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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889. THREE CENTS

DON IS A CANDIDATE.

He is Not Indifferent to His Seat in the United States Senate.

WASHINGTON HAS CHARMS

And the Senior Senator Will Taste Them in Spite of Quay.

OFFICE BETTER THAN PRIVATE LIFE.

General Henderson Wants to be Speaker and Doesn't Hesitate to Say So—He is Stalking-Horse for No Man—A Session of Congress Before December—The President Opposed to Giving Away the Author of Charges—Horace A. Taylor Expected to Make the Railway Commissionership All it Ought to be—Secretary Noble Refuses to Talk About Tanner's Expected Retirement—A Liberal Land and Territorial Policy.

A friend of Senator Cameron says that gentleman desires to succeed himself in the United States Senate and can do it, whether Quay likes it or not. Washington official life is very congenial to him, and his closest friends are in the upper house of Congress. The idea of settling down to retired life or a life of business is distasteful to him. General Henderson says he wants the Speakership. The sources of accusations will be kept quiet as usual. Secretary Noble refuses to talk about Tanner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—"I saw Senator Cameron for a few minutes after he returned home yesterday," said a Pennsylvanian who arrived in the city this morning, "and I can assure you that it is all bosh about his not being in the race for the Senatorship. He won't only be in the race, but he will be in to win, and he will win with or without the consent of Quay or anybody else. But the talk about his being opposed is absurd. If he wants the place he will practically have no opposition. Admitting that Quay has taken a more prominent part in the active work of the party, Cameron has furnished more of the sinews of war than any other man in the State, and beside that, the name of Cameron is yet a name to conjure with in Pennsylvania politics. As to influence in Congress, if Quay were to remain his life in the Senate he would not acquire the hold on that body that is wielded by Don Cameron."

Cameron Wants to Stay.

"But," it was suggested, "the story is that Cameron doesn't desire to remain in the Senate; that he intends to retire from politics."

"Well, as to that," was the reply, "what in the world would the man do? He has been in politics all his life. He is rich, and does not need to make more money. He is fond of Washington as a place of residence. All of the most intimate friends of his life are here. In no other spot on earth can he find such close and congenial friends as he has in the membership of the Senate of the United States. These friends will undoubtedly remain in the Senate as long as they live, and out of the Senate he would be divorced from them in great measure. Moreover, the Senator is not a man to remain idle. He must have something to occupy his mind. While he makes business investments, and makes them shrewdly, he doesn't care to devote his whole mind to business. The majority of his later investments are in real estate here in your city of Washington, and these are usually the result of information given him by trustworthy real estate agents, and he therefore does not give his mind to the investigation of chances for profit. I know from his own mouth that

He Likes the Society

of Washington, but out of the Senate he would be simply a rich retired gentleman in Washington society, and not the millionaire Senator who exercises a strong influence on the Republicans of the Senate, though he cannot shine as an orator, and who could have nearly the solid vote of the Democratic side of that body for any office to which they could elect him. Those who do not come into close contact with the Senator do not know him. He does not attempt to make himself popular, but he makes many and close friends, and, like his father, grapples them to him with hooks of steel. He can have all the freedom he wants as a member of the Senate, while out of office he would absolutely not know what to do with himself. Let me make this prediction: Unless the heavens should fall, and Pennsylvania become a Democratic State, Don Cameron will remain in the Senate until he dies, or resigns on account of old age."

The gentleman who gives the foregoing interview has been an admirer of the Camerons, father and son, all his life, and is in a position to know something of the Senator's intentions in politics.

SILENT AS TO TANNER.

Secretary Stone Will Not Talk About Him, but Explains a Liberal Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Noble was seen late this afternoon and asked if there were any truth in the reiterated reports that he desired to have a new Commissioner of Pensions in place of Corporal Tanner. He was just getting into the department carriage at the time to be driven to his home. He said that he had nothing to say about the reports. He made no answer and immediately drove off when asked if this statement could be interpreted that the publication had some foundation.

Secretary Noble, in an interview with Delegate Carey, of Wyoming, to-day, said that the policy of this administration would be broad and liberal toward the Territories; that the orders of the late Land Commissioners, McFarland and Sparks, suspending land patents in a large portion of Wyoming because of indications of oil and coal, should be rescinded; that the lands where there were no evidences of minerals should be sent to patent; that persons who settled upon the public lands or purchased lands in good faith should have their evidences of title; that this was his policy and that Acting Commissioner Stone was in accord with him. The Secretary also informed Delegate Carey that he might say to the settlers of Wyoming that they should have their patents and that, in addition to home rule, every proper encouragement would be given to efforts looking to the advancement of Territories and their admission as States whenever prepared to assume the duties of statehood.

AN HONEST CANDIDATE.

General Henderson Doesn't Seek a Secluded Place to Say He Wants the Speakership—His Competitors and the Extra Session.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—If there have been any doubts whether there are to be four Western candidates for the Speakership of the next House, those doubts can be set at rest. General D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, who has spent the day here, says:

If anyone thinks that I am a stalking-horse for anyone else, he may as well dismiss that fancy. I am in the field as an earnest and active candidate. I do not say that I shall win, for none of the candidates will hardly be foolish enough to speak with any such confidence. The situation is not clear enough to make an estimate of ultimate strength. There are five candidates, of whom four are from the West, for I suppose that the Eastern men are disposed to call Ohio west. Western men themselves might draw the boundary further west than Ohio. But however that may be designated, there are five candidates in the field for Speaker—Reed, McKinley, Cannon, Burrows and myself, and it is not necessary, except for the mere matter of modesty, to write 'myself' in too small caps. I am in the field to stay. I am not covering up any scheme. I am not running in the interest of any other candidate. I am a candidate pure and simple, and shall do the best I can in the canvass. We shall know more about these things after a while. Meantime we do not even know when Congress is to convene.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt that there is to be a session of the next Congress before December. The only point which may be said to be undetermined is the date. The President's Private Secretary incidentally said to-day that he believed an extra session had practically been determined upon. The President himself was quite as specific in his statement to Senator Washburn, of Minnesota. The difference was that the President suggested to Mr. Washburn that it would be expedient for him to return from Europe by the middle of October. It is certain, however, that the Congress will not be convened until after the representatives from the new States shall been elected. The day fixed by several Senators who have conversed with the President as most probable is the last Monday in October, or the first Monday in November.

ACCUSATIONS ON THE QUIET.

The President Decides it is Best to Keep the Source of Charges Secret.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The President has made a final decision in response to many requests that have been made for information as to charges preferred against office-holders, that have been made the basis of removals or against applicants for office. The practice in all the departments is to withhold all information as to the reasons for removal from office. A protest was recently made to the President against this. It was represented to him that under this practice an applicant for office was deprived of the privilege granted to the meanest and worst criminal in the country—that of facing his accusers, cross-examining them and replying to their charges. The office-seeker is not even permitted to know what the charges against him are nor who makes them. It was submitted to the President by a gentleman who came in behalf of a friend of his, whose appointment had been delayed by just such charges, that this secrecy was not fair nor just to the man accused.

To this the President replied, in effect, that it would never do to disclose the names of the men who made the charges, as that practice would prevent many people from telling what they knew against candidates. It might be a hardship in some cases, but it was the less evil of the two. The same rule prevails as to removals. If anyone seeks information on this subject, it will be necessary to make application elsewhere that at the Government departments. There will, of course, be exceptions as to the class of removals, for which the President is compelled to give a reason to the Senate, but it is to the Senate only that these reasons are to be communicated.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Horace A. Taylor Expected to Invigorate the Office of Railway Commissioner.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, who succeeds the ex-Confederate, General Jos. E. Johnston, as Federal Commissioner of Railways, is the editor of a newspaper at Budson, Wis., and was earnestly recommended for the position by Senators Sawyer and Spooner, who appear to have a good deal of influence with the administration. The office of Commissioner of Railroads, when it was first created, was expected to be one of the most important in the Government service. It was a forerunner of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and had its origin in the same movement in Congress which has succeeded in placing important restrictions upon the railroads. But this office has not realized the expectations of those who originated it. In the early years of its administration it was tainted with jobbery, and one of its officials was shown to hold close relations to one of the corporations he was appointed to watch. General Johnston has conducted the office on a high plane, but he has not been able to bring sufficient energy to its administration, which could hardly be expected in a man past 70 years of age. The new Commissioner is said to be a man of great activity and energy.

COLUMBIA'S GOOD LUCK.

The District Secures Two Foreign Appointments From the President.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The District of Columbia came in for an unusual streak of good luck to-day in securing two foreign appointments. Everybody is pleased that Dr. Hartigan should get the Consulship to Trieste, where he may have the breezes of the Adriatic, as he is a popular and learned physician, who has been in ill health for some time and not able to practice at his profession. The other appointment is not so well received. John J. Chew, who is appointed Secretary of the Legation at Vienna, is a clerk in the State Department.

Much sympathy is expressed for Hon. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, on account of his being forced to accept such a position as Consul at Valparaiso. He lost all the business and money he ever had in politics, and while serving in Congress and since his failure in business and loss of office he has been making a trifle delivering lectures. He was ready to accept anything, but it is considered very cruel that he is to be forced to waste his best jokes on unappreciative Chilians. President Harrison is void of any sense of humor and detests a humorist.

JUSTICE FULLER DIDN'T BUY.

He Leases, Instead, the Residence of Ex-Senator Van Wyck, Who Will Build.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Some months ago it was stated Chief Justice Fuller had purchased the fine old-style residence of Judge Wylie, on Thomas circle, but it appears the negotiations fell through. The Chief Justice has now leased the elegant residence of ex-Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, on the corner of Eighteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, close to Dupont circle, and in the heart of the fashionable quarter. It has been occupied during the last two seasons by Hon. Smedley Darlington, the Quaker representative in Congress from the Chester county (Pa.) district. The house is a very spacious one and among the best in the city for entertaining.

A few days ago ex-Senator Van Wyck purchased at auction several thousand feet of ground in the form of a triangle, just opposite this residence, and directly on Dupont circle, for $5 80 a square foot. On this he will erect another magnificent residence.

TRANSFER OF SCRIP.

The Interesting Question of the Rights of a Half-Breed in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—During his term as Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Vilas, in a decision involving the right of a Sioux half-breed to transfer his scrip, held that such scrip was not transferable. Since that time a motion has been made to reopen the whole matter for reconsideration, a large quantity of such scrip having been issued and transferred. The arguments on the question of reopening the matter was commenced to-day a before court composed of Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Chandler and Assistant Attorney General Shields.

THE ENCAMPMENT OFF.

No One but Delegates to Attend the G. A. R. Meeting at Milwaukee—The Railroads Fail to Grant the Necessary Rate—A Disappointed City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, July 10.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Milwaukee has been abandoned on account of the refusal of the railroads to grant the 1-cent a mile rate. An order to this effect will be issued to-morrow by General James S. Martin, Department Commander of Illinois, and Colonel C. A. Partridge, Assistant Adjutant General. This step was not decided on till the last moment and may be considered as final unless the railroads concede the point demanded by the soldiers.

Milwaukee has been making great preparations for the encampment, and the City Council appropriated $40,000 for the accommodations of the 200,000 people expected. A committee, consisting of the department commanders of nine States, recently called on Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, to arrange the rate matter with him. He promised to communicate with railroad managers, and was given till to-day to grant the rate.

This afternoon the committee, headed by Colonel Partridge, called on Mr. Blanchard for his decision, but found that he had left for New York. They then called on Chairman Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, but he had no power to act. The committee then held a meeting, and instructed General Martin to issue an order to department commanders that accommodations would be made for no more than 1,000 delegates.

THE RAGING WATERS.

From 4 to 30 Persons Lost in the Flood at Johnstown, N. Y.—A Cloudburst the Cause of the Disaster—Spectators on a Bridge Washed Away.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 10.—There is as yet no certainty of the loss of more than four lives at Johnstown. These victims were on a bridge viewing the flood after the storm. They had been warned to keep off the structure, as it was considered dangerous. One end of the bridge dropped into the water, but was not carried away.

The damage in the valley of the Cayadutta to mills, roads, bridges and crops will reach $30,000. At 3:10 this afternoon one track of the Central Railroad bridge at Fonda and two tracks at the washout at Aikens were repaired sufficiently to allow trains to pass, and orders were issued for all trains to remain on their own road. With the slight delay of using a few miles of single track, all trains will be running as usual before morning.

Johnstown citizens are engaged in removing the wreckage of Schriever's mill, near the depot, where they think other bodies have been lodged. It is believed that the two men who went down on a plank lost their lives at the dam, and that their bodies were carried down the stream, and are now floating in the Mohawk river. No one really knows how many people were drowned or who is missing. The flood was so great and the current so swift that no help could be rendered without great danger.

There are some who place the loss of life as high as 30 persons. It will certainly not exceed that number, and probably not over half that many were drowned. The Ferry street bridge consisted of an arch spanning the entire width of the stream. It was upon one of the plank walks that the people were standing when the arch was carried away.

FOR CRONIN'S MURDER.

The Canadian Authorities Hold Burke for Extradition—The Case Made Out Against Him is Sufficiently Strong—Another Link in the Chain.

WINNIPEG, July 10.—The arguments in the Burke extradition case were printed this afternoon, and Judge Bain delivered judgment immediately. Speaking of the depositions before the Chicago grand jury, to which objection had been made by counsel for the defense, he said:

It only remains for me to consider if the evidence in these depositions and from witnesses is sufficient to justify me in committing the prisoner for extradition. There is no doubt but that the crime is within the meaning of the extradition act. I have in this matter to act in the same manner as if the prisoner was brought before me, sitting as a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, charged with an indictable offense committed in Canada.

The Judge went on to say that the evidence which, in the the case of an indictable offense, was sufficient to justify a committal for trial with or without bail, was sufficient in the other case to justify a demand for extradition. He committed Burke to the nearest jail to await requisition, the prisoner standing up while the commitment was pronounced. An application will be made to the Department of Justice at Ottawa at once for Burke's extradition, but the prisoner will be given 15 days' grace in which to appeal from Judge Bain's decision.

A dispatch from Chicago says that young Mrs. Carlson, daughter-in-law of the people who own the Carlson cottage, will swear when Dr. Cronin's murderers are brought to trial that she saw the doctor enter the cottage on the fatal night, and heard the struggle in the house. This, if true, is a very important link in the chain of evidence, as there has not heretofore been known to be any direct proof that the doctor was murdered in that cottage.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF!

That Sentiment Now Fills the Short-haired Fraternity.

JOHN L. TO BE ROYALLY TREATED.

A Big Three Who Will Rope in the Shekels of a Deluded Public.

THE PUGILISTS ON THEIR WAY NORTH,

And Kilrain, Reported Dead, Lives and Suffers in Body and in Mind.

Big preparations are going forward to give Sullivan a rousing reception when he reaches New York. He and Kilrain are now on their way, the latter suffering keenly, and not dead, as reported. Governor Lowry threatens arrest, and will prosecute a railroad superintendent.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—No definite arrangements are yet made for the reception of Champion Sullivan when he gets to this city on his way home to Boston, but there is no doubt that a good deal of red paint and other festive properties will be used on that occasion. Until it is known just when and how the Sullivan party will return to this city, no plan for the reception will be made. If the return trip is made by water a steamer will be chartered to go down the bay to meet Sullivan and bring him to the city. Whichever way he comes he will be escorted to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where there will be a great banquet in his honor. It is expected that he will then go immediately to Boston to see his mother, who is sick, and will remain there some time. As soon as he can leave his mother he will be brought back to this city and made the star of a great athletic entertainment that Arthur Lumley and James Mutrie are going to give at St. George Park, Staten Island.

Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan is also arranging to dissipate on the same day some of the money he won on the fight by giving a free pigs' head supper to the Sixth ward at his saloon, 116 Center street.

GLORY AND WEALTH.

After the hurrah is over Champion Sullivan will settle down, it is thought, to rake in the shekels that success has started toward his coffers. He will do this by going on an exhibition tour throughout the country, accompanied by his trainer, William Muldoon, and his assistant trainer, Mike Cleary. He and Cleary will spar, and where sparring is not allowed he and Muldoon will wrestle. Jack Barnett will manage this Big Three.

The *Police Gazette* to-day received this challenge from London:

Fleming, Smith's manager, to-day deposited with *Sporting Life* £200 for a match, Smith to fight Sullivan for £1,000 or £2,000 a side and *Police Gazette* championship belt, October or November next, on neutral soil—Spain, Holland or Belgium, Sullivan to have the choice of ground, and to be allowed £200 for expenses. *Police Gazette* or *Sporting Life* to be stakeholder.

At the *Police Gazette* office Mr. Clark said he did not think that this would lead to a fight, as Sullivan would probably keep out of the ring now as long as possible. The *Illustrated News* people say that there is no truth in the report that Jack Ashton will try to fight Sullivan. Ashton, they say, was ready to challenge Kilrain had he won, and so was Pat Killen, but neither cares to meet Sullivan. The Kilrain party will return directly to Baltimore without passing through this city. The first New Yorkers returning from the fight are expected in the morning.

LEAVING NEW ORLEANS.

A dispatch from New Orleans says: Sullivan and party left the city this forenoon in a special train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, all except Muldoon, who is under a sort of a cloud. Sullivan and Cleary, it appears, had imbibed rather too much last night, and visited the Young Men's Gymnasium Club, whose guests they were. They conducted themselves quite well, however, and retired at 9:30 o'clock. Both of them this morning betrayed the effects of their previous night's dissipation and were rather thick-headed when the carriage called to convey them to the depot. Cleary remarked to Jimmy McHale as he was leaving:

"I'll meet you in New York, Jimmy. Good-by, I wish to God I had left the city early yesterday morning."

Sullivan's carriage was not driven to the Southern Pacific depot at the head of Elysian Fields street, but went to the Jackson street ferry, in the upper portion of the city, and there was ferried across the river in order to avoid observation. When Sullivan left his boarding house his face still betrayed the marks of Kilrain's handiwork.

A rumor was current in Chicago this afternoon that Kilrain, the pugilist, died on the train between Dallas and Texarkana. A dispatch from Washington said the report was current there. In Chicago the announcement was positively made on the bulletins of several newspapers and at the Grand Pacific Hotel before it was found to be untrue.

The rumor was told Sullivan on his train and excited him greatly. A telegram from Mobile, Ala., says: "John L. Sullivan got on board the L. & N. train at Grand Bay, Ala., at 5 o'clock this afternoon, with Mike Cleary and Wm. Muldoon, his seconds, and Charley Johnston, his backer. They had been hiding to avoid papers being served and their movements were not known. They will arrive at Nashville at 10:25 to-morrow, Thursday, passing through and by way of Louisville."

WHO LAUGHS LAST.

Gov. Lowry Will Attend to the Railroad Men, Especially the General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—In an interview to-night Governor Lowry said before he got through with all those who had anything to do with the fight the laugh would be on the other side. The Constitution of the State, he said, forbids the military authorities from doing anything except under the direction of the civil authorities and for that reason he was powerless to prevent it. "However," he said, "I will see that every man of the Queen and Crescent authorities, and especially Mr. Carroll, General Superintendent, who aided and abetted the fighters, will be held to a strict accountability to the law and will be prosecuted to the end. Affidavits will be at once made out against all parties concerned, and if they do not come to answer the charges I will issue requisitions for them. I will not see the law so flagrantly violated, and in the event of Kilrain's death they will be prosecuted for murder."

KILRAIN SHAMEFULLY TREATED.

Steve Brodie Tells How Mitchell and Moore Used Him After the Fight.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Steve Brodie, Dr. Liston, of the New York Athletic Club, and George West arrived here to-night. They are the first to get back from the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. Brodie took with him the camp stool which Kilrain sat on in the ring. He said:

It was a good fight while it lasted, and Jake stood it well. Under the circumstances Mitchell acted shamefully toward him. When it was over Pony Moore and Mitchell walked arm in arm to the railroad station and dropped in to get something to eat on the way. Mike Donovan ran after them, and Kilrain stopped behind crying. Johnny Murphy left Kilrain in the ring while he went to the railroad station to get a wagon. Jake got tired waiting and started to walk with just his ring clothes on. Dr. Liston then took off his coat and gave it to him. Jake was still crying, and the crowd followed him until they met the wagon, when he got into it. Mitchell never went near Kilrain till they were almost in New Orleans.

KILRAIN IN PAIN.

The Punished Pugilist Passes Through Little Rock Bearing Bad Marks of the Fight—Not Sure That It Was Fair.

LITTLE ROCK, July 10.—The Kilrain party passed through Little Rock this afternoon. They were passengers on the Iron Mountain train from the South, en route to St. Louis. The party of sluggers consisted of Jake Kilrain, Charley Mitchell, his trainer; Pony Moore, of England; Dr. Dougherty, Kilrain's physician; Prof. Mike Donovan, the man who threw up the sponge which gave the fight to Sullivan, and Kid Murphy, Kilrain's bottle holder. Kilrain did not leave the car with the others to get dinner. He was very sick and from all appearances he was badly used up. The fact that he was sore from ring punishment could not be better illustrated than by noticing him when he attempted to put on his coat. This was difficult and was not accomplished without the assistance of Mitchell, who carefully helped him on with it. Mitchell was not careful enough, and when the coat was being pulled off it was noticed that the pugilist winced as if in great pain. He was finally seated and supported by big pillows, being wearied of the ride from New Orleans. His face was discolored and resembled mahogany more than anything else, while his left eye was black and blue, and just under his right eye he wore a cut, the shape of a crescent, and that optic was also highly discolored.

Seeing that he was suffering, the reporter did not press an interview, but Kilrain did say that he had been licked, but not fairly, and intimated that he would take the fight up at the 66th round at some future time. He acknowledged that it was one of his off days, and said if the fight had come off the day before he would have made a better showing. He made no complaint, however, only that he was not at his best. While the visitors and the reporter were conversing with Kilrain, Mitchell and Donovan were on the floor engaged in a friendly sparring bout.

"What do you think of the fight?" asked the reporter of Mitchell.

"The papers say we were fairly and honestly defeated, but I have my doubts about that. Jake was not in condition for the fight, and under those circumstances he was defeated. He thought he was O. K. and so did I, but it proved otherwise, as you have doubtless learned before this. Yes, Jake is anxious to have another 'go' at the big fellow, and it may be arranged when we get home. We go direct to Baltimore, where Mrs. Mitchell is the guest of Mrs. Kilrain."

THE PRESS SAVES KILRAIN.

How the Defeated Party Were Saved From Arrest by Newspaper Men.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The Associated Press had arranged for a special train to rush its men back to New Orleans after the fight. It was stopped half a mile from the scene of battle, around a bend. The Associated Press men hurried to it after the fight, and it came dashing toward the fighting ground. There it was flagged through a mistake of the roadmaster. The crowd rushed for it and forced their way in. The Kilrain coaches were coupled on. While the Associated Press agent was endeavoring to have the engine uncoupled to take him to New Orleans and thus save his scoop, a Denver tough drew a revolver and threatened to shoot. It looked as though the crowd would wipe out the ten Associated Press men. After a parley the agent agreed with Mitchell to take the Kilrain party into Louisiana, where they would be safe from arrest. Twice before reaching the Louisiana line military flagged the train, but it sped along. At one place where the engine slowed the Adjutant General was noted to be present and he took the number of the engine. At each place the militia leveled guns, but did not fire. Where a halt was made on a siding to let the Cincinnati express go by, the bell rope was cut, the engine uncoupled, and the Associated Press men sped on to New Orleans alone.

NOT IN A MERCIFUL MOOD.

The Board of Pardons Refuses to Recommend Clemency for Convicts.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The Board of Pardons to-night announced its refusal of a pardon recommendation to Henry Briceland, of Washington county, who was sentenced to be hanged on April 4, 1873, and whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life on October 11, 1875. Similar action was taken in the cases of William Cook, of Allegheny county, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for 13 years for burglary and aggravated assault and battery, and John K. Scott, of Allegheny, sentenced to the workhouse for one year for felonious assault and battery.

The cases of James H. Jacobs, of Lancaster county, and Peter Baronoski, of Schuylkill, under sentence of death, were continued. Both these murderers are alleged to be insane.

The case of Patrick McGoldrick, of Allegheny county, manslaughter, was also continued. No action was taken in the cases of Edward Slattery, Edward Coyle and Absalom Bower, of Allegheny county, and George Clark, of Greene.

NOT ALL OF THE CREDIT.

William Walter Phelps' Answer to a Jubilant Reception Committee.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Mr. William Walter Phelps, in refusing an invitation from the Phelps Guards to a public reception to be given him in Patterson in honor of his success in the Berlin Conference, wrote:

"I don't like to celebrate the result of the Samoan Conference when my colleagues on the commission are absent. If there is anything to celebrate—and while a diplomatic padlock ties my own lips, I have not failed to read in the English and German press that in their opinion the interests of the United States and of Samoa were not neglected in Berlin—the credit must be shared, at least equally with my accomplished colleagues on the American Commission. Kasson, of Iowa, astute, alert, experienced; trained for a generation in the debates in Congress to readiness of thought and expression; trained in diplomacy, for which he was fitted by nature, at Vienna and Berlin; and rich in the precedents of two international conferences, in which he had years ago a conspicuous part; Bates, of Delaware, young, eager and accomplished, bringing to the very table of the conference a personal and accurate knowledge of Samoan customs and laws and histories, and welcomed there with peculiar respect, because they welcomed him as an enemy, and he proved by his judicial fairness in debate and decision, that a man who most respects his own rights will most regard the rights of others, and become their friend.

To these were largely due the success of the conference, and I should be loth, by any public celebration in their absence, to indicate that I claimed any more than my share with them of a battle honorably fought.

Young America Abroad.

LONDON, July 10.—Russell B. Harrison, son of the President of the United States, visited the House of Commons to-day in company with White, of the American Legation.

IN FIFTEEN SECONDS.

Any Man Living Can Be Executed by the Electrical Method.

HE WILL NEVER EVEN FEEL IT,

As the Current Moves Faster Than the Nerve Sensations.

THERE IS NO CHANCE FOR A FAILURE.

The Examination of Experts Made at the Instance of Kemmler's Lawyers.

At the hearing on Kemmler's appeal from execution by electricity yesterday an expert testified that any man could be killed by a proper current in 15 seconds. This time would be too short to allow the nerve sensations to reach the brain. One to two thousand volts is the required force. One dog survived an experiment with a continuous current.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, July 10.—When the lawyers and electrical experts met in Bourke Cockrane's office in the Equitable building this morning in the examination before Referee Becker to decide whether William Kemmler's electrical execution would be a cruel and unusual punishment, E. T. Gerry was not on hand. He sent another telegram from Newport, which said that he wouldn't return to New York before the 20th or 22d of this month.

Electrical Expert Harold P. Brown took the chair again, when the hearing began. He said that not all of the animals which had undergone experiments were dissected immediately after the experiments. Some were burned, while the bodies of others were carted away. In the experiments at Columbia College one of the dogs was burned, but it caused such an odor that the others were removed.

The horses used in the experiments in Edison's laboratory were removed the next day, while the calves were cut up by butchers. "Were the horses cut up?"

"No."

"Then you don't know the effect of the electrical current upon horses after death?"

NEVER SAW ONE.

"Have you ever heard of instances where men or animals revived after the electrical shock after they were supposed to be dead?"

"I have heard of such cases, but they never came under my observation."

"Did you take steps to see whether any of the animals used in your experiments would revive?"

"The horses and dogs had that opportunity."

Mr. Brown said that all of the dogs were not actually killed in the experiment, as in many of them attempts were made to find the lowest pressure which would cause death. One dog they found could not be killed with the highest power of the continuous current. Mr. Brown said the dog's name was Ajax.

"Because he defied the lightning, I suppose," said Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Brown explained that if Ajax had been subjected to the alternating current some electricians would have complained that the dog was already dying from the effects of the continuous current. When Mr. Brown was asked whether he was the inventor of any appliances for rendering electric light wires safe, he said that he had attempted to show how the risk of death could be reduced by contact with are wires.

SURE TO KILL.

In the opinion of the witness a current could be supplied by the apparatus furnished which would inevitably kill the subject. Mr. Brown acknowledged that he had never seen a man killed and had never known the physical condition of any men killed by contact with electric light wires. He nevertheless was confident from his knowledge of the subject, that the current would inevitably kill.

Mr. Brown said it was impossible to exactly determine the electrical energy required, as the moment the current is applied the resistance of the subject drops and the electro-motive force, which is one of the factors of the electrical energy cannot be accurately fixed.

"Then the electrical energy is what kills and that must be determined. Have you ever determined it? Did you ever measure the electrical energy of the alternating current?"

"No."

This finished Mr. Cochrane's examination, and then Deputy Attorney Poste went to work to bring out still more information on electrical subjects.

THE REQUIRED AMOUNT.

"What is the intensity of the force required to kill a man of the average resistance when the charge is applied to his head?"

"Beyond any doubt the pressure of 1,000 to 2,000 volts with the electrodes of the proper sizes would be fatal with the current passing from head to foot."

Even with a man with a resistance of 50,000 ohms, Mr. Brown would not vary his opinion if the surface of the electrodes was kept wet. Death would ensue, he calculated, in less than 15 seconds, and in this time the electrodes would not become appreciably heated. He doubted whether salt water if used to moisten the electrode could ever reach the boiling point on account of the rapid radiation of the heart. Mr. Brown was positive that the culprit who got the benefit of the electric shock would never appreciate the current, which travels faster even than the transmission of nerve sensation to the brain.

CHILDREN IN THEATERS.

A Spirited Debate Upon the Subject in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons to-night, during the debate on the cruelty to children bill, Mr. Jennings moved to permit children under 10 years of age to perform, an exception being made in the case of acrobatic performances. He read a letter from Henry Irving, in which the writer said: "Early years in the theater are of infinite value to the members of our calling. Some of the most distinguished actresses owe their success largely to the fact that they were brought up in the theater. The stage was to them both nursery and schoolroom."

Mr. Jennings instanced Kate and Ellen Terry, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bancroft and Edmund Kean as those who had been brought up on the stage. Mr. Labouchere supported the motion. He said children were not ill treated on the stage. Theatrical people were of kindly nature. The only injury the children were likely to incur was from overmuch cake. They learned nothing wrong behind the scenes, where decorum was maintained. Their earnings assisted many impoverished parents. The motion was rejected—188 to 139.

RELIEF FOR JOHNSTOWN.

It is Distributed Among Kansas City Charities and Goes to Seattle.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—The $5,120 raised for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers was distributed to-day among local charities, excepting $1,000 which was laid aside for those citizens of Seattle, W. T., who were rendered homeless by the recent fire there. The Relief Committee decided that the Johnstown people had been helped enough to hinder suffering.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Some Official Figures on an Interesting Subject—May and December Wedded—Persons Who Did Not Give Up on Account of One Failure.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, July 10.—The annual report of Secretary Stewart, of the Department of Internal Affairs, for 1888, just issued, on the subject of vital statistics, says the report for 1887 exhibited the registration of 10,520 marriages.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year the number has been increased to 15,222. Of the 30,444 persons included in the marriages reported above, the ages of 29,452 are given, leaving only 992 whose ages are not known. It is found that the average age of the males at the time of marriage is 27.04, and of the females 23.04. In the report of 1887, in which appears the registration of 10,520 marriages, the average age of the males was found to be 27.06, and of the females, 23.27.

The youngest female reported was 15 and the oldest 71. There were two males married at 16 and one at 86. Over 70 per cent of the males and 60 per cent of the females reported were married at ages ranging between 20 and 28 years. Of 14,726 males 493 were married before arriving at the age of 20, and of the same number of females 4,065 were married before they reached that age. Four hundred and thirty-seven males married after passing the 50th birthday, but only 171 females married after reaching that age. The records show the marriage of a female of 59 years to a male of 31, and a male of 74 to a female of 24. Seventy-nine per cent of the males married females younger than themselves, 13 per cent married females older and 7 per cent married those of the same age.

There were 83 marriages in which one of the parties had previously been divorced. Of the causes of divorce given, 43 were for desertion, 11 for infidelity, 4 for cruel treatment and 1 non-support, and in 23 no cause is given.

AN HONORABLE COACHEE.

Governor Fitz Lee Rescues Some Pedagogues From Their Difficulties.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, July 10.—Governor Fitz Lee has just returned from Lexington. While he was near there an accident on the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad occurred, by which the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Normal School Inspectors, who were en route to the Natural Bridge Convention, were forced to remain on the roadside until a stage coach was obtained.

The troubles of the party did not end here, however, for no sooner had they started than the horses became unmanageable, and could not be controlled by the driver. Governor Lee chanced to encounter the party while he was out horseback riding, and dismounting, he swapped places with the driver, and soon taught the refractory animals that they were in the hands of a master. Without difficulty he drove the stage over the dangerous mountain roads, cracking his whip from his high perch with much glee. The colored driver who followed behind looked on in amazement.

SOMEWHAT SENSATIONAL.

The Dual Life Brought to Light by an Engineer's Death.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

AKRON, July 10.—There were sensational developments here to-day concerning John Rissell, the engineer on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad who was killed in the wreck near this city last Sunday night. A gentleman named Maxwell arrived to-day from Milton, Pa., representing Rissell's wife, son and daughter, both nearly grown, living in that place. He found that the body had been taken to Newton Falls, O., on Monday evening, by a woman who was married to Rissell six years ago and has a 5-year-old daughter by him. Mr. Maxwell, Coroner Sargent and a local undertaker went to Newton Falls to-day to recover the body.

It appears that Rissell has led a dual life, keeping up two domestic establishments, besides passing off as a single man in Allegheny City, where he had a room. Lively legal complications are expected, as the deceased had considerable insurance on his life, and owned property in Milton.

MARRIED JUST THE SAME.

One Bridegroom Died, but Another Was Soon on the Field.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., July 10.—A large crowd of people assembled at Mount Hope Church, Lamar county, Sunday morning, to witness the marriage of Julius Shearer and Minnie Moran, two prominent young people of the neighborhood. Just as the preacher commenced the ceremony Shearer sank to the floor, and died in a few moments. He had heart disease, and the excitement of the occasion brought on a fatal attack. Among those present in the church was William Langley, a rejected suitor of Miss Moran. At the first opportunity Langley approached the young lady and told her that Providence had interposed to prevent her marriage to Shearer.

He insisted that she ought to marry him, as the Lord was clearly on his side in the wooing. Miss Moran finally consented to marry Langley as soon as Shearer was buried. Shearer's funeral took place this morning and last night Langley and Miss Moran were married without Providential interference.

THEY WANT DAMAGES.

Two More Suits at Youngstown, the Mecca of the Injured.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

YOUNGSTOWN, July 10.—William R. Stewart, residing in Allegheny City, this afternoon commenced suit against the Pennsylvania Company, claiming $50,000 damages. Stewart was a brakeman on the Fort Wayne road, and last January, while on a freight train, it collided with another train in the Pittsburg yards. Stewart was caught in the wreck, cutting off his right leg at the thigh, badly bruising the other leg and receiving internal injuries, which have since prevented him from earning a livelihood.

Richard Butler, Sr., a puddler employed at the mills of Cartwright, McCurdy & Co., began an action this afternoon against the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, alleging that while crossing the track near the mill, he was knocked down by a train and permanently injured. Butler claims that no warning was given, and asked $10,000 damages.

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