power and take unlawful advantage of the reliance of the employer on the employee. They do not show a business-like spirit and if are forced to pay the men for work they refused to do it will be like money paid to a bandit with a loaded revolver placed at a traveler's head."

King Humbert of Italy has dissolved the municipal council of Rome.

The Geological Survey.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It is expected that the senate will this week again go into the discussion of the project of Major Powell of the geological survey for an immense system of irrigation. There have been two or three similar discussions already this season, and thus far the director of the survey has been able to carry off the honors and the confidence of the senate, in spite of the strenuous opposition of Senator Stewart and a few others, but recently the senate has discovered that Major Powell has abused his power by segregating and recommending for withdrawal about nine-tenths of the agricultural lands still unsettled in the public domain. This action has not only brought down upon his head the wrath of every senator interested in the welfare of that section of the uninhabitable west, but it has induced Senator Plumb to report a bill which is aimed at clipping the wings of the courtly, but ambitious chief of this important bureau. It is this bill which will cause the discussion of the methods of the survey in the senate very fully again, provided of course that it can be reached between votes and speeches on the tariff bill, which has the right of way. Not only has Major Powell to contend with the opposition of nearly all the western senators, but a new antagonist has arisen in the person of Secretary Rusk. The secretary believes that there is a much cheaper method of bringing the arid regions into a state of fertility than that which is proposed by the scientists of the geological survey.

Congress This Week.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Frye's shipping bills are the unfinished business on the senate calendar for to-day, and he hopes to have them disposed of without delay. He will then ask to have the river and harbor bill taken up. This bill, with the amendments which the committee on commerce has authorized Frye to offer, carries an appropriation of about \$26,000,000, and he says it is the best bill of the kind ever prepared.

Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, will endeavor to have the tariff bill made the order of business after the shipping bills are out of the way. The tariff bill, 'tis understood, will be in charge of Senator Aldrich. If the river and harbor bill gets the right of way it is more than probable the tariff debate will not be begun in earnest until next week, as there are three appropriation bills to come before the senate this week. The report of the conference committee on the silver bill, which is privileged matter, is likely to be presented before the close of the week, and it will probably give rise to a debate of some length.

A caucus of republican senate senators is expected this week to decide whether or not to take up the election bill, which will probably be received from the house to-morrow, at this session.

The proceedings in the house promise to be comparatively uninteresting. Probably the general deficiency appropriation bill—the last of the appropriation bills—will be acted upon before the week is ended. The election committee is desirous of securing consideration for the two contested election cases, Miller vs. Elliott, of South Carolina, and Langston vs. Venable, of Virginia, which have been for some time on the calendar.

Friends of the bankruptcy bill also expect to be able to get that measure before the house this week.

A Millionaire's Requests.
NORFOLK, Conn., July 7.—The will of William Gilbert, the millionaire philanthropist of Winsted, gives \$100,000 to the Gilbert home for the friendless at Winsted, which was founded by Mr. Gilbert and to which he gave \$100,000 in his life time. The Gilbert school for colored girls at Winsted, La., receives \$40,000. The sum of \$500,000 is given for the establishment and maintenance of a public school of high order in Winchester (East Winsted).

Each of nineteen nieces and nephews receives \$1,000. The town of Winchester is given \$48,000 for the purpose of tunneling the mountains in order to obtain a better water supply from the lakes. Should the town fail within five years to carry out this work, which will cost \$30,000 more than the sum above named, the \$48,000 is to be added to the fund for the high school. The Congregational church at Northfield receives \$12,000 and the Episcopal church at that place \$3,000. Mr. Gilbert's stock in the Gilbert clock company, valued at \$30,000, was divided just before his death among two nephews and a niece, James Woodruff and B. F. Marsh of Winsted and Mrs. E. D. Whiting of Canada.

Duty on American Corn.
PARIS, July 7.—The senate has shown its hand plainly in regard to American questions. After a long debate it voted in favor of a duty of 3 francs on corn and 6 francs on corn meal. It was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only as a continuation of the policy toward American pork. The Comte de Carle declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibitive.

Moland called attention to the fact that American pork is prohibited on the ground of alleged unhealthfulness. He declares that this is merely a pretext.

An article published in Temps, thought to reflect the views of the government, suggests that there might be circumstances under which it might be desirable to withdraw the prohibition against pork.